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Industrial Relations in British Metalworking Plants

Text of the AFL-CIO Merger Agreement

Distribution of Factory Workers' Earnings

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, holding its biennial convention in Cleveland, March 27-April 1, restated its determination to secure a guaranteed annual wage during its current negotiations with Ford and General Motors. It also made preparations for strike action to strengthen its bargaining position. Dues were raised temporarily by \$5 a month until a \$25 million strike fund is accumulated, when dues revert to the regular \$2.50 level. Provision was made for subsequent raising of dues by \$1 until the \$25 million total is again reached, each time the fund falls below the \$20 million level. The delegates also wrote a constitutional provision for recalling the same convention within 6 months of adjournment if it becomes necessary to review "international (union) finances and/or collective bargaining programs."

Two other significant events took place.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$1 per member (roughly \$1.5 million) to an all-union organizing drive, provided that other unions participate in a like manner.

When George Meany appeared as a guest speaker it was the first time an AFL president had addressed a CIO union. He described to the 3,000-odd delegates the democratic qualities which would characterize a merged AFL and CIO and promised that the political power of the new organization would be utilized in a constitutional way, "with the idea in mind of continuing the forward march of American labor." He also endorsed the principle of the guaranteed wage.

The UAW, preoccupied with its convention discussion of major negotiations, was still plagued by the strike against the Kohler Co., which on April 5 entered its second year.

ON THE WEST COAST, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, under the leadership of Harry Bridges, whose pro-Communist actions led to the union's expulsion from the CIO in 1950, also held a biennial convention.

The Bridges union on April 7 suffered a costly 4-to-1 defeat in a National Labor Relations Board representation contest with the AFL Seafarers International Union for about 6,000 unlicensed seamen on the West Coast. The Longshore union was on the ballot because a large portion of the membership of the Communist-oriented Marine Cooks and Stewards, expelled from the CIO, had transferred to it. The Marine Cooks had been declared ineligible for the election under the Taft-Hartley Act provisions. West Coast AFL leaders called the election results a release of "the last fingerhold of organized communism on American ships."

Bridges on April 4 had denied plans to retire as president to facilitate merger of the ILWU with the AFL Teamsters. Talk of merger of Communist-tinged unions with AFL internationals has been stimulated by action of the Fur and Leather Workers in joining the AFL Meat Cutters, the dwindling membership of the "outcast" unions, and their desire to seek protection against raids and the penalties of the Communist Control Act.

Another type of merger—the New York District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association with the AFL Teamsters—appeared initially unsuccessful. The ILA had been expelled from the AFL in 1953 for undemocratic practices. The AFL constitution prohibits an affiliated union from absorbing an expelled unit. The substantial deficit of the ILA, much of it a debt to the United Mine Workers, was also a problem.

The Teamsters' Union again broke into news late in March with something of a coup—promises of contracts covering 15,000 employees of 9 Montgomery Ward warehouses. Simultaneously, the union announced support of the incumbent officers of the company in their fight for control at a stockholders' meeting on April 22.

OTHER LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS, if more orthodox in character, were more troublesome. The strikes of telephone and railroad workers in the South, which began on March 14, continued through mid-April. In the Southern Bell strike, 50,000 members of the CIO Communications Workers in 9 Southeastern States were participating. The strike resulted from disagreement over a no-strike guarantee and wage increase coverage. Numerous incidents of cable cutting

were reported and the exchange at Maryville, Tenn., was closed completely. At Orlando, Fla., the local union president resigned after a union member had been arrested for damaging telephone lines. The Louisville and Nashville rail walkout by members of 10 unions interrupted service on that line and two subsidiaries. At issue were the welfare and other benefits already granted by most other railroads. Early in April, the nonoperating unions notified all lines that they were asking management to assume the full cost (instead of half) of the existing health and welfare plan.

In another railroad labor action, a 3-man Presidential emergency board, appointed last fall under the Railway Labor Act to forestall a strike by conductors and brakemen, on March 24 urged a thoroughgoing review by a commission of experts of the wage structure of operating employees. The board also pointed out that through-freight conductors were suffering a pay inequity which called for remedy.

LABOR MOVEMENTS in foreign countries were exceptionally active in the month ending mid-April. The British Labor Party, facing the spectre of a general election in May, accepted assurances of loyalty from Aneurin Bevan, leader of the party's left wing, and refrained from expelling him. Bevan had already been divested of the party's label in Parliament for breaches of discipline and failure to hold the majority decisions. Britain was without national daily newspapers (except the *Manchester Guardian*) beginning March 26, due to a strike of press maintenance men and electricians over wages, with no settlement in view by mid-April. Usually free of jurisdictional strikes, that country experienced one which closed down docks in several ports. Involved were the London Stevedores and the Transport and General Workers Union.

Moroccan workers, with the assistance of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, for the first time organized a union of their own. Hitherto, manual workers desiring union affiliation had to join the Communist-operated French General Confederation of Labor.

Workers in the Italian Fiat auto plants in Turin roundly defeated the Communists (5-2) in

shop-steward elections. Last year the Communists had won more than 60 percent of the vote.

Like the AFL and CIO, both Canadian labor federations—the Trades and Labor Congress and the Congress of Labor—have come to merger terms. About 750,000 of the combined Canadian membership of 1.3 million belong to international unions affiliated with the AFL or CIO.

Both American federations agreed to boycott the International Labor Organization Petroleum Committee meeting in Venezuela, scheduled for April 25, "in protest against the suppression of trade union rights and the imprisonment of trade union leaders in that country." The United States, therefore, will be represented only by employer and Government delegates at the tripartite meeting. United States labor will be active, however, when the Governing Body of the ILO meets in May and takes up a special committee report on slave labor. The ILO is also considering constitutional changes designed to guarantee that employer and worker delegates are "free and independent." In Russian-dominated states, the two have been indistinguishable from the Government delegates.

LABOR WON AND LOST legal engagements in recent weeks. On April 4, a Federal district court granted a motion by 140 textile mills to bar the Secretary of Labor from determining textile wages on an industrywide basis. The wage determination had been made under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Laws banning the union shop failed of enactment in two States—by legislative defeat in Maryland and veto in Kansas. Eighteen States have enacted such prohibitions and legislation is pending in several others.

Notre Dame University last March designated AFL president George Meany to receive its Laetare Medal for 1955. The award is made annually to an outstanding American Catholic layman.

Daniel W. Tracy, for 14 years president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, died on March 22. He had once been an Assistant Secretary of Labor and at the time of his death was a vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor Relations in British Metalworking

A Study of the Birmingham Engineering Industry—
Labor-Management Relations at the Plant Level
Under Industrywide Bargaining

MILTON DERBER*

BRITISH industrial relations circles define "engineering" as the heart of the country's manufacturing industry, employing nearly 15 percent of its labor force and producing over 40 percent of its exports. It is not a single industry but a complex of industries manufacturing a wide variety of metallic products—from automobiles, agricultural equipment, and aircraft to scientific instruments, valves, and wireless apparatus. In American terms, it might be defined broadly as all metalworking industries combined.

The hub of this great industrial network is Birmingham—the metropolis of the Midlands, second only to London as a center of population and the home of the largest automobile and auto accessories establishments and of hundreds of small concerns. These have given rise to its proud title, "the city of 1,500 trades."

The Collective Bargaining Framework

The outstanding characteristic of labor-management relations in the Birmingham engineering industry, from an American student's point of view, is that they are conducted within a comprehensive industrywide framework which has been in existence since 1898. For 56 years, thus, negotiations have been regularly carried on between the Engineering and Allied Employers National Federation and representatives of the various unions in the field—currently 39 in number and, since 1946, united in the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Only once during this period, in 1922, has there been a

general breakdown in relations; since then the number of serious local work stoppages has been very low.

The employers federation is composed of 46 federated associations with a combined membership of over 4,260 firms, which employ more than 1,600,000 workers. Although the federated firms account for only about 55 percent of total employment in the industry, the federation's agreements are observed by many nonaffiliated firms.

The 39 unions, which are all affiliated with the Trades Union Congress, claim about 1,250,000 members in engineering. The membership range covers over 500,000 in the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU), 100,000 in the Transport and General Workers' Union, 95,000 in the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, about 15,000 in the Patternmakers Union, and considerably fewer in some regional craft organizations. These unions have a much larger total membership than the above figures suggest, because the AEU, which has always been principally concerned with engineering, also claims about 400,000 members in other industries and the total memberships of the two general unions are 1,250,000 and 800,000, respectively. In contrast

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This article is based on a study made by the author between March and August of 1954. In addition to an overall survey of the industry in the Birmingham area, brief case studies were made of a sample of 10 establishments. The data were collected by interviews with the local employer association and union officials, company executives, shop stewards, foremen, and workers; by plant visits; by attendance at a considerable number of management, union, and joint meetings; and by the study of available documents. A detailed monograph on the study is to be published by the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois.

to the American practice, various unions may represent different workers in the same occupational category within the same plant and even within the same department.

The national agreements, which can be reopened for revision or supplementation at any time upon the request of either side, may be divided into two main categories:

First, the procedure for the avoidance of disputes sets up machinery for the settlement of grievances or other problems which may arise at the establishment or district level. This procedure, which was originated in 1898 and has remained unchanged since 1922, recognizes the system of shop stewards and shop committees. It provides that if a local issue cannot be resolved by the plant officials, it may be referred, first, to a works conference attended by the shop officials, a district union representative, and a representative of the employers association of which the firm is a member; then to a local conference, held in the association's office, between the full-time district union and employer spokesmen; and finally to a central conference, held monthly in the city of York, between the representatives of the employers federation and the national union. Until this procedure has been exhausted, strikes and lockouts are prohibited. If the central conference fails to reach agreement, the unions are free to rely upon economic pressure, but as a rule they refer their "strong" cases to the Minister of Labor for conciliation, arbitration, or other means of settlement. If the union request is made specifically within the terms of the Industrial Disputes Order of 1951 and all voluntary means of settlement fail, the Minister must refer the issue to binding arbitration by the government's Industrial Disputes Tribunal (IDT). During 1953, for example, 120 questions were dealt with in central conference and only 9 were heard by the IDT. In the same period, local strikes affected 413 federated firms and about 131,000 workers and resulted in approximately 362,000 man-days of idleness—excluding a 1-day national token strike.

The second category of national agreements relates to wages and working conditions and is intended to establish industrywide standards on a considerable number of important issues. Among the standards thus established are the

length of the basic workweek (44 hours); the premium rates for overtime (time and one-third for the first 2 hours, and time and one-half thereafter), for Saturday work (time and one-half), for Sunday work (double time), for nightshift work (time and one-fifth), and for work on 6 paid holidays (time and one-half for 4 and double time for 2); the 34-hour guaranteed workweek;¹ the restriction, with some exceptions, of overtime to 30 hours in any 4-week period; and pay for an annual summer vacation of 2 weeks and for 6 holidays.

In addition to these and other rules on working conditions, the national officials also negotiate all general wage increases, usually in the form of a flat shillings-per-week amount, although in 1954 the general increase was varied as among the three major occupational categories—the skilled fitter, the semiskilled machine worker, and the unskilled laborer—in order to widen prevailing narrow wage-rate differentials. Since 1948, the national agreements have also provided uniform national minimum rates for the fitter and laborer grades as well as including the various district minimums (which may be above, but not below, the national minimum) for these two grades, which date back to pre-World War I days.

It is difficult in so short a space to convey adequately the complexities of the national framework of collective relations in the engineering industry. Even the skeletal description presented above applies principally to male manual workers in federated firms. It does not cover many of the special conditions and procedures pertaining to female manual workers, to apprentices and minors, to so-called staff (clerical, technical, scientific, and supervisory) employees, and to special craft production groups.

Local Variations

It would appear at first glance that the national agreements have removed from local jurisdiction most of the major issues of collective bargaining and have imposed a standardized and rather regimenting set of regulations that ignore the individual differences which so complex an industrial structure inevitably must contain. A study of the experience in 10 Birmingham establishments indicates that the degree of standardiza-

¹ There is, however, no guarantee as to the number of workweeks in a year.

tion is much less extensive than the national framework implies and that, in fact, a surprising diversity of relationships exists.

This diversity does not arise from any widespread tendency on the part of employers and unions to evade or ignore the national agreements; on the contrary, the study revealed that both employers and unionists generally approved of the system and felt that it was desirable to have the basic rules determined nationally rather than to dispute about them locally. Moreover, neither the employers federation nor the national unions look kindly upon violations of their joint efforts, and the government's Industrial Disputes Order of 1951 encourages (although it does not require) the Industrial Disputes Tribunal to enforce "recognized terms and conditions" upon most firms in an industry. The three main reasons for the diversity are discussed below.

Union Status and Managerial Rights. Although unionism and collective bargaining in engineering have a continuous history of over a century, union strength at the establishment level varies widely, as do management attitudes toward dealing with unions and toward union pressures upon managerial functions. In contrast to the United States, Britain has no legislation requiring employers to recognize or bargain with trade unions. Nor is it customary in collective agreements to provide the closed or union shop, the checkoff of union dues, or preferential treatment for either union representatives or members. Union status at the establishment level, then, is primarily determined by the strength and activity of the union membership in the shop and partly by the attitude of management.

Of the 10 Birmingham establishments selected for the study, 2 were largely or entirely non-unionized (although the employers were active members of the employers association), 2 were only partially unionized, and the remainder were almost completely unionized. The attitudes of the company executives toward the unions were equally varied but were not directly related to the extent of organization in their establishments. Thus, among the strongly unionized concerns there existed, on the one hand, a management view that the unions were an undesirable and unnecessary obstacle to efficient operation and, on

the other hand, a belief that it was a good thing to have a collective spokesman for the work force provided its leaders were responsible and intelligent men.

In engineering, particular importance is attached to the shop-steward organization because the formal union local or branch is normally organized on a geographic (place of residence) rather than an establishment (place of work) basis and has relatively little concern with in-plant problems. District union officials play an important advisory and coordinating role but do not ordinarily intervene in plant affairs unless specifically requested to do so by the workers or stewards involved.

The strength of the shop-steward system was especially significant in relation to the crucial issue of managerial function. The three great national labor disputes of the engineering industry—in 1852, 1897, and 1922—had all involved some aspect of what the employers regarded as their prerogatives. In each dispute the employers had felt obliged to institute the lockout to safeguard their position. At the time of the study, they were still extremely determined to exercise the maximum freedom in directing the establishment consistent with the terms of the national agreements.

Nationally, the unions had won an agreement providing that, if management contemplated any alteration in recognized working conditions (beyond those specifically covered by agreement) which would result in one type of workers being replaced by another in the establishment, it must give at least 10 days' advance notice so that the union representatives could raise any objections they might have. If, after discussion of the objections, the parties failed to agree, the management was free to make its changes, while the unions could take the issue through the official grievance procedure.

The unions were not content with this provision. They wished to extend the opportunity for prior consultation to all proposed changes in working conditions, regardless of whether workers were displaced, and they also wished to be able to prevent management from taking any action which they felt might undermine their work standards until after the grievance procedure had been exhausted. As of 1954, the unions had not been able to prevail upon management to revise its national position. And in most of the Birmingham establishments

studied, the right to manage was not seriously hampered, although the policy of providing advance information about proposed changes to the work force was being extended. In a few establishments, however, where the unions were strongly organized and where the shop stewards were vigorous and aggressive, management had found it essential to "sell" the workers and their representatives in advance of making changes of a significant nature. In general, it appeared that the British engineering unions were not satisfied with the role of serving simply as the critic of management but wanted to increase their voice in the decision-making process. Union ideas as to how much of a voice they should have seemed to vary considerably.

Wage Determination. Although general wage changes are negotiated nationally, the economic conditions of the engineering establishments vary so widely that, in fact, there is a substantial variation in wage rates and earnings among different districts of Britain and among firms within the same district. This is attributable to two factors: (1) The limitation of national negotiations on wage structure problems chiefly (although not exclusively) to the establishment of minima for the skilled fitter and unskilled laborer grades; and (2) the widespread prevalence of incentive and other payment-by-result schemes.

Since the national minimums must be geared to conditions in the lowest paying areas, they have very little significance for Birmingham, which is one of the highest paying districts in the country, among other reasons, because of the concentration of expanding and profitable automotive establishments. There are no restrictions on mutually agreed occupational wage adjustments above the minima, and market forces as well as union pressures have steadily forced rates upward.

The strong reliance upon wage-incentive and time-study plans as a means of maximizing production (all of the establishments studied had some type of incentive plan) fostered interplant diversity. These plans were also responsible for the fact that the great bulk of establishment grievances pertained to either time study or the rates themselves. One of the national agreements specifies that "piecework prices, bonuses, or basis times" may be altered if "the material, means, or method of production, or the quantities are changed" provided "a mutual arrangement

has been come to between the employer and the worker in the same way as a new price is arranged." Within an industry so dynamic as engineering, such changes occur almost daily in the larger establishments.

Other Areas. The Birmingham establishments also revealed variations in practice regarding recruitment, layoffs, discharge and discipline, transfers and promotions, safety and health, and personnel and welfare programs—issues which either were not covered by the national agreements or were treated so generally or loosely as to depend entirely upon local discretion. Occasionally the local parties, with or without the assistance of the district officials, negotiate written agreements or memoranda to cover establishment problems of this nature. Mostly, however, they appear to rely upon verbal understandings and custom.

Perhaps the most important of these issues was the policy to be followed by management in time of "redundancy," when layoffs were necessary. (In 1954, this was not a problem, because of the high level of production and employment and the relative tightness of the labor market.) Management usually made layoffs on the basis of very flexible criteria, often after consultation with union representatives. In some establishments the principle of "last in, first out" was followed on a departmental basis, but in most cases seniority (Britons rarely use the term itself) was only one of many factors to be considered. Ability, family considerations, regularity of attendance, and the need for the services of particular individuals were factors which received varying attention in the different establishments.

A similar flexibility prevailed in most of the establishments studied with respect to discharges and transfers to lower paying jobs. As a rule, union complaints about such actions were based on the answers to two general questions: First, was the action "victimization," i. e., discrimination because of union activity? Employers as well as unionists accepted nondiscrimination in such matters as an inviolable principle, and an allegation of victimization, whether valid or not, was frequently at the bottom of local work stoppages. Second, did the action conform to British ideas of equity and fair treatment? Despite its generality, this consideration appeared to be a

powerful factor, deeply rooted in the British character and culture. Although this approach is fundamentally similar to the American, it rests somewhat more on custom and tradition rather than on either law or contractual provision.

Another source of interplant variation left largely untouched by the national agreements was the personnel and welfare program of the establishment—training, suggestion schemes, recreation facilities, safety, retirement fund, etc.² For the most part, this was regarded as an area of managerial decision, although worker participation in the programs was usually vital to their success. Again, the sample of establishments studied revealed significant differences. Two of the companies, for example, operated on the principle that high wages and good working conditions combined with a steady production pace were the key to high productivity. Their personnel departments were limited largely to recruitment and recordkeeping, and their welfare programs were of a minimal character. However, most of the establishments in the sample were human relations oriented to a high degree. Among the larger firms in this group, the personnel directors had a considerable amount of responsibility for labor and industrial relations and were important members of management. They had extensive staffs and programs which compared favorably with the best of their American counterparts. Among the smaller firms, these programs tended to be the responsibility of the line officials and to emphasize the "one big family" and "open door" policies.

Dual Channels of Communication

Another aspect of labor-management relations in British engineering establishments which is of special interest to the American observer is the existence of two channels of communication—the procedure for the avoidance of disputes and a procedure involving joint production consultative and advisory committees. Theoretically, the line between these two channels is sharp and clear. The disputes procedure is designed to deal with all trade union questions, such as wages, hours, and working conditions, covered by the national agreements and the local negotiating machinery.

The consultative procedure, which dates back to the Whitley Committees of World War I but which was the subject of a specific national agreement during World War II (in 1942), is intended to provide "for the regular exchange of views between the management and the workers on matters relating to the improvement of production, to increase efficiency for this purpose, and to make recommendations thereon."

The procedure for the avoidance of disputes assumes the likelihood of conflict of interests between management and union members and is intended to resolve these differences through joint negotiations in a peaceable manner. The procedure for the joint production committees is based essentially on the idea of a commonality of purpose rather than a conflict of interests. It is assumed that workers can contribute some useful ideas to the improvement of production, and that informing them of production problems will enhance their morale and loyalty to the establishment and stimulate greater production efficiency. Settlement of disputes is recognized as a joint responsibility of union and management. Consultation on production matters presumably leaves the decision-making powers with management.

In practice, the line between the trade union procedure and the consultative committee is often blurred. Few managements expected the workers to be able to contribute worthwhile ideas to production; instead, the production committees provided management with a means of communicating with workers and their leaders other than the formal trade union route. For the workers, their committees were at once a means of becoming better informed about shop activities and a channel for complaints about general shop problems—heating, ventilation, wash rooms, safety, health, parking facilities, tools, etc. But nowhere was the consultative machinery used to discuss wage problems or to deal with individual grievances.

Although all of the Birmingham establishments which employed some union members utilized both systems of communication, the relationship between the two was very different in a number of cases. These differences appeared to be due to several factors: (1) the interest of union stewards in assuming decision-making responsibilities and the strength of union organization; (2) the attitude of management toward unionism, on the one hand,

² The unions, of course, rely heavily upon the comprehensive national social security and health service programs administered by the Government.

and toward the personnel function, on the other; and (3) the extent of mutual confidence and good will. Where the unions were strong, management machine minded rather than personnel minded, and the joint relationship between top management and the conveners (senior union stewards) unfriendly, the grievance machinery was the one utilized, and the consultative machinery was of little or no importance. Where the unions were strong, management personnel minded, and the joint relationship friendly, the two types of procedure were closely integrated, with the worker members of the joint production committee coming from the union ranks. A possible exception to this latter conclusion was found in one case, where the enthusiasm of the managing director for a particular form of consultation was so great and its end results were so favorably regarded by the union leaders that it tended to supplant the grievance procedure.

Where union organization was weak (or nonexistent) and management human relations oriented, the consultative machinery became of prime import. On the other hand, where union organization was weak or nonexistent but management was more product than personnel minded, neither procedure was emphasized; instead, communication was left largely to personal contacts between workers and line supervisors.

Evaluation

A detailed analysis of the results of the study of the Birmingham firms,³ which cannot be presented fully in this brief account, forms the basis for the following assessment of labor-management relations in the British engineering industry:

1. The national collective bargaining framework for the industry has achieved a high level of durability, maturity, and acceptability (despite some union criticism of procedural steps) through more than half a century of experience under conditions of peace and war, prosperity and depression.

2. The elaborate machinery for the settlement of local disputes has held the number of work stoppages to a low level. Freedom from strikes and lockouts has also been achieved at the national level, although a considerable number of the national negotiations on wages and working con-

ditions since 1939 have required the intervention of governmental agencies.

3. Despite the comprehensive scope of the national agreements and the establishment of standardized rules covering many basic aspects of working conditions, the quality of labor-management relations at the plant level varies significantly, and there is no evidence of serious regimentation or restraint upon the freedom of the local establishment to solve its own problems.

4. Wage standardization on the national scale is confined to general wage changes and the setting of minimums for two key occupational grades. As a result, wage levels vary considerably not only as between different districts of the country but also as between establishments in the same district. Because of the extreme complexity of the industry's composition and the varied competitive conditions under which the individual firms must operate (much of their output going into foreign markets), it would appear to be economically impracticable to attempt complete standardization of wage rates.

5. Owing to the widespread prevalence of payment-by-results and time-study systems, wage-rate and time-study problems are the principal sources of grievances at the establishment level. Although all the larger establishments have staffs of "industrial engineers," job evaluation is not widely practiced.

6. Historically, the major issue of collective relations in engineering has been the role of the union in relation to the employer's "right to manage." In 1954 this issue was still unresolved. Management is determined to maintain maximum managerial freedom within the limits established by the national agreements, while many union leaders seek greater participation in decision making. Among the Birmingham establishments studied, managerial freedom to direct the works was generally extensive, although the principle of advance consultation was being increasingly adopted. Only in a few cases where the shop-steward organization was exceptionally strong was management hampered in attempting to introduce change. In most cases, the management had perhaps somewhat greater freedom of action than did similar American firms, particularly because of the limited importance of seniority with respect

³ See footnote * (p. 403).

to layoffs and transfers. Technological changes were undoubtedly facilitated by the widespread realization that the nation's welfare depended to an unprecedented extent upon increased productivity.

7. Each of the establishments studied had some type of joint production advisory and consultative committee, but its significance varied widely. In only one or two small establishments did the parties allege that these committees had had a direct impact upon production. In some of the other establishments the committees appeared to contribute to improved communication between management and the workers and to higher worker morale, but, for the most part, they served either as substitutes for the grievance machinery (except on wage issues) or as supplements to it.

8. The scope of the personnel function was left largely to the discretion of the individual concern. The employers federation and its constituent associations tend to leave experimentation to the member firms and to concentrate upon negotiations with trade unions. A number of the Birmingham companies were pioneers in the development and application of personnel techniques, and some of their experiences could be drawn upon usefully by American firms. Others continue to

look at personnel management in traditional terms and to rely almost entirely upon the line officials for dealing with the workers.

9. Multiple unionism creates some problems at both the national and establishment levels, but in general there is an impressive cohesiveness (despite significant differences of opinion) among the members of the 39-union confederation. A low ratio of full-time union officials to the number of members and establishments serviced leaves union activities in the plants largely to the initiative of the active workers, primarily the shop stewards. The organization of union locals on a geographic rather than a plant basis tends to reduce the workers' interest in the locals and to focus union activity in the shop-steward organization.

10. Despite the importance of the Labor Party in Great Britain, political factors were conspicuously absent from labor-management relations at the establishment level. In the few cases where known Communists were active stewards, both the managements and the non-Communist union leaders agreed that these stewards had gained their positions because of their effectiveness as trade unionists, and that they were careful to keep political discussion (if not their underlying strategies) outside the plant domain.

The Distribution of Factory Workers' Earnings, April 1954*

A NATIONWIDE SURVEY of the straight-time hourly earnings of factory workers in April 1954 disclosed that approximately one-fourth earned less than \$1.30 an hour, half earned between \$1.30 and \$2, and the upper fourth earned \$2 or more. According to this survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,¹ 0.2 percent of the 12,590,000 production workers employed earned less than the 75-cent Federal minimum wage.² Cumulatively, 3 percent of the total earned less than 80 cents; 6.5 percent, under 90 cents; and 10.2 percent, under \$1. By contrast, similar data for 1947 showed that nearly a fourth of the workers earned less than 90 cents and about a third, less than \$1. Currently, particular interest attaches to the 90-cent figure in view of the recommendation of President Eisenhower in his state of the Union message of January 6, 1955, for an increase in the statutory minimum wage to 90 cents an hour.

The wide range of earnings nationally in 1954 reflects variations in both the earnings distributions and the average earnings among four broad regions, among industry groups, and between men and women. Average earnings, for example, ranged from \$1.36 in the South to \$1.94 in the Far West and were \$1.68 for the country as a whole.

Such variations were rooted in substantial differences among establishments and industries in the types of labor skills utilized, proportions of men and women employed, and the extent to which wage-incentive plans are in effect. Numerous surveys of occupational earnings conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics over a period of years have revealed intraindustry as well as interindustry differences in wage levels within labor markets. Similarly, interregional differences in pay for work in comparable jobs and industries also exist.

Scope and Method of Study

The more than 12½ million factory production workers are distributed among over 200,000 establishments. This survey relates to all establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing. The earnings data on which this report is based relate only to production workers, as do the average hourly earnings data published monthly by the BLS (see p. 486 of this issue).³ However, in contrast to the average hourly earnings series,⁴ the earnings data in this study relate to straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework or production bonus systems, and cost-of-living bonuses were included as part of the workers' regular pay; but nonproduction bonus payments, such as Christmas or year-end bonuses, were excluded.

Two sources of primary data were used in preparing the estimates presented in this article. Where recent industry wage surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics were available, data from such surveys—adjusted for subsequent general wage and employment changes—were incorporated into these overall estimates.⁵ Industries included on this basis account for about 30 percent of the total manufacturing employment. For industries not covered by such surveys, questionnaires were sent, or visits by Bureau representatives were made, to a carefully selected sample of about 5,100 establishments. From these, the Bureau ob-

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

¹ A more comprehensive report on the survey is presented in BLS Bull. 1179, *Factory Workers' Earnings: Distribution by Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, April 1954* (25 cents).

² Some manufacturing establishments, such as small logging camps, are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Provision is also made in the act for exempting, under certain conditions, learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers.

³ The term "production worker," in both studies, includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchmen services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

⁴ For description, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1954 (p. 427).

⁵ The largest industries, in terms of employment, for which such surveys were available, included the basic iron and steel and motor vehicle industries. The most important of the relatively low-wage industries was southern lumber, surveyed in 1953.

A number of industry surveys related to dates approximating the April 1954 period so that it was possible to incorporate their data into the broader study without any adjustment. Among these were the structural clay products, dress shirts, household furniture, and leather tanning and finishing surveys.

tained usable returns for 4,100 establishments employing 1,500,000 production workers. Separate samples were selected for each region. Relatively more intensive sampling was done of establishments in the lower wage industries and regions in view of the importance for public policy of accurately determining the numbers of workers at the lower earnings levels.

In the estimating procedure, each establishment was given its appropriate weight relative to the industry group and region from which it was selected. The proportions of total employment of each earnings class in each industry in each region were applied to total production worker employment in the industry (as regularly compiled by the Bureau and reported in its monthly employment series) broken down into regional com-

ponents. The regional breakdown was accomplished by prorating on the basis of industry-State totals available from unemployment compensation sources, supplemented by published data on county business patterns from the Social Security Administration.

The averages published in this study are averages of straight-time hourly earnings obtained by dividing total individual hourly earnings by the number of workers represented in that total.

All Manufacturing Industries

Nationwide, production workers' earnings were distributed as follows: Under \$1—1,282,000 workers, or 10.2 percent; \$1 and under \$1.50—3,390,000 workers, or 26.9 percent; \$1.50 and under \$2—

Cumulative Distributions of Production Workers in Manufacturing

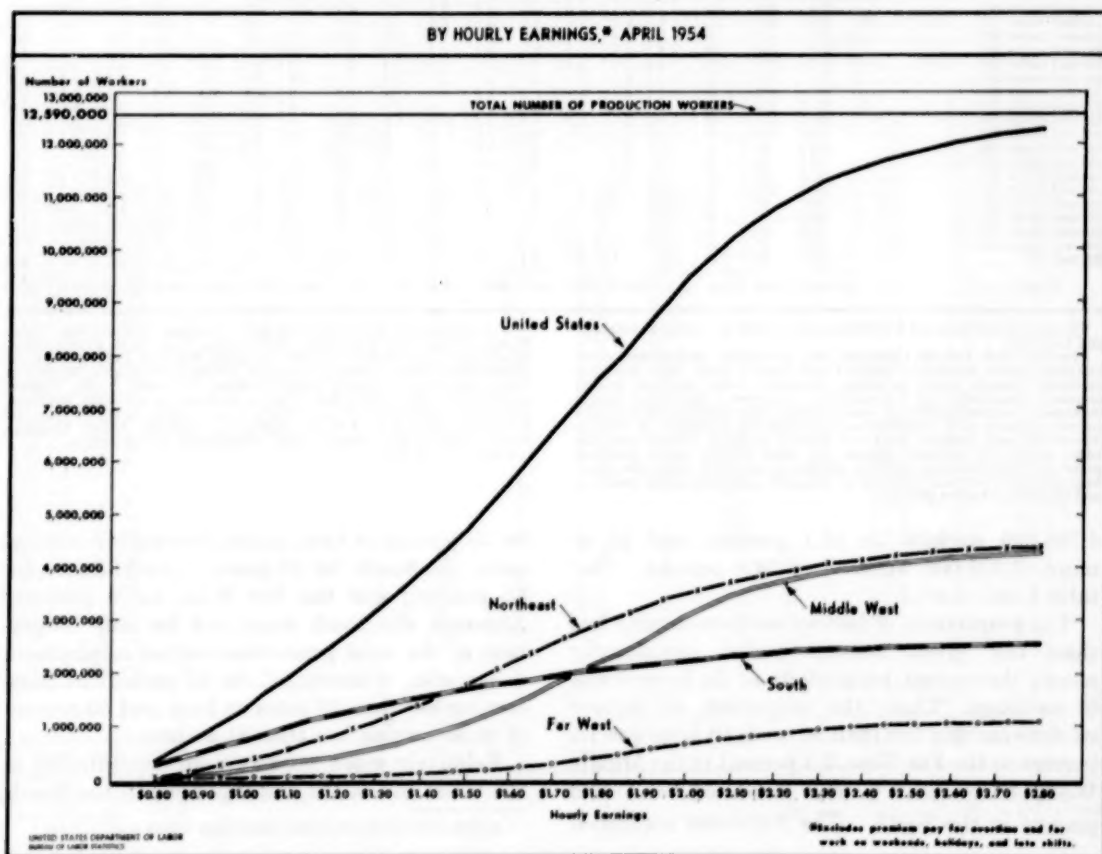


TABLE 1.—Estimated distribution of production workers in manufacturing industries by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ total, durable, and nondurable goods,² United States and regions,³ April 1954

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	Number of workers (in thousands) United States			Percentage distribution														
				United States			Northeast			South			Middle West			Far West		
	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods
Under 75.....	23	8	20	0.2	(0)	0.4	0.1	(0)	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	(0)	(0)	0.1	(0)	(0)	0.1
75 and under 80.....	357	149	208	2.8	2.0	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.2	10.3	13.1	8.4	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.4	(0)	1.1
80 and under 85.....	196	77	118	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	-	2.0	4.5	5.6	3.7	-	-	1.4	-	(0)	4.4
85 and under 90.....	242	75	167	1.9	1.0	3.2	1.7	-	2.8	4.7	4.0	4.4	-	-	2.2	-	0.1	1.5
90 and under 95.....	252	88	165	2.0	1.2	3.1	2.1	-	3.0	4.5	4.0	4.8	-	-	1.9	-	4.1	1.9
95 and under 100.....	213	58	155	1.7	-	2.9	1.8	1.1	2.5	3.5	1.9	4.5	-	-	3.2	-	3.1	-
100 and under 105.....	374	125	249	3.0	1.7	4.7	2.9	1.8	4.2	6.2	5.0	7.0	1.6	-	3.5	1.1	-	2.3
105 and under 110.....	299	75	194	2.1	1.0	3.7	2.3	1.3	3.3	4.2	1.9	5.8	1.2	-	7.2	-	-	1.2
110 and under 115.....	318	107	210	2.5	1.5	4.0	2.9	2.0	3.9	4.4	2.5	5.6	1.5	-	9.2	-	-	1.7
115 and under 120.....	275	100	175	2.2	1.4	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	4.5	1.4	-	1.0	2.4	-	1.6
120 and under 125.....	305	116	189	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.8	3.4	-	4.2	1.3	-	2.8	1.4	-	2.7
125 and under 130.....	370	163	207	2.9	2.2	3.9	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.6	3.0	4.1	2.1	-	3.1	1.7	-	2.0
130 and under 135.....	354	161	193	2.8	2.2	3.7	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.1	2.3	3.7	2.1	-	1.8	2.8	-	3.5
135 and under 140.....	364	181	183	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.6	-	2.4	3.2	-	1.5
140 and under 145.....	379	187	192	3.0	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.0	2.3	3.6	2.4	-	2.3	2.9	-	1.7
145 and under 150.....	382	199	183	3.0	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.8	-	2.6	3.3	-	2.5
150 and under 155.....	498	278	220	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.1	-	3.7	4.9	-	3.8
155 and under 160.....	427	259	167	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.4	-	4.5	2.4	-	3.0
160 and under 165.....	523	331	192	4.2	4.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.9	-	4.9	3.6	-	4.1
165 and under 170.....	478	318	159	3.8	4.4	3.0	4.0	4.7	3.2	2.2	2.9	1.7	4.5	-	4.6	4.2	-	3.6
170 and under 175.....	482	331	151	3.8	4.5	2.9	3.9	4.7	3.1	2.1	3.0	1.5	4.6	-	5.0	3.8	-	4.2
175 and under 180.....	477	338	139	3.8	4.6	2.6	3.9	4.8	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.3	4.5	-	4.9	3.6	-	4.3
180 and under 185.....	427	295	132	3.4	4.0	2.5	3.2	3.7	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.3	4.1	-	4.5	3.1	-	3.7
185 and under 190.....	515	392	122	4.1	5.4	2.3	3.7	4.8	2.4	2.1	3.2	1.3	5.0	-	5.9	2.7	-	4.8
190 and under 195.....	410	348	110	3.5	4.8	2.1	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.1	4.9	-	5.7	3.0	-	3.9
195 and under 200.....	491	402	89	3.9	5.5	1.7	2.8	3.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	6.5	1.0	-	7.5	2.5	-	3.1
200 and under 205.....	422	323	99	3.4	4.4	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.7	1.6	2.5	-	9.4	-	5.5	2.7	-	3.5
205 and under 210.....	387	284	73	2.8	3.9	1.4	2.4	3.4	1.3	1.8	3.1	-	9.4	-	4.1	1.8	-	2.4
210 and under 215.....	304	227	77	2.4	3.1	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.1	-	3.6	1.7	-	2.5
215 and under 220.....	269	211	58	2.1	2.9	1.1	1.9	2.7	1.0	-	9.1	-	6.2	-	2.9	1.5	-	2.3
220 and under 225.....	227	196	61	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	-	9.1	1.0	1.1	-	-	2.2	2.5	-	2.8
225 and under 230.....	224	157	67	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	9.2	-	2.0	1.1	-	2.6
230 and under 235.....	176	119	67	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	-	8.1	-	1.7	-	1.9	1.1	-	2.1
235 and under 240.....	134	90	44	1.1	1.2	-	1.1	1.5	0.7	-	6.7	-	1.0	-	1.1	0.9	-	2.4
240 and under 245.....	121	78	42	1.0	1.1	-	1.0	1.1	-	-	6.5	-	6.1	-	1.1	1.2	-	1.7
245 and under 250.....	115	84	31	-	1.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	5.4	-	3.1	-	1.1	1.2	-	1.1
250 and under 260.....	210	130	80	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	-	5.2	-	2.0	-	2.2	1.7	-	2.5
260 and under 270.....	130	75	55	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	-	4.2	-	1.3	-	1.2	1.3	-	1.6
270 and under 280.....	96	54	46	-	0.7	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	4.3	-	1.5	-	1.0	-	-	1.7
280 and under 290.....	79	38	40	-	0.6	-	0.7	0.6	-	-	3.1	-	1.3	-	0.7	-	-	1.7
290 and under 300.....	50	24	26	-	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	-	2.5	-	0.7	-	0.5	-	-	-
300 and over.....	208	63	145	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.2	3.1	-	5.5	-	1.7	-	1.4	2.5	-	3.2
Total.....	12,500	7,309	5,281	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² Durable goods include: Ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries as defined. Nondurable goods include: Food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

³ The regions used in this study include: Northeast—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Middle West—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; Far West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

4,795,000 workers, or 38.1 percent; and \$2 or more—3,123,000 workers, or 24.8 percent. (See table 1 and chart.)

The proportions of factory workers earning less than any given amount varied significantly among the regions, particularly at the lower levels of earnings. Thus, the proportion of factory workers earning less than 90 cents an hour was 1.1 percent in the Far West, 2.3 percent in the Middle West, 4.1 percent in the Northeast, and 20.2 percent in the South. The Northeast accounted

for 36 percent of total production-worker employment; the South, for 20 percent; the Midwest, for 35 percent; and the Far West, for 9 percent.⁴ Although the South accounted for only 20 percent of the total production-worker employment in factories, it accounted for 64 percent of those earning less than 90 cents an hour and 60 percent of those earning less than \$1 an hour.

Relatively more workers were concentrated at the lower end of the earnings scale in the South,

⁵ For list of States in each region, see footnote 3, table 1.

and to a lesser extent in the Northeast, than in the other two regions. This is due principally to the industrial composition of these areas, coupled with the 75-cent legal limit below which wages generally are not permitted to fall. For example, in the relatively low-wage industries in the South, such as lumber, large groups of workers are concentrated at or near the legal minimum, whereas in higher wage southern industries, the proportions of workers are more evenly distributed over a comparatively wide range. By contrast, the distributions of earnings in the Middle West and Far West are characterized by the lack of any concentration at or near the legal minimum, and in general by greater symmetry.

These variations in the regional distribution of workers by straight-time earnings are reflected in regional differences in average straight-time earn-

ings. As already indicated, in manufacturing as a whole, production workers averaged \$1.68 an hour, \$1.94 in the Far West, and \$1.36 in the South. Corresponding figures for the Middle West and the Northeast were \$1.80 and \$1.67.

Durable and Nondurable Goods

Durable-goods industries as a group had a higher wage level than nondurable-goods industries. Nationwide, straight-time earnings averaged \$1.78 an hour for the 7,309,000 durable-goods workers and \$1.54 for the 5,281,000 nondurable-goods workers.⁷ Among durable-goods workers, a fourth earned less than \$1.50, half earned between \$1.50 and \$2.05, and the remainder, \$2.05 or more an

⁷ See footnote 2, table 1, for list of durable- and nondurable-goods manufacturing industries.

TABLE 2.—Estimated percentage distribution of production workers in manufacturing industries by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ men and women, United States and regions,² April 1954

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States		Northeast		South		Middle West		Far West	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 75.....	0.1	0.5	(³)	0.2	0.4	1.6	(³)	0.1	(³)	0.1
75 and under 80.....	2.0	5.6	0.3	3.4	9.0	14.4	0.2	2.9	0.1	1.8
80 and under 85.....	.9	2.5	.3	3.3	3.9	6.3	.2	2.2	(³)	1.7
85 and under 90.....	1.1	4.7	.5	4.4	3.9	7.0	.3	3.6	.1	2.6
90 and under 95.....	1.2	4.6	.9	4.9	3.7	6.8	.3	3.3	.1	1.5
95 and under 100.....	.8	4.5	.5	4.8	2.6	6.0	.2	3.7	.1	1.3
100 and under 105.....	1.9	6.2	1.5	6.3	5.6	8.2	.8	5.0	.4	4.4
105 and under 110.....	1.2	5.2	1.0	5.2	3.1	7.7	.5	4.0	.1	2.3
110 and under 115.....	1.5	5.7	1.6	6.0	3.5	6.8	.7	4.9	.2	3.6
115 and under 120.....	1.2	5.3	1.4	5.2	2.6	6.4	.6	4.8	.2	3.6
120 and under 125.....	1.5	5.2	1.6	5.2	2.9	5.0	.9	5.0	.3	6.6
125 and under 130.....	2.1	5.6	2.5	6.3	3.4	4.3	1.4	5.4	.8	6.1
130 and under 135.....	2.0	5.3	2.6	6.2	3.1	3.3	1.3	5.1	.6	6.8
135 and under 140.....	2.3	4.7	2.9	4.8	3.0	3.0	1.8	6.1	.9	3.9
140 and under 145.....	2.6	4.1	3.5	4.7	3.3	2.4	1.9	4.6	1.1	4.1
145 and under 150.....	2.7	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	4.7	1.2	4.2
150 and under 155.....	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.1	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.8	2.1	5.5
155 and under 160.....	3.7	3.1	4.7	2.9	3.1	1.6	3.7	4.1	2.0	4.5
160 and under 165.....	4.4	3.4	6.0	2.8	3.1	1.4	4.8	5.4	3.4	4.9
165 and under 170.....	4.1	2.8	4.8	2.1	2.7	.9	4.6	4.4	3.4	6.7
170 and under 175.....	4.4	2.0	4.8	1.9	2.6	.8	5.1	2.8	4.1	4.3
175 and under 180.....	4.5	1.6	5.0	1.5	2.6	.4	5.0	2.3	4.6	3.7
180 and under 185.....	4.0	1.4	4.0	1.2	2.1	.4	4.6	2.0	5.6	4.1
185 and under 190.....	4.9	1.4	4.7	1.3	2.4	.3	5.7	1.8	7.5	3.8
190 and under 195.....	4.5	1.0	3.9	.9	2.2	.2	5.7	1.5	6.5	1.9
195 and under 200.....	4.9	.7	3.6	.6	2.1	.1	7.2	1.1	6.3	1.0
200 and under 205.....	4.2	.8	3.4	.8	2.1	.3	5.5	1.0	5.9	1.2
205 and under 210.....	3.6	.5	3.2	.5	2.3	.1	4.0	.8	5.4	1.1
210 and under 215.....	3.1	.4	2.8	.5	1.7	.1	3.7	.6	4.4	.7
215 and under 220.....	2.7	.3	2.5	.3	1.2	(³)	3.0	.4	5.2	.7
220 and under 225.....	2.3	.3	1.9	.4	1.3	.1	2.7	.3	4.0	.4
225 and under 230.....	2.2	.3	2.1	.4	1.3	(³)	2.4	.3	3.7	.4
230 and under 235.....	1.8	.2	1.6	.3	1.3	(³)	2.0	.2	2.5	.3
235 and under 240.....	1.4	.1	1.5	.2	.8	(³)	1.3	.1	2.3	.2
240 and under 245.....	1.2	.1	1.3	.2	.7	(³)	1.3	.1	1.7	.1
245 and under 250.....	1.2	.1	1.0	.1	.5	(³)	1.3	.1	2.2	.1
250 and under 255.....	2.1	.2	2.0	.3	1.3	(³)	2.5	.2	2.8	.3
255 and under 260.....	1.3	.1	1.5	.2	.5	(³)	1.5	.1	1.6	.1
260 and under 265.....	1.0	.1	.9	.1	.6	(³)	1.2	.1	1.5	.1
265 and under 270.....	.8	.1	.9	.2	.8	(³)	.8	.1	1.1	.1
270 and under 275.....	.5	.1	.6	.1	.2	(³)	.6	(³)	.5	(³)
275 and over.....	2.1	.3	2.7	.6	.6	(³)	2.1	.1	3.3	.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers (in thousands).....	9,399	3,065	3,059	1,345	1,871	673	3,514	848	945	199
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.80	\$1.28	\$1.83	\$1.31	\$1.45	\$1.08	\$1.90	\$1.35	\$2.04	\$1.45

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² See footnote 3, table 1 for listing of States included in each region.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

hour. Slightly less than a fourth of the nondurable-goods workers earned less than \$1.10, half earned between \$1.10 and \$1.85, and the remainder earned \$1.85 or more (table 1).

Regionally, average hourly earnings in the durable-goods group ranged from \$2 in the Far West to \$1.41 in the South; the highest regional average for nondurable goods was \$1.83 in the Far West and the lowest was \$1.32 in the South. Durable-goods industries accounted for 71 percent of the production workers in the Middle West, 67 percent in the Far West, 53 percent in the Northeast, and 41 percent in the South.

The proportions of workers at the lower end of the earnings distributions were smaller in the durable- than in the nondurable-goods industries in all regions except the South. There, as already indicated, durable-goods workers averaged 9 cents an hour more than those in nondurable goods. Nevertheless, the proportion of southern workers earning less than 90 cents an hour was greater in durable than in nondurable goods. This results largely from the heavy concentration of workers

earning less than 90 cents in the important lumber and furniture industries, which accounted for over 85 percent of southern durable-goods workers earning less than 90 cents.

Earnings of Men and Women

Although twice as many women are employed in nondurable-goods industries as in durables, men outnumbered women in both durables and nondurables, nationally and within each region as well. Nationwide, men accounted for 61 percent of the plant employment in nondurable goods, 84 percent in durable goods, and 75 percent in all manufacturing combined. Regionally, the proportion of men workers ranged from 55 percent in nondurable-goods manufacturing in the Northeast to 89 percent in the durable-goods group in the South. These regional variations are due largely to differences in the types of manufacturing industries found in the various regions and the differing proportions of women found in these industries. Thus, a substantial proportion of the women working in nondurable-goods industries

TABLE 3.—Number and straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of production workers in manufacturing industries, by sex and selected industry groups, United States and regions,² April 1954

[Number of workers in thousands]

Item	United States		Northeast		South		Middle West		Far West	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Manufacturing										
Production workers ³	12,590	\$1.68	4,498	\$1.67	2,564	\$1.36	4,378	\$1.80	1,150	\$1.94
Men	9,389	1.80	3,059	1.83	1,871	1.45	3,514	1.90	945	2.04
Women	3,065	1.28	1,345	1.31	673	1.08	848	1.36	199	1.46
Durable goods⁴										
Production workers ³	7,369	1.78	2,369	1.76	1,043	1.41	3,094	1.86	773	2.00
Men	6,157	1.84	1,908	1.85	933	1.42	2,633	1.92	683	2.05
Women	1,025	1.40	404	1.33	92	1.18	445	1.46	84	1.89
Nondurable goods⁴										
Production workers ³	5,261	1.54	2,099	1.57	1,521	1.32	1,284	1.66	377	1.83
Men	3,232	1.74	1,151	1.80	938	1.48	881	1.85	262	2.03
Women	2,040	1.22	941	1.29	581	1.07	403	1.25	115	1.37
Selected industry groups										
Food and kindred products	1,011	1.48	242	1.55	241	1.13	303	1.58	137	1.67
Tobacco manufactures	82	1.27	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Textiles and apparel	2,009	1.33	1,000	1.47	754	1.15	190	1.27	(⁵)	(⁵)
Lumber and furniture	931	1.41	(⁵)	(⁵)	389	.97	186	1.50	200	2.13
Paper and printing	949	1.84	370	1.82	168	1.67	328	1.87	83	2.16
Chemicals and petroleum	710	1.83	211	1.81	251	1.78	180	1.84	67	2.08
Leather and leather products	325	1.36	192	1.40	31	1.16	94	1.35	(⁵)	(⁵)
Primary metals and fabricated metal products	1,831	1.86	955	1.82	222	1.72	807	1.91	137	1.93
Machinery (except electrical)	1,187	1.89	393	1.83	79	1.68	649	1.94	66	1.98
Transportation equipment	1,380	2.03	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Instruments and related products	224	1.73	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	380	1.41	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² See footnote 3, table 1 for listing of States included in each region.

³ Includes some workers for whom sex designation was not obtained.

⁴ See footnote 2, table 1 for listing of durable- and nondurable-goods manufacturing industries.

⁵ Not available.

were employed in textile mills, apparel shops, and in food-processing plants, and three-fourths of them were concentrated in the Northeast and South.

Straight-time average hourly earnings for men and women, respectively, were \$1.80 and \$1.28 in all manufacturing, \$1.84 and \$1.40 in the durable-goods group, and \$1.74 and \$1.22 in the nondurable-goods group. For all industries combined, men's earnings exceeded those of women by 58 cents in the Far West, 54 cents in the Middle West, 52 cents in the Northeast, and 37 cents in the South. (See table 2.)

Durable-goods and nondurable-goods averages for men in each region varied by 5 cents or less from the regional averages for all manufacturing. Only in the South did men average higher pay in the nondurable-goods than in all-manufacturing industries. For women, on the other hand, average earnings in durable goods were from 2 to 13 cents above the all-manufacturing average; in nondurables they were from 1 to 11 cents below. Comparing women's earnings in durable-goods plants with those in nondurables, the largest differences were found in the Far West (22 cents) and the Middle West (21 cents).

In the lower earnings intervals, the proportion of women exceeded that for men in both durable- and nondurable-goods industry groupings. Thus, the 380,000 men and 437,000 women who were earning less than 90 cents an hour represented 4 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively, of all men and women factory workers, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Percent of production workers with straight-time average earnings of less than 90 cents an hour		
	All manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods
Men:			
United States.....	4.0	3.9	4.2
Northeast.....	1.0	.5	1.9
South.....	17.2	23.9	10.5
Middle West.....	.7	.4	1.7
Far West.....	.2	(¹)	.5
Women:			
United States.....	14.2	6.0	18.4
Northeast.....	11.4	6.0	13.8
South.....	29.3	24.9	30.0
Middle West.....	8.8	2.9	15.4
Far West.....	5.3	.4	8.9

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

* Separate distributions by industry group could not be presented for the remaining 1½ million factory workers employed in April 1964.

Earnings in Selected Industry Groups

Compared with the earnings distributions for the broad durable- and nondurable-goods industry divisions, those for selected major industry groups having over 11 million production workers* reflect in somewhat greater detail variations in earnings related to differences in pay levels among industries, to regional variations in levels of earnings by industry, and to the geographic distribution of factory employment by industry. Data for some of these selected groups revealed comparatively little variation in average pay levels among regions. For the chemicals and petroleum products group, for example, the straight-time earnings average for the South (\$1.78) was only a few cents below those for the Northeast and Middle West, although 28 cents below that for the Far West. By contrast, lumber and furniture workers as a group averaged 97 cents an hour in the South, whereas averages for these workers in the Middle West and Far West were \$1.50 and \$2.13, respectively. (See table 3.)

The industry groups examined separately are listed below in descending order of the proportion of workers earning less than 90 cents an hour.

Industry group	Number (in thousands) and percent of production workers with straight-time average earnings of less than 90 cents an hour	
	Number	Percent
Lumber and furniture.....	232	25.0
Leather and leather products.....	52	15.9
Textiles and apparel.....	278	13.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	12.9
Food and kindred products.....	114	11.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing ¹	34	8.9
Paper and printing.....	33	3.4
Chemicals and petroleum.....	22	3.1
Instruments and related products.....	4	1.9
Primary metals and fabricated metal products.....	10	.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	4	.3
Transportation equipment.....	(²)	(³)

¹ Major group 39 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (November 1945 edition), prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

² Less than 500 workers.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Among 29 regional industry groups for which distributions were made, in 7 cases over 10 percent of the workers had straight-time average hourly earnings of less than 90 cents. Of these, 4 were in the South: Lumber and furniture, 56.1 percent; food products, 34.4 percent; leather and leather

products, 23.9 percent; and textiles and apparel, 19.1 percent. The other instances were the textiles and apparel group in the Midwest (17.3 percent) and the leather and leather products group in the Northeast (15.8 percent) and in the Midwest (14.2 percent). Although regional estimates for tobacco manufactures could not be prepared, nationwide, 12.9 percent of the workers earned less than 90 cents an hour in April 1954.

Changes in Wage Levels Since 1947

Comparison of the earnings distribution for April 1954 with an earnings distribution prepared for July 1947 reveals a sharp shrinkage of employment at pay levels below \$1 an hour.⁹ The proportion of workers earning less than \$1 declined from a third to a tenth during the 7-year period. The 1949 Amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act increased the Federal minimum wage to 75 cents an hour, effective January 25, 1950. Thus, 2½ years before the new minimum went into effect, it was estimated that 10.4 percent of the production workers were paid less than 75 cents an hour. By November 1948, estimates prepared by the Bureau indicate that the proportion paid less than 75 cents had

dropped to 6.6 percent. In April 1954, only a fraction of 1 percent of the workers in manufacturing were earning less than 75 cents, and 6.5 percent were earning less than 90 cents an hour.

General wage changes, including those resulting from the adoption of the 75-cent minimum, largely accounted for the 44-percent rise in average hourly earnings between July 1947 and April 1954.¹⁰ Shifts in employment ratios among industry groups also contributed to the rise in the earnings level as well as to changes in the overall distribution. The largest gains in production-worker employment between 1947 and 1954 occurred in electrical machinery (254,000), transportation equipment (200,000), and printing and publishing (94,000). Production-worker employment in the food, textiles, and furniture groups, however, was substantially lower in April 1954 than in July 1947.¹¹ Among the industry groups named, average pay levels were substantially higher in those in which employment increased.

⁹ This earlier release of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (dated December 15, 1947) provided distributions of production workers in manufacturing and by industry group, by straight-time hourly earnings.

¹⁰ Percent increase computed from averages for all-manufacturing adjusted to exclude premium pay for overtime.

¹¹ Part of the decline in employment in the food group is attributable to seasonality in the canning and preserving and the beverage industries; employment levels in these industries are higher in July than in April.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Comparative Purchasing Power of Currencies and National Products

COMPARISONS of the purchasing power of currencies across international boundaries have become increasingly important as improved transportation and communications have cut distances between countries and international economic relations have become more complex.

International exchange rates, even when established without exchange controls and import and export quotas, do not provide a satisfactory basis for comparing the domestic purchasing power of different currencies. Differences between countries in indirect taxes, in productivity of the processing industries, in internal transportation, and in distribution would make the exchange rates inapplicable for this purpose, even if the market baskets of total domestic purchases were made up of the same kinds of goods and services as the market baskets which are exchanged between countries in foreign trade. A study made by the International Labor Office¹ showed great deviations between exchange rates and comparative purchasing power of currencies in Detroit and 14 European cities, as regards goods and services which the lowest paid employees of the Ford Motor Co. were buying in Detroit in 1930.

Colin Clark's studies² have also thrown light on this point, although from a less adequate statistical base. Similarly, studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have demonstrated wide deviations from foreign exchange rates in the relative domestic purchasing power of currencies in terms of the kinds of food wage earners buy.³

A report by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)⁴ contributes considerably to our fragmentary knowledge about differences among countries in incomes and price levels and the problems involved in measuring them. It is based on a larger body of carefully collected and carefully analyzed data than has

ever before been assembled on this subject. The report presents comparisons of the total gross national product of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy in 1950 in some detail. It also gives the purchasing-power equivalents, in United States dollars, of the currencies of the four European countries in terms of prices weighted by quantities of goods and services purchased⁵ in the United States and in each of the four countries.

The Method of the Study

The report covers, either directly or by imputation, all goods and services purchased in each of the five economies for consumption, investment, government administration, and defense, except "the import surplus financed by net borrowing from abroad or net transfers from other countries."⁶

Official estimates of the quantities of goods and services included in the gross national products of the five countries studied were rearranged and adjusted for comparability.⁷ Prices were then obtained for 250 commodities and services of equivalent qualities in each of the five countries with the assistance, in some cases, of government agencies, trade associations, and business firms. Prices of clothing and certain other consumer goods were gathered in visits to stores by an expert in pricing goods according to quality specifications.

¹ A contribution to the study of "International Comparisons of Cost of Living," Geneva, International Labor Office, 1932.

² Colin Clark, *Conditions of Economic Progress*, Macmillan Co., Ltd., London, 1951.

³ Worktime Required To Buy Food (*in Monthly Labor Review*, November 1949, p. 487); Worktime Required to Buy Food, 1937-50 (*in Monthly Labor Review*, February 1951, p. 143); and Food Purchasing Power of Earnings in 12 Countries, 1951-52 (*in Monthly Labor Review*, June 1952, p. 658).

⁴ Milton Gilbert and Irving B. Kravis, *An International Comparison of National Products and the Purchasing Power of Currencies*, Paris, 1954.

⁵ Although sometimes given different meanings, the terms "gross national product" and "gross national expenditure" are used as identical in this report.

⁶ Gilbert and Kravis, op. cit. (p. 62). Net exports of investment goods and of economic aid are included in the national product of the donor country.

⁷ Investment goods purchased by government enterprises were allocated under investment; government health and education expenditures were allocated under consumption.

Comparisons between the United States and each of the 4 European countries cover 29 groups of consumption goods, 5 groups of investment goods, and 4 types of government purchases for: (1) per capita gross national product, both in dollar values and in quantities (U. S.=100); and (2) purchasing-power equivalents of currencies. Each of the three series is presented on two different bases, the first two weighted once with United States prices and again with dollar equivalents of the prices of the country concerned; the third weighted first with quantities consumed in the United States, and again with quantities consumed in the European country.

The comparison of housing costs in the five countries was undoubtedly one of the most difficult undertaken in the study and, as the authors point out, is subject to a considerable margin of error because of the impossibility of obtaining comprehensive data on the comparative quality and cost of housing in any of the countries studied. The method used is a great advance over that employed in earlier studies of housing. The figures presented indicate that the costs of comparable housing are considerably lower in the four European countries, especially in Italy, than in the United States. Housing subsidies outweigh taxes in France, Germany, and Italy, while taxes outweigh subsidies in the United Kingdom. These comparisons appear to be the best that can be obtained without much more original research into housing costs and housing needs in relation to climate and custom. In evaluating them, it must be remembered that statistics on housing characteristics for all five countries have gaps which make comparisons difficult. Also, no methods have been evolved for measuring the quality of the environment of a dwelling or of the effectiveness of its protection against cold or heat.

The report does not give the prices which form the basis of the analysis.⁴ Valuable data are presented, however, on the relationships of ratios of prices in the United States and each of the four European countries to ratios of quantities of goods and services purchased, by groups of items. There was a high inverse correlation between the price ratios and the quantity ratios for groups of goods. For example, automobiles, gasoline, and household appliances were relatively high priced in the four European countries, and consumption of these goods was relatively low as compared with the

TABLE 1.—Domestic purchasing power¹ of the exchange rate equivalent of one dollar of European currency, 1950

Country	Weighted by buying patterns of the United States		Weighted by the buying patterns of the European countries	
	Market prices	Factor prices ²	Market prices	Factor prices ²
United Kingdom.....	\$1.24	\$1.32	\$1.64	\$1.68
France.....	1.12	1.13	1.57	1.53
Germany.....	1.16	1.14	1.67	1.70
Italy.....	1.08	1.10	1.91	1.88

¹ Based on binary comparisons.

² Factor prices are market prices minus any indirect taxes plus any subsidies.

United States. On the other hand, public transportation, domestic services, barber and beauty shop services, and recreation and entertainment (except in Italy) were relatively low priced in these countries and consumption was relatively high. The cost of personnel for government administrative services was relatively less abroad, and the number of people employed in these services was relatively higher than in this country.

The purchasing-power equivalents derived for the 250 product classes in this binary phase of the investigation were used to convert the prices obtained in each of the four European countries into United States dollar values and these were averaged to provide "relative average European prices." The relative European prices, expressed in dollars, reflected the price relationships prevailing in all four of the European countries as compared with United States prices. The quantities of goods (by product classes) in the gross national products of the four countries were multiplied by both the actual United States prices and the relative European prices. The values thus obtained were then summed to provide two sets of figures on the comparative size of gross national product, one weighted by United States prices, and the other weighted by average relative European prices expressed in United States dollars. Finally, these two sets of figures were combined in a geometric average on a per capita basis.

It is not easy to interpret the figures expressed in "average European" prices, particularly when the differences between the results obtained by the binary approach and the "average European" approach are compared. The discrepancies are largest in Germany and Italy, where buying pat-

⁴ The inclusion of these prices would have greatly improved the report's usefulness for further analysis of the extensive body of data collected in the investigation.

terns differ more from those in the United States than do those of the United Kingdom and France. The index of the per capita gross national product (U. S.=100) is 13 percent higher for Germany and 22 percent higher for Italy when the comparison is made on the basis of prices in the countries concerned rather than the average European prices; there are similar but much smaller differences between the two sets of figures for the United Kingdom and France.¹ These discrepancies result, in part, from the fact that purchases for consumption and investment in any country are weighted in the direction of the goods and services in which that country has a comparative advantage and in part, from the preponderance of the weights for the United Kingdom and France in determining the European average prices for most goods.

Conclusions

The results of this study are best understood when the domestic purchasing power equivalents of the amount of currency obtainable for \$1 in each of the four countries in 1950 are compared with the respective exchange rates. (See table 1.) For example, the 350 francs which the United States dollar bought in foreign exchange would, on the average, have bought in France goods and

services worth \$1.12 in the United States if one spent them in accordance with United States buying patterns. If one bought in accordance with French patterns, the 350 francs would have paid for goods and services worth \$1.57 in the United States. When indirect taxes are subtracted from market prices and subsidies are added, the domestic purchasing-power equivalents of \$1 are \$1.13 and \$1.53 based on the two buying patterns.

The figures obtained are of great value in making comparisons between the economic situation in the four European countries covered and in the United States. The combined effects of differences in natural resources, production equipment and techniques, and wage levels are strikingly reflected in variations in the relative buying power of the dollar spent for different types of goods and services in any of these European countries.

Table 2 compares relative domestic purchasing power with exchange rates of the dollar when it was used to buy different types of goods in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy.

The figures presented in this table mean, for example, that when dollars were turned into pounds sterling at the average foreign exchange rate in 1950 and spent for consumption goods in Britain, the spender got more, on the average, than he

¹ Gilbert and Kravis, *op. cit.* (p. 111).

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of the purchasing power of one U. S. dollar in 4 countries, 1950¹*

[Foreign exchange rate equivalent=100]

Goods and services	United Kingdom		France		Germany		Italy	
	U. S. buying patterns	U. K. buying patterns	U. S. buying patterns	French buying patterns	U. S. buying patterns	German buying patterns	U. S. buying patterns	Italian buying patterns
Consumption, goods and services.....	119.4(129.8)	158.7(164.5)	111.1(111.5)	159.8(153.5)	109.4(111.7)	160.3(162.8)	106.7(108.7)	187.1(182.7)
Food.....	158.0(142.2)	186.9(162.3)	131.1	153.5	130.0(142.4)	168.7(172.8)	122.5	159.4
Alcoholic beverages.....	75.0(144.0)	90.8(165.8)	241.4(168.3)	304.3(228.8)	172.8(142.4)	172.8(141.9)	271.7(194.1)	405.8(337.8)
Tobacco.....	44.8(108.5)	43.8(105.9)	98.3(205.9)	80.3(186.2)	47.4(51.5)	47.7(59.2)	70.7(99.0)	70.6(99.0)
Clothing and household textiles.....	107.9	117.8	82.5	94.9	87.0	94.8	95.1	95.8
Housing.....	255.0(274.6)	255.0(274.6)	368.4(307.0)	368.4(307.0)	262.5(242.8)	262.5(242.8)	520.8(440.1)	520.8(440.1)
Fuel, light and water.....	111.9	127.5	54.3	64.3	41.9	47.8	46.2	46.2
Household goods.....	92.0	96.5	60.6	62.6	86.8	97.2	53.9	58.9
Household and personal services.....	217.7	215.1	149.6	250.0	165.4	255.8	159.8	378.8
Transportation equipment and services.....	66.6(84.8)	183.1(195.1)	76.9(87.3)	124.6(138.3)	71.6(72.5)	161.5(163.4)	60.7(72.3)	168.5(184.4)
Communication services.....	160.1	138.9	122.8	107.0	88.1	70.4	243.2	179.1
Recreation and entertainment.....	153.2	207.6	140.0	145.2	170.7	219.9	190.5	240.4
Health.....	163.8	171.6	183.2	193.4	194.4	263.8	198.4	198.4
Education.....	168.4	167.8	225.8	263.2	156.1	163.4	272.9	336.0
Miscellaneous.....	166.0	156.7	168.3	167.5	163.4	247.1	182.7	228.8
Investment.....	127.0	138.9	108.7	126.8	122.8	162.8	105.6	135.6
Producers, durables.....	104.4	117.8	82.9	90.2	89.0	95.0	68.3	76.0
Construction.....	163.0	197.2	151.5	150.9	188.3	241.4	193.5	219.4
Inventories.....	105.0	132.7	90.0	131.6	97.9	135.9	89.9	157.8
Net exports.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government.....	166.0	231.8	154.6	193.4	176.5	218.8	135.3	259.2
General.....	221.7	313.2	163.6	187.2	175.0	227.0	170.3	463.0
Defense.....	142.8	186.9	120.3	200.0	177.2	206.9	119.0	261.3
Gross national product.....	123.9(131.7)	163.8(168.4)	111.8(112.5)	157.0(152.8)	115.7(117.6)	166.7(169.4)	108.3(109.8)	190.5(187.7)

¹ Based on binary comparisons. Indexes based on factor costs are in brackets. In 1950, 1 dollar purchased .357 British pounds, 350 French francs, 4.30 German marks, and 625 Italian lire in foreign exchange.

would have if he had spent his dollars in the United States. He got 19 percent more if he bought in accordance with average consumption patterns in the United States and 59 percent more if he bought in accordance with average British consumption patterns. When the investor turned dollars into sterling at the 1950 exchange rates and invested the proceeds in Britain, he got between 27 and 39 percent more goods, depending on whether he made his purchases closer to United States or British investment patterns. In government administration the number of man-hours of services which could be purchased with dollars exchanged for sterling was very much greater because of the lower government salary levels in Britain. In defense expenditures the advantage ranged from 43 to 87 percent. There were striking differences between the domestic purchasing-power equivalents as between goods and services of different kinds in all four countries. In each of them the spender of dollars abroad was at a disadvantage, compared with his situation at home, in buying consumer durables, gasoline, and tobacco (the last primarily because of higher sales taxes). In Britain he was at a disadvantage in buying alcoholic beverages because of higher taxes on spirits in that country.

The results of the study in terms of the size of the per capita gross national products of the five countries covered are summarized in table 3.

The authors comment on these results—

... while the known greater economic strength of the United States is borne out by the figures of the real comparisons of national and per capita products, those of the European countries are much higher relative to the United States than the relationships that have become familiar by the exchange rate conversion of national currency figures into dollars. . . . Even on the basis of the European relative prices, European national products are one-fifth to two-fifths larger, while when valued by United States prices, they are 50 to almost 90 percent larger.

The authors point out that none of the comparisons they present measures the relative level of well-being in the five countries. They cite—

... the inevitable limitation of quantitative comparisons of real income or produce which arise from the fact that such comparisons rest only on relative quantities of goods and services (weighted by prices) and thus cannot embrace the many quantitative aspects of living conditions often associated with welfare.¹⁰

TABLE 3.—Gross national product per capita, 1950

Country	European figures translated into U. S. dollars—			
	By foreign exchange rates		On the basis of comparative domestic purchasing power	
	Dollars	Index (U. S. = 100)	Dollars	Index (U. S. = 100)
United States.....	1,810	100	1,810	100
United Kingdom.....	677	37	1,041	58
France.....	634	35	860	48
Germany.....	467	26	689	38
Italy.....	292	16	463	26

A footnote elaborates their point of view:

It is not implied, of course, that there cannot be other purposes in comparative income studies than that of comparing the total of per capita national products as in this study. For example, a familiar type of study deals with the question of how much income is required in country B to make one just as well off as one would be with a given income in country A, recognizing that because of differences in climatic conditions, patterns of consumption, opportunities for securing various sorts of goods and services, and differences in the whole scale of living, the total amount of goods required in country B can be less than in country A. One may, in such a case, decide that a person is just as well off in B as in A with half the goods. Such conclusions, however, inevitably involve a value judgment, and are not in any sense the result of quantitative economic comparison. They have nothing to do with the quantitative measurement of economic welfare as this term has been used in the literature.¹¹

It is not clear what is meant by the "familiar type of study," and there will not be general agreement with the authors' exclusion of indexes of comparative well-being from the domain of quantitative measurement in economics. It would have been desirable, if time and resources had made it possible, to take a number of different approaches in trying to solve the problem of measuring the relative level of national incomes and the comparative purchasing power of currencies in different countries. There is need for more exploration and experimentation in this field. This study has accepted one particular approach to the comparison across international borders of gross national products and the internal purchasing power of currencies and has made a valuable contribution to knowledge of the subject.

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¹⁰ Gilbert and Kravis, *op. cit.* (p. 72.)

¹¹ *Ibid.*

Salary Trends of Federal Classified Employees

On January 11, 1955, the President of the United States sent messages to Congress proposing salary adjustments for major groups of Federal civilian employees. The increases proposed for Classification Act employees would average about 5 percent, with relatively greater gains for higher salaried workers designed to offset in part the previous narrowing of pay differentials. For postal employees, raises would average about 6.5 percent including an immediate 5-percent increase in basic salary rates and a new salary plan designed to offer "incentives for advancement" and "higher pay for more difficult and responsible work."

These proposals would affect more than 900,000 workers paid under the Classification Act and over 400,000 workers in the postal field service. The proposed legislation also included employees covered by the Foreign Service Act and employees of the Veterans Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery.

This article summarizes recent trends in salaries for Federal workers paid under the Classification Act,¹ including clerical, administrative, and professional employees and some custodial, protective, and maintenance workers. The Classification Act does not cover other groups of Federal employees such as those working in navy yards or at certain Army and Air Force installations whose rates of pay are determined by wage boards.²

Salary Trends

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes three separate measures of earnings of Federal Classification Act workers. (See table 1.) These are designed to isolate the effects of the three principal factors that affect their average pay, namely, statutory changes in basic pay scales, average length of service within a given grade, and the proportion of workers performing various jobs and hence classified in each of the several pay grades.

July 1951 to July 1954. Basic pay scales have remained unaltered since July 8, 1951, the effective

date of the most recent increase in salary scales enacted by the Congress for classified and postal employees.

Average salary rates, which measure the combined effect of any increases in basic salary scales resulting from legislative and of merit or length of service changes in pay within the same occupation or grade, increased 2 percent between July 1951 and July 1954. At least in part this rise resulted from the reduction of 61,500 in the number of Federal Classification Act employees which occurred over this period.³ Since the separated workers are customarily those with the least service or tenure, their dismissal in substantial numbers tends to raise the average length of service of workers remaining within a job or grade and hence the proportion who have received periodic within-grade pay increases.

Average salaries are affected not only by legislation and merit increases but by changes in the proportion of workers among the various pay grades. They rose 6.6 percent in the 3-year period. This change resulted from increases in the proportion of workers in most grades who had received in-grade pay increases and of the decline in the proportion of workers in the lower pay grades (GS-1 to GS-3; see table 2).

Merit increases between 1951 and 1954 raised average salaries from 1 to 3 percent in the general schedule grades up through GS-10 except in grades GS-5 and GS-2, for which the increases were 3.6 and 3.3 percent, respectively. In grades

¹ As indicated in the article on Federal Classified Employees: Salary Trends, 1939-50, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 537), the pay scale for Federal employees covered by the Classification Act consists of a series of grades in two schedules—the general schedule for clerical, administrative, and professional employees and the CPC schedule for custodial, protective, and craft workers. There are 18 grades in the general schedule and 10 in the CPC schedule. Classification by grade depends on the type of work being performed. Within each grade (except GS-18) there is a series of salary steps, and workers progress from one salary step to the next after they have been in a grade for a certain period of time, provided their service has been satisfactory. The salary steps range from \$60 to \$125 in the CPC schedule and from \$80 to \$250 in the general schedule. The period of service amounts to 1 year for workers in all CPC grades and in GS-1 to GS-10, and to 1½ years for other workers. Progression from step to step is variously referred to as a merit, length of service, or within-grade pay increase.

Information on salaries of Federal classified employees is compiled annually (as of July of each year) by the Civil Service Commission and the indexes presented here are based on that compilation. Similar indexes are not available for postal employees.

² See The Government's Industrial Employees: I. Extent of Employment, Status, Organization; and, II. Consultation, Bargaining and Wage Determination, Monthly Labor Review, January 1954 (p. 1) and March 1954 (p. 249).

³ The number increased 28,000 from July 1951 to July 1952 then declined 89,000 during the next 2 years.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of basic pay scales, average salary rates, and average salaries¹ of employees covered by Federal Classification Acts, 1939-54

[Average 1947-49=100]

Period	Basic pay scales			Average salary rates			Average salaries		
	All employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial	All employees	General schedule	Crafts, protective, custodial
August 1939.....	69.6	70.9	82.0	68.2	69.3	59.5	61.4	64.2	58.7
June 30, 1945.....	70.4	71.0	84.3	69.0	70.4	65.7	(2)	(2)	(2)
July 1, 1946.....	93.2	93.5	91.1	90.6	90.8	88.8	87.7	87.5	90.2
July 1, 1947.....	93.2	93.5	91.1	92.3	92.5	90.3	92.3	92.6	90.2
July 15, 1948.....	103.4	103.3	104.4	108.5	108.5	104.4	103.1	103.6	104.3
July 1, 1949.....	103.4	103.3	104.4	104.2	104.0	105.3	104.6	104.5	105.4
July 1, 1950.....	107.7	107.4	109.2	109.6	109.4	112.2	112.6	112.3	112.8
July 8, 1951.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	119.3	118.8	123.8	121.4	120.6	125.3
July 1, 1952.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	119.6	119.0	124.7	124.0	123.0	127.2
July 1, 1953.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	120.7	120.0	126.1	127.1	126.3	129.1
July 1, 1954.....	118.5	118.0	121.0	121.8	121.1	127.3	129.4	128.8	129.3

¹ Basic pay scales reflect only statutory changes in salaries, while average salary rates show in addition the effect of merit or in-grade salary increases. Average salaries measure the effect not only of statutory changes in basic pay scales and in-grade salary increases but the effect of changes in the proportion of workers employed in the various pay grades.

² Estimated by assuming the same distribution of employees among grades and steps within grades in 1945 as in 1939. Since there was little or no increase in average rates because of merit increases during this period, it was assumed that the change in basic pay scales and average salary rates was virtually the same.

³ Not available.

GS-11 to GS-14, merit increases amounted to less than 1 percent; in grade GS-15, an 0.4 percent decline in average salaries occurred. In most of the CPC grades the increase in average salary rates between 1951 and 1954 ranged between 2 and 3 percent (table 3).

These changes in salaries of Federal classified employees compare with the rise of 3 to 4 percent in the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ Among large groups of workers in private employment, weekly and hourly pay of factory production workers rose by about 15 percent from July 1951 to late 1954. Similarly, the increase in average weekly salaries of women office clerical workers in 6 large cities studied by the BLS varied from approximately 13 to 19 percent from early 1951 to early 1954.⁵

August 1939 to July 1954. Statutory changes in pay increased basic salary scales for Federal Classification Act employees by 70 percent from August 1939 to July 1954. These increases in basic scales, combined with merit or in-grade changes in pay, brought average salary rates 78.5 percent above 1939. Because of a decline in the proportion of workers in the lower pay grades (notably, in grades GS-1 and GS-2 and CPC-1, CPC-2, and CPC-3), average salaries for all classified workers rose by 111 percent from 1939 to mid-1954; for professional, clerical, and administrative employees covered by the general schedule, average salaries rose by about 100

⁴ The increase was 3.9 percent from July 1951 to July 1954 and 3.1 percent from July 1951 to January 1955.

⁵ See *Salaries of Women in Office Work, 1949 to 1954*, Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 972).

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of employment of general schedule employees by grade, selected periods, 1939-54

Item	August 1939	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1950	July 8, 1951	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1953	July 1, 1954
Total, general schedule:							
Number.....	234,067	803,653	701,824	885,925	917,173	862,506	836,836
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GS-1.....	13.1	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
GS-2.....	18.1	19.3	14.5	16.6	13.7	12.1	11.4
GS-3.....	14.7	22.8	20.6	21.8	22.1	21.5	21.0
GS-4.....	11.5	13.6	14.8	13.9	14.7	15.1	15.1
GS-5 and GS-6.....	17.2	13.9	14.8	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.8
GS-7 and GS-8.....	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.7	12.6	12.8	12.4
GS-9 and GS-10.....	6.8	7.6	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.8	10.5
GS-11.....	3.8	4.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.0
GS-12 to GS-15.....	4.4	4.7	6.9	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.1
GS-16 to GS-18.....			(1)	(1)	.1	.1	(1)

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 3.—Minimum and average salaries¹ under the Classification Acts, by grade, 1939, 1951, and 1954

Schedule and grade	August 1939	July 8, 1951 ²	July 1, 1954	Percent in- crease to July 1, 1954, from—		Schedule and grade	August 1939	July 8, 1951 ²	July 1, 1954	Percent in- crease to July 1, 1954, from—	
				Aug- ust 1939	July 8, 1951					Aug- ust 1939	July 8, 1951
General schedule						General schedule—Con.					
GS-1: Minimum salary rate	\$1,180	\$2,500	\$2,500	111.9	0	GS-15: Minimum salary rate	\$8,000	\$10,800	\$10,800	35.0	0
Average salary	1,223	2,596	2,632	115.2	1.4	Average salary	8,465	11,245	11,197	32.3	- .4
GS-2: Minimum salary rate	1,440	2,750	2,750	91.0	0	Crafts, protective, and custodial					
Average salary	1,489	2,861	2,955	98.5	3.3	CPC-1: Minimum salary rate	600	1,810	1,810	201.7	0
GS-3: Minimum salary rate	1,620	2,960	2,950	82.1	0	Average salary	690	1,870	1,909	189.7	6.9
Average salary	1,683	3,119	3,197	90.0	2.5	CPC-2: Minimum salary rate	1,080	2,420	2,420	124.1	0
GS-4: Minimum salary rate	1,800	3,175	3,175	76.4	0	Average salary	1,166	2,618	2,690	129.8	2.4
Average salary	1,867	3,398	3,463	85.5	1.9	CPC-3: Minimum salary rate	1,200	2,582	2,552	112.7	0
GS-5: Minimum salary rate	2,000	3,410	3,410	70.5	0	Average salary	1,250	2,782	2,870	122.5	3.2
Average salary	2,069	3,691	3,814	81.7	3.6	CPC-4: Minimum salary rate	1,320	2,750	2,750	108.3	0
GS-6: Minimum salary rate	2,300	3,795	3,795	65.0	0	Average salary	1,400	3,008	3,100	121.4	3.1
Average salary	2,414	4,111	4,228	75.1	2.8	CPC-5: Minimum salary rate	1,800	2,974	2,974	98.3	0
GS-7: Minimum salary rate	2,600	4,205	4,205	61.7	0	Average salary	1,880	3,154	3,282	107.7	4.1
Average salary	2,704	4,495	4,574	69.2	1.8	CPC-6: Minimum salary rate	1,680	3,200	3,200	90.5	0
GS-8: Minimum salary rate	2,900	4,620	4,620	59.3	0	Average salary	1,721	3,428	3,511	104.0	2.4
Average salary	3,020	4,942	5,042	67.0	2.0	CPC-7: Minimum salary rate	1,860	3,435	3,435	84.7	0
GS-9: Minimum salary rate	3,200	5,060	5,060	58.1	0	Average salary	1,918	3,776	3,868	101.7	2.4
Average salary	3,298	5,346	5,400	63.7	1.0	CPC-8: Minimum salary rate	2,000	3,740	3,740	87.0	0
GS-10: Minimum salary rate	3,500	5,500	5,500	57.1	0	Average salary	2,118	4,145	4,257	101.0	2.7
Average salary	3,620	5,741	5,879	62.4	2.4	CPC-9: Minimum salary rate	2,300	4,150	4,150	80.4	0
GS-11: Minimum salary rate	3,800	5,940	5,940	56.3	0	Average salary	2,442	4,559	4,653	90.5	2.1
Average salary	3,974	6,230	6,289	58.3	.9	CPC-10: Minimum salary rate	2,600	4,565	4,565	75.6	0
GS-12: Minimum salary rate	4,000	7,040	7,040	53.0	0	Average salary	2,709	4,978	5,114	88.8	2.7
Average salary	4,797	7,390	7,415	54.6	.7						
GS-13: Minimum salary rate	5,600	8,360	8,360	49.3	0						
Average salary	5,798	8,652	8,716	50.4	.7						
GS-14: Minimum salary rate	6,900	9,600	9,600	47.7	0						
Average salary	6,850	9,880	9,940	45.1	.6						

¹ Average salaries were obtained by weighting each salary step within the grade by the number of employees at that step. In other words, they reflect the effect of increases in basic salary scales and of merit increases in pay within the grade for each period.

² Effective date of most recent pay scale revision.

³ The minimum was computed by weighting equally the base pay for each of the 3 grades (SP-1, SP-2, and CAF-1) which were combined under the general schedule.

⁴ Percent decrease

percent. These increases compare with a rise of about 92 percent in the CPI from the year 1939 to late 1954. For factory production workers, weekly pay more than tripled, partly because of increased hours of work;⁵ average hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime, were 2½ to 3 times their 1939 level. Among other groups, average salaries of urban teachers rose 96 percent from 1939 to 1953 while salary scales for urban firemen and policemen increased about 80 percent.⁷

⁵ Hours of Federal workers were 40 in 1954 compared with 39 in 1939.

⁷ Data for 1954 are not available for teachers nor policemen and firemen.

⁸ The following pay scale increases were granted during the period: August 1, 1948—SP-1 and 2 (now part of GS-1) and CPC-1 through 8 increased from \$60 to \$200; July 1, 1948—20 percent on first \$1,200; 10 percent on next \$3,400; 5 percent on remainder, subject to a \$10,000 ceiling; July 1, 1948—14 percent or \$250 a year, whichever was greater, but not more than 25 percent; July 1948—\$330 increase in all rates; October 1948—An average of \$140 a year resulting from the revision of classification structure; July 8, 1951—10 percent, with a minimum of \$300 and a maximum of \$900.

⁹ Average salary rates, including the effect of merit increases in pay, in grades CPC-6, CPC-7, CPC-8, and GS-2 also rose more than the CPI.

Salary changes since 1939 have been proportionately greater for employees at the lower end of the Federal pay scale than for those in the higher grades.⁸ Within the general schedule, a GS-15's minimum pay in 1939 amounted to 5½ times that of a GS-2, the lowest grade in which a substantial number of workers are employed; the corresponding ratio in 1954 was less than 4.

Minimum salary rates for workers in grades CPC-1 to CPC-4 and GS-1 more than doubled and the salary scale for CPC-5 also rose slightly more than the CPI.⁹ For each higher grade the percentage gain was progressively less, with the GS-15 salary rising about a third and its purchasing power declining about a third during this 15-year period.

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Senate Report on Private Employee Welfare Plans¹

BOTH LABOR AND MANAGEMENT, and also the insurance industry, were to blame for the abuse and mismanagement that characterized some of the private employee welfare plans studied, a Senate subcommittee declared, following a 6-month investigation of a small number of plans and existing sources of regulation. Evasion of Federal statutes, lack of enforcement of State laws, and a reluctance to enforce private remedies were all observed; both labor and management had been negligent and indifferent, and some insurance companies sanctioned practices that encouraged corruption and fraud. Apparently the rapid growth of the programs found labor and management generally unprepared to cope with the complex problems involved.

Corrective legislation is needed, and also immediate strengthening of State and Federal administrative controls, to insure more adequate protection of employee-beneficiary rights and interests, the report concluded. Present Federal, State, and private controls are inadequate to regulate effectively the private employee welfare and pension plans, which now affect more than 11 million workers.

The investigation aimed to trace the development and present status of employee welfare and pension plans; to ascertain the nature, extent, and incidence of abuse and improper practices in their administration; and to determine the scope and effectiveness of existing public and private regulatory controls applying to them.² Employee welfare programs received the major attention, rather than pension funds, as studies previously made by State and Federal agencies indicated—"rather conclusively," the subcommittee said—a greater incidence of abuse in the administration of welfare plans.

Importance of the Plans

Welfare and pension plans are "part and parcel" of the present-day contractual relationship between workers and employers. At least 11,290,000 workers³—over 75 percent of those under collective bargaining agreements within the scope of the survey⁴—were covered as of mid-1954, by

collectively bargained welfare and pension plans of some kind; over 98 percent of the 11,290,000 are covered by some type of insurance or health benefits; about 64 percent of them also have retirement benefits. Employers contribute at least \$5 billion each year to finance private welfare and pension plans⁵ operating under collective bargaining or otherwise, and employees, a considerable amount. Over \$17 billion are estimated to be lodged in pension funds, the net increase in reserves amounting to about \$2 billion annually.⁶

Employee benefit plans exhibit great variation in type of benefits⁷ and benefit levels, in costs, and also in the financing, underwriting, and administrative practices followed. Most of the plans arising directly out of collective bargaining are jointly administered, but many are employer administered.⁸

Roles of the Parties at Interest

"With notable and commendable exceptions, the parties at interest—management, labor organizations, the insurance industry—have not met their

¹ Interim Report Submitted to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by its Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds Pursuant to S. Res. 225 as Amended by S. Res. 270 (83d Cong., 2d sess.), a resolution authorizing the Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds to investigate private employee welfare and pension plans subject to collective bargaining. Unnumbered Senate report issued as a Committee print (84th Cong., 1st sess.), January 10, 1955 (50 pp.).

² In their report, the subcommittee summarized preliminary findings and conclusions in a field survey of 29 welfare plans in Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco; analysis of 2,500 questionnaire returns from 79 group insurance carriers and interviews with representatives of the insurance industry; study of existing Federal, State, and private controls, involving an evaluation of the Taft-Hartley Act; the insurance, banking, and trust laws of 8 States (Calif., Conn., Ga., Ill., Mass., Mo., Pa., and Tex.); the responsibility of Federal agencies in the field, particularly the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Internal Revenue Service, and the National Labor Relations Board; and the international constitutions of approximately 70 labor organizations.

³ The subcommittee quotes Bureau of Labor Statistics data on national and international unions and single-firm unions with 1,000 or more members. See Department of Labor press release of December 24, 1954, Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining Now Cover 11,290,000 Workers.

⁴ The investigation by the Senate subcommittee did not cover plans for railroad or government workers.

⁵ Figure from U. S. Department of Commerce, Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, National Income, 1954 edition (table 34, p. 211).

⁶ The report cites the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions, December 1953 (p. 187).

⁷ The National Industrial Conference Board reported that the usual plan provided 14 types of benefits.

⁸ A pension plan may be self-administered by the employer, or administered by a bank or trust company as trustee, or wholly by an insurance company. Welfare benefits, on the other hand, are ordinarily underwritten by a commercial insurance carrier or by a prepaid health plan such as Blue Shield or Blue Cross; otherwise, they are usually self-financed or self-insured by a trust fund. The subcommittee was not able to secure information on the self-insured funds and those providing benefits through nonprofit medical service corporations.

responsibilities fully and have been equally remiss in failing to take preventative action against abuse and mismanagement," concluded the subcommittee. It reviewed the role of each party and pointed out some questionable practices needing correction.

Management trustees generally take the position that their primary duty is to employers, rather than to the beneficiaries; moreover, both nonfeasance and apparent indifference were found in most cases of improper practice, mismanagement, and waste. As expressed in the report, too many employers take the view that their responsibility ends with the signing of the collective bargaining agreement establishing the plan. For example, one employer association, at its own request, had nothing to do with the plan's administration, made no trust agreement, appointed no employer trustees, made no effort to analyze insurance costs or to participate in carrier selection, and failed to request any financial reports. This plan was categorized by the subcommittee as "grossly mismanaged."

National and international unions have slowly begun to take note of some of the activities of their local officers concerned with welfare and pension funds—but only recently, after public attention was focused on some of the more culpable practices. The subcommittee remarked that "with the commendable exception of the action taken by the CIO leadership in promptly expelling local officers in New York City who had been looting welfare funds, and the recent action taken by the leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, we are unaware of any direct action by others in responsible positions of union leadership." At the same time, the subcommittee felt sure that responsible union leaders are aware of the seriousness of the problem and are contemplating preventative steps.

The insurance industry should "come to grips with the problem and assume its share of the responsibility for decent and honest handling of group insurance of employee benefit plans," said the report. Insurance carriers have no real control over their brokers and agents, but certain companies, in establishing commission scales and service fee arrangements, sanction practices that encourage collusion, corruption, and fraud. The

subcommittee believed that the insurance industry working with the State insurance commissions could accomplish much to remedy the situation, and commended the recent enactment in New York State of legislation authorizing the State insurance superintendent to examine periodically the welfare and pension trust funds operating in that State.⁹ The group advised reasonable and uniform commission and service fees, authority for State commissioners to require annual financial statements from group insurance brokers, and more intensive inquiry into a prospective broker's and agent's character and background.

Study of Selected Plans

The very size and scope of the programs pose a real problem in their administration and regulation. Since 1949, thousands of union members and employers have become trustees of welfare funds, purchasing policies which have annual premiums running into hundreds of millions of dollars. As the report said, "the subcommittee marvels that so many bought so well," inasmuch as those trustees had often been handicapped in their decisions by lack of knowledge about commission and acquisition practices in group insurance and company underwriting customs. Ignorance, therefore, bore considerable blame.

Furthermore, the subcommittee remarked: "Opportunities for personal gain and unjust enrichment are inherent in any area of the size and economic potential of employee welfare and pension plans. It is not surprising, therefore, to find, as we have found, that dishonesty or avoidance of the law characterize the administration of many of the plans we have investigated."

Some of the 29 welfare plans examined in detail were well operated. A number were "honestly but ineptly managed." Other funds were "grossly mismanaged." In commenting on the desirable and undesirable features of 26 of the 29 welfare arrangements, the report emphasized that the plans surveyed were a mere fraction of the several thousand in operation and that the critical comments were not meant to be complete characterizations of individual plans, "many of which are sound in other respects." Among the comments, favorable or unfavorable, on various topics, are the following:

⁹ For information on findings by the New York State Insurance Department, see *Whose Welfare? A Report on Union and Employer Welfare Plans in New York*. New York City, Office of Superintendent of Insurance, Dec. 6, 1954 (296 pp.).

In administering the rules governing eligibility for benefits (length of service, contributions, etc.), some trustees adhered closely to the terms of the plan and were cautious in making any liberalization in requirements. In one plan, however, this was carried so far that only 27 percent of the premiums went for benefits in 1 year. In contrast, the report noted more than one plan where established conditions for receipt of benefits were loosely interpreted. Under one plan, no minimum work requirement had been fixed, for most benefits; here a certification by the union served to establish an employee's eligibility.

Trustees of some of the funds, regardless of the amount involved, selected the insurance carrier through competitive bidding, and, in one case, a qualified firm of insurance consultants was hired to draft bid specifications and analyze bids. At the other extreme, the report cited funds that placed their insurance only with favored brokers, confined insurance to a single company, or gave the union the right to select the carrier. Individual brokers hired by certain funds had transferred the insurance to a new carrier on several occasions—as often as twice in 3 years, in one situation—the fund bearing acquisition costs.

Some funds maintained complete accounting controls over employer contributions, authorized their trustees to examine employer payroll records, matched contributions against work reports, and had contributing employers furnish a wage bond. Examination of other plans revealed employer delinquencies to be common, for although internal operating controls may have been adequate, they were not enforced, in some instances because local union officers had ignored the situation in return for personal considerations.

Annual audits had never been made in some of the funds and staff investigators were denied access to the records. One fund was in operation 3 years without an audit; as in most cases, the report disclosed, there had been no compliance with Federal tax requirements.

Individual funds showed active participation by both union and employer trustees, with equal voice. But some employers had never appointed a trustee or named a successor to one resigning, and in more than one instance the local union business agent was in complete control. Sometimes the employer trustee had abrogated his responsibilities; in one instance, his authority was

limited to making determinations that benefit payments were limited to persons on whose behalf contributions had been made, and another gave automatic approval to disbursements. In one fund, a union trustee reportedly "spends most of his time in Florida," and the nature of his services to the fund was not known.

Trustees of some plans vigorously endeavored to keep employers, unions, and employees informed; they provided financial statements and monthly reports on benefit payments. Nevertheless, instances of laxity were observed; in more than one plan no reports had ever been issued. One plan was entirely controlled, in absolute secrecy, by local union trustees, with no vestige of accounting.

The investigators found full investment of surplus in some funds. In others, however, no effort had been made for several months to invest large reserves.

Misuse of welfare funds was suggested by some of the practices observed. For example, one union charged certain union expenses to the welfare fund, such as rental and insurance on an automobile used in collecting union dues and welfare contributions. Another used the employee trust funds to police collective bargaining contracts, handle grievances, and secure changes in State and local building codes, also giving part of the contributions to a pooled vacation fund established July 1, 1953, although such vacation funds are not authorized by the Taft-Hartley Act unless set up prior to 1947.

Public and Private Controls

Existing Federal, State, and private controls are "inadequate" to regulate the administration of the plans effectively. The report evaluates, first, provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, the only Federal statute containing directly applicable controls. Section 302 (c) (5) of this act prescribes the purposes for which employers may lawfully pay sums to employee representatives, or such representatives accept those payments, and the requirements for handling such funds. These provisions were labeled "ineffective." Joint administration intended by Congress became a farce, as too many employers took no responsibility after signing the agreement. Likewise, the provision requiring an audit was inadequate, as the

usual reports did not show for what purposes disbursements were made and, also, were not so distributed as to inform fully all persons concerned. Partly because of the language of the statute, the effective enforcement of section 302 (c) (5) was difficult if not impossible; to date there have been no successful prosecutions for failure to comply.

Unions must file copies of their constitutions and bylaws with the United States Department of Labor, but this requirement does not apply to employee welfare and pension plans. The National Labor Relations Board has no primary jurisdiction over such funds. Also, provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, from which the Department of Labor and the NLRB derive certain authority, apply only to employers engaged in interstate commerce. Likewise, the report continues, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is not authorized by law to require the submission of financial or operating data on private employee pension funds. The Internal Revenue Service has had no regulatory control, nor was it in a position to analyze statistically the size and extent of the funds. However, application for tax-exempt rulings is now mandatory, under section 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and hope is expressed that this requirement will "provide more effective controls than have been available heretofore."

Current State insurance, investment, and trust laws, in their general application, do not afford the means for effective regulation of the funds as separate and distinct legal entities. It seemed by no means sure that the legal rights and remedies available to the beneficiaries are in themselves fully adequate, and the subcommittee was convinced that appropriate State and Federal authorities should at once reevaluate existing controls in this respect.

Few of the union constitutions studied contained provisions directly relating to the control and regulation of welfare and pension funds. Only 2 of the 70 examined gave the international explicit authority over such operations. However, a number of constitutions apparently gave inter-

national officers ample power to discipline local officials and union welfare trustees—"if they wish to do so." Under many constitutions, the international officers could also take over funds, records, etc., of the constituent locals and appoint trustees to administer local union affairs.

The subcommittee did not view with favor governmental action encroaching further on internal union affairs. Instead, it believed that, to remedy some of the abuses, action by international union leaders is urgently needed to use their existing powers more fully and, where such powers are not available, to seek new constitutional authority over welfare trust funds. Somewhat more specifically, it suggested that the internationals insist that local union trustees be competent and hold themselves responsible to the employees; also, that the internationals should have the necessary power to inspect and audit local welfare and pension funds and to require full disclosure of all fund transactions to all parties.

Future Inquiry

Although the findings indicated the need for corrective legislation to afford greater protection to employees and beneficiaries, further study and findings of fact seemed to be required before adequate and effective standards and safeguards could be recommended. Legislative controls might be developed on a sound basis in three broad areas which should be more fully explored: (1) Full disclosure of information—through required filing of annual reports with a Federal agency, the information to be made available to all interested; (2) inspection and supervision by an authorized Federal agency of funds established under collective bargaining in an industry affecting interstate commerce; and (3) the revision, if found advisable, of section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Regarding its investigative task as far from complete, it recommended continuation of the inquiry¹⁰ and its extension to industrywide plans, unilaterally administered programs, and pension funds, as well as rounding out the available statistical information on the size, cost, and coverage of such programs.¹¹ Further study of present regulatory controls and public hearings to obtain testimony from representatives of employers, labor, the insurance and banking industries, and State and Federal agencies were also recommended.

¹⁰ On February 21, 1955, the Senate approved S. Res. 40 (84th Cong., 1st sess.) making \$100,000 available to the subcommittee to continue its work.

¹¹ A special subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor, investigating welfare and pension funds, recommended that the House committee continue its study and make it possible for the Internal Revenue Service to revise and expand the information which the Service now requires of trust funds having tax-exempt status.

Text of the AFL-CIO Merger Agreement

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The text which follows is the merger agreement reached on February 9, 1955, by a Unity Committee representing the CIO and AFL. The agreement was ratified by the AFL Executive Council on February 10 and the CIO Executive Board on February 24. Further steps in the merger procedure are outlined in section 6.

1. Agreement to Merge. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations agree to create a single trade union center in America, through the process of merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union. They further agree upon the following principles and procedures to accomplish this end.

2. Principles of Merger. (a) It is recognized, as a fundamental basis for the merger of the AFL and CIO, that each national and international union, Federal labor union, local industrial union, and organizing committee (hereafter referred to as affiliated union) holding a charter or certificate of affiliation granted by either federation shall retain its charter or certificate and become, by virtue of the merger, an affiliate of the merged federation.

(b) It is further recognized and agreed that the integrity of each affiliated union in the merged federation shall be maintained and preserved. In order to effectuate this principle, the constitution of the merged federation shall contain a constitutional declaration for respect by each affiliate of the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and against raiding by any affiliate of the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. The merged federation shall provide appropriate machinery to implement this constitutional declaration.

(c) The parties further agree that, subject to the foregoing, each affiliated union shall have the same organizing jurisdiction in the merged federation as it had in its respective prior organization.

(d) The parties recognize that the above provisions may result in conflicting and duplicating organizations and jurisdictions. Where such is the case, affiliates of the merged federation will be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications through the process of agreement, merger, or other means, by voluntary agreement in consultation with the appropriate officials of the merged federation.

(e) The merged federation shall be based upon a constitutional recognition that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization.

(f) The merged federation shall constitutionally recognize the right of all workers, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organization in the merged federation. The merged federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery to bring about, at the earliest possible date,

the effective implementation of this principle of non-discrimination.

(g) The merged federation shall constitutionally affirm its determination to protect the American trade union movement from any and all corrupt influence, and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism.

The merged federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery with authority effectively to implement this constitutional determination to keep the merged federation free from any taint of corruption or communism.

3. Government and Structure of the Merged Federation.

(a) There shall be established within the merged federation a department to be known as the Council of Industrial Organizations. Such department shall have the status of, and, in general, be comparable to, the existing departments of the American Federation of Labor, which departments shall be continued within the merged federation. This department shall be open to all industrial unions within the merged federation. All other departments in the merged federation shall be open to all appropriate unions.

(b) The executive officers of the merged federation shall be a president and a secretary-treasurer, who shall be elected at the regular conventions of the merged federation. Initially, the president and secretary-treasurer shall be elected from the unions now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

(c) The Department of Organization of the merged federation shall be headed by a director of organization who shall be appointed by the president, after consultation with the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Initially, the director of organization shall be selected from a union now affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The Department of Organization shall be provided the staff and resources necessary to conduct organizational activities in cooperation with the various affiliated unions, in the common effort to organize the unorganized into collective bargaining units which experience has shown to be the most effective and appropriate for the protection of such workers.

(d) The convention of the merged federation shall be its supreme governing body. The convention shall meet regularly every 2 years. The delegates of affiliated unions to such convention shall vote the per capita membership of the unions which they represent. State and local central bodies shall be entitled to one vote each at conventions.

(e) In addition to the officers set forth in paragraph (b), there shall be 27 vice presidents, to be elected at the regular conventions of the merged federation. The vice presidents shall, with the executive officers, constitute the Executive Council.

The Executive Council shall meet not less than three times each year. It shall be authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as will be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions

and instructions of the conventions and between conventions shall have the power to direct the affairs of the federation and to take such actions and render such decisions as are necessary and appropriate to safeguard and promote the best interests of the federation and its affiliated unions, including the organization of unorganized industries by means most appropriate for that purpose.

At the first convention of the merged federation, 17 of the vice presidents shall be elected from unions now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 10 shall be elected from unions now affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(f) There shall be an Executive Committee which shall consist of the executive officers and 6 of the vice presidents to be selected by the Executive Council. The Executive Committee shall meet bimonthly and shall advise and consult with the executive officers on policy matters. Initially, 3 of the vice presidents constituting the Executive Committee shall be selected from unions now affiliated with the AFL and 3 of the vice presidents shall be selected from unions now affiliated with the CIO.

(g) There shall be a body known as the General Board which shall consist of the members of the Executive Council and the president or other principal officer of each of the national or international unions affiliated with the merged federation. The General Board shall meet at least once each year and shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the executive officers, and the Executive Council. The rules of the convention as to voting shall govern the General Board.

(h) The constitution of the merged federation shall provide for standing committees of the federation in appropriate fields of action. These committees shall have appropriate staffs and due recognition shall be given to unions now affiliated with the AFL and the CIO in determining the chairmanships of, and in staffing, such committees.

(i) The constitution shall provide for State and local central bodies of the merged federation. In addition, the constitution shall permit the Council of Industrial Organizations to maintain subordinate councils, as now provided for departments of the American Federation of Labor. Existing State and local bodies of the AFL and CIO shall be merged as provided for in paragraph 6(g) of this agreement.

4. *Finances.* (a) The merged federation shall succeed to all the assets of the American Federation of Labor and shall assume all of its liabilities and contractual obligations.

The merged federation shall succeed to that part of the net assets of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which bears the same relationship to the membership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (as measured by per capita tax paid as of the date of the 1954 Congress of Industrial Organizations convention) as the net assets of the American Federation of Labor as of the date of merger bear to the membership of the American Federation of Labor (similarly measured as of the date of the 1954 American Federation of Labor convention).

The Council of Industrial Organizations to be established within the merged federation shall succeed to the balance of the assets of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, after all of its liabilities, both accrued and potential, have been provided for. The term assets shall include real estate held in trust for the respective federations.

(b) The per capita tax payable to the merged federation by national, international unions, and organizing committees shall be 4 cents per member per month. The per capita tax of Federal labor unions and local industrial unions shall be not less than 80 cents per member per month. The Council of Industrial Organizations, acting as a department of the merged federation, shall establish its own per capita tax, as shall all other departments of the merged federation.

5. *Existing Agreements.* The AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement shall be preserved and, with the consent of the signatories, shall be extended for a period of 2 years from its present expiration date and amended to make it effective as between all unions signatory to it irrespective of their former affiliation.

The CIO organizational disputes agreement shall be maintained in force as between the unions which have adhered to it. The AFL internal disputes plan shall be maintained in force with respect to the unions which have adhered to it. A joint committee shall be established to formulate the means for incorporating these three agreements into a combined no-raiding and organizational and jurisdictional disputes agreement which can be effective as between all of the unions becoming signatory to it, irrespective of their former affiliation and for the purpose of extending, by voluntary agreement, such provisions to all affiliates of the merged federation.

6. *Method of Merger.* The merger shall be effected by the following procedure:

(a) This agreement shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(b) Upon approval by them, a proposed constitution for the merged federation, reflecting the provisions of the merger agreement and containing such other necessary and appropriate provisions as may be agreed to, shall be drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee. The proposed constitution of the merged federation shall, consistent with the merger agreement, preserve the essential features of the present AFL and CIO constitutions and the basic rights and obligations of the affiliates of both federations.

(c) The proposed constitution shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(d) Upon approval by them, this agreement and the proposed constitution, and such other agreements as are necessary to accomplish the merger, shall be submitted to separate conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

(e) Upon approval by the separate conventions of the two federations of the merger agreement and the proposed constitution of the merged federation, a joint convention shall be held. Such joint convention shall constitute the first regular biennial convention of the merged federation.

(f) Initially, the headquarters and field staff of the AFL and the CIO shall be retained as the staff of the merged federation. A special committee shall be established of the present executive officers of the AFL and CIO which shall, in conjunction with the executive officers of the merged federation, make just, fair, and equitable provision for the integration of the staffs of the AFL and the CIO into a single staff for the merged federation.

(g) Merger of existing State and local central bodies of the AFL and CIO shall be accomplished within 2 years after the date of the merger of the two national federations by the process of negotiation and agreement under the

guidance of the officers of the merged federation. Pending the conclusion of such agreements State and local central bodies of both the AFL and CIO shall be permitted to continue to exist as State and local central bodies representing the respective local unions now affiliated to such central bodies.

Conclusion. The members of the Joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee proudly and unanimously submit and recommend the foregoing agreement to both federations.

The adoption of the agreement will bring about honorable, organic labor unity. It will contribute to the strength and effectiveness of the trade union movement and to the economic well-being of working men and women throughout the land. It will materially benefit the entire Nation. It will add strength to the free trade union movement of the world. It will realize a long-cherished goal.

Preliminary Estimates of Work Injuries in 1954

FEWER PERSONS were killed in the course of their employment during 1954 than in any of the other 18 years for which records are available. Furthermore, the total of all disabling work injuries was the lowest in 15 years. Improvement in the safety record of many industries was partly responsible for making 1954 one of the safest years on record. There were other contributing factors, however. In most industries, the volume of employment was somewhat lower in 1954 than in 1953, and the workweek tended to be shorter. Thus, the total hours of exposure to industrial hazards were fewer in 1954 than in 1953.

Despite encouraging improvements, the toll taken by 1954 work injuries was still large. Preliminary estimates¹ placed the total of deaths arising from work injuries during 1954 at 14,000, a drop of 7 percent from the 15,000 workers killed in 1953. The total of deaths and disabling work injuries² in 1954 was estimated at 1,860,000, a drop of 9 percent from the 1953 figure. (See accompanying table.) Of these, approximately 76,000 injuries resulted in some permanent impairment, such as the loss of an eye, an arm, or a finger. The remaining 1,770,000 injuries, although temporary in nature, disabled the workers for 1

day or more. The average duration of disability for these latter cases was about 17 days.

No accurate estimate of the total losses resulting from these injuries is possible. However, the total man-days of disability accruing during the year because of injuries which occurred in 1954, amounted to approximately 38,000,000. The economic losses arising from the deaths and permanent impairments, however, will extend into the future for the duration of the normal work-life expectancy of the injured persons. When allowance is made for this future loss, the ultimate total for injuries which occurred in 1954 will amount to about 190,000,000 man-days of disability.

The volume of injuries declined during 1954 in all of the industry divisions for which estimates were prepared. However, the degree of improvement varied widely in the different areas of employment.

¹ These estimates of work injuries were compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collaboration with the National Safety Council. They are based upon all available data from various Federal and State agencies and upon sample surveys in some industries. Data on the exact distribution of cases by type of disability are not available for some industries; in these, approximations of the breakdowns of cases have been made for inclusion in the grand totals, but have not been shown for the individual industries. See footnotes to table for specific sources and limitations.

² A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any 1 or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

In manufacturing, the total of 390,000 disabling injuries represented a 19-percent drop from the previous year. A very marked improvement in the injury-frequency rate, coupled with somewhat reduced operations accounted for this favorable showing.

Mining continued its decline with a 15-percent reduction in injuries. Substantial reductions in operations of coal mines, however, accounted for much of this decline in the volume of injuries. The injury-frequency rate for coal mining actually increased. In other types of mining, preliminary reports indicated reduced injury rates.

In contract construction and in trade there were only minor changes in employment, but the injury totals dropped 9 percent and 6 percent, respectively. Each of these industries has shown progressively improving injury rates in recent years.

Employment in transportation decreased 7 percent, but the number of injuries dropped 10 percent. Railroads enjoyed a very favorable

year; preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a drop of about 16 percent in the volume of injuries and a decrease of 33 percent in work fatalities, while employment decreased only 12 percent. Injuries also decreased in local railway and bus operations and in trucking and warehousing. However, reduced employment in these fields, in stevedoring, and in other services allied to transportation contributed as much to this decrease in injuries as did improvement in safety.

Public utilities continued to show a decline in the volume of injuries with a further 5-percent reduction. Decreased employment in agriculture accounted for a slight decrease in work injuries. In the miscellaneous group of industries, a slight decrease in injuries to Federal workers was offset by an increase for State and local government workers. In the finance and service industries, there was a slight decrease in the volume of injuries despite a somewhat higher level of employment in 1954 than in 1953.

Estimated number of disabling work injuries, by industry division, 1953-54

[Data for 1954 are preliminary]

Industry division	All disabling injuries		Deaths		Permanent impairments		Temporary-total disabilities	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
<i>All workers¹</i>								
All industry divisions.....	1,860,000	2,034,000	14,000	15,000	* 76,000	* 84,000	1,770,000	1,935,000
Agriculture ²	310,000	320,000	3,900	3,800	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mining ³	52,000	61,000	800	900	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contract construction ⁴	305,000	225,000	2,400	2,500	6,000	7,900	196,000	214,000
Manufacturing ⁵	390,000	480,000	2,000	2,400	20,000	23,600	368,000	454,000
Transportation ⁶	167,000	186,000	1,200	1,400	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Public utilities ⁷	18,000	19,000	200	300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Trade ⁸ , service, government, and miscellaneous industries.....	340,000	363,000	1,300	1,400	7,700	8,200	231,000	253,400
	378,000	380,000	2,300	2,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Employees only</i>								
All industry divisions.....	1,410,000	1,573,000	9,900	10,900	56,100	66,000	1,341,000	1,496,100
Agriculture ²	58,000	58,000	1,000	1,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mining ³	49,000	58,000	700	800	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contract construction ⁴	180,000	180,000	1,900	2,000	4,900	6,300	153,200	171,700
Manufacturing ⁵	380,000	470,000	1,900	2,300	19,500	23,100	358,600	444,600
Transportation ⁶	146,000	165,000	1,100	1,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Public utilities ⁷	18,000	19,000	200	300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Trade ⁸ , service, government, and miscellaneous industries.....	261,000	283,000	1,000	1,100	8,900	6,400	254,100	275,500
	338,000	340,000	2,100	2,100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ Includes proprietors, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers, as well as employees, but excludes domestic service workers.

² Includes approximately 1,500 permanent-total disabilities.

³ The total number of work injuries in agriculture is based on cross-section surveys of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948, with adjustments for changes in employment. These are considered to be minimum figures; injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded; and there are some indications of underreporting. The estimates of fatalities are based on vital statistics figures from those States which provide the necessary detail.

⁴ Data not shown separately but included in grand total.

⁵ Based largely on data compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.

⁶ Based on small sample surveys.

⁷ Based on comprehensive survey.

⁸ Data for railroads are based on Interstate Commerce Commission reports; data for other transportation are based on small sample surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Major Agreement Expirations or Reopenings, May-December 1955*

THE SELECTED collective bargaining agreements listed below expire or may be reopened for wage negotiations between May 1 and December 31, 1955. The listing also includes a number of agreements providing for automatic wage adjustments during this period. Cost-of-living escalation is

indicated only where there is a possibility of a wage adjustment prior to the expiration date of the contract.

Information for this listing was obtained from agreements on file in the Bureau as of March 1, 1955, supplemented in a few instances by newspaper reports.

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations. Based on Expiration, Reopening, and Wage Adjustment Provisions of Major Agreements, October 1954, BLS Report No. 75, with additional data and some revisions.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ²	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Food and kindred products</i>						
Brewery Proprietors of Milwaukee, Wis.	Brewery (CIO).....	7,300	May 1955.....			
New Jersey Brewers Association (Intrastate—New Jersey).	Teamsters (AFL) and Federal Labor Union (AFL).	6,000	June 1956 ²	June 1955.....		
California Fish Cannery Association, Inc. (Intrastate—California).	Seafarers (AFL).....	5,000	September 1955.....			
Armour & Co. (Interstate).....	Meat Cutters (AFL).....	5,000	August 1956.....	Once during Mar. 1, 1955, to Sept. 1, 1955, and once during Sept. 1, 1955, to Mar. 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
Armour & Co. (Interstate).....	Packinghouse (CIO).....	25,000	August 1956.....	do.....		
Swift & Co. (Interstate).....	do.....	20,000	August 1956.....	do.....		
Swift & Co. (Interstate).....	Meat Cutters (AFL).....	6,000	August 1956.....	Once during Mar. 1, 1955, to Sept. 1, 1955, and once during Sept. 1, 1955, to Mar. 1, 1956, on 15 days' notice.		
Swift & Co. (Interstate).....	Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.)	8,000	August 1956.....	do.....		
Wilson & Co., Inc. (Interstate).....	Packinghouse (CIO).....	9,500	August 1956.....	Once during Mar. 1, 1955, to Sept. 1, 1955, and once during Sept. 1, 1955, to Mar. 1, 1956, on 60 days' notice.		
<i>Tobacco manufactures</i>						
American Tobacco Co. (North Carolina and Virginia).	Tobacco (AFL).....	8,000	December 1955.....			
<i>Textile mill products</i>						
Plain Dye and Machine Print Companies (New York-New Jersey metropolitan area).	Textile (CIO).....	11,000	September 1955.....			
United Knitwear Manufacturers League and Independent Shops, New York, N. Y.	Ladies' Garment (AFL).	7,000	July 1956.....	In event of change in cost of living or in purchasing power of the dollar from July 15, 1954, level.		
<i>Apparel</i>						
Cluett, Peabody & Co. (Interstate).	Clothing (CIO).....	8,000	August 1957.....	At any time.....		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ²	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Apparel—Continued</i>						
American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers Association, and Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut; 3 separate agreements).	Ladies' Garment (AFL).	52,000	May 1955.....	By union, in event CPI rises 5 percent above May 15, 1953 level.		
Infants' and Children's Coat Association, Inc., and Manufacturers of Snowsuits, Novelty Wear and Infants' Coats, Inc. (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut).	do.....	6,000 ³	May 1955.....			
Needle Trades Employers Association, Fall River, Mass.	do.....	5,000	September 1955.....			
Pleaters, Stitchers and Embroidery Association, New York, N. Y.	do.....	9,000	August 1955.....	In event of change in cost of living, either as result of devaluation of dollar or other causes.		
<i>Lumber and wood products (including furniture)</i>						
Manufacturing Woodworkers Association of Greater New York, New York, N. Y.	Carpenters (AFL)....	5,000	June 1955.....			
Southern California Lumber Employers Council, Los Angeles County, Calif.	do.....	5,000	June 1955.....	June 30, 1955, on 60 days' notice.		
<i>Paper and allied products</i>						
International Paper Co.—Southern Kraft Division (Interstate).	Paper (AFL), Pulp (AFL), and Electrical (AFL).	11,500	May 1955.....			
Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers (Washington, Oregon, and California).	Paper (AFL) and Pulp (AFL).	17,400	May 1955.....			
<i>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</i>						
New York Employing Printers' Association—Printers League Section, New York, N. Y.	Typographical (AFL).	5,300	June 1955.....			
<i>Chemicals and allied products</i>						
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.	Mine Workers District 80 (Ind.).	6,400	April 1955.....		Quarterly (January, April, July, October).	5 cents per hour in July 1955.
Hercules Powder Co.—Radford Arsenal, Radford, Va.	Gas, Coke (CIO).....	8,400	May 1955.....	Notice on May 15, 1955.		
<i>Products of petroleum and coal</i>						
Stclair Oil Corp. (Interstate).....	Oil Workers (CIO)....	9,000	Open end.....	At any time on 60 days' notice.		
<i>Rubber products</i>						
Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo....	Rubber (CIO).....	6,000	May 1955.....			
B. F. Goodrich Co. (Interstate).....	do.....	15,000	March 1957.....	At any time, on 60 days' notice.		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ²	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Leather and leather products</i>						
Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association (Intrastate—Massachusetts).	Fur and Leather (Ind.).	5,600	May 1955.			
Massachusetts Shoe Manufacturers (Intrastate—Massachusetts).	Shoe (CIO).....	12,000	December 1955.			
National Authority for the Ladies' Handbag Industry, New York, N. Y.	Handbag (AFL).....	10,000	May 1955.	By union, at end of season or at 6-month intervals, in event of inflation or increase in cost of living.		
<i>Stone, clay, and glass products</i>						
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. (Interstate).	Glass (CIO).....	10,000	May 1955.			
National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware—Miscellaneous Division (Interstate).	Glass Flint (AFL).....	5,900	August 1955.			
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—Flat Glass Plants (Interstate).	Glass (CIO).....	12,000	May 1955.			
U. S. Potters Association (national agreement).	Potters (AFL).....	16,000	September 1955.			
<i>Primary metal industries</i>						
Aluminum Company of America (Interstate).	Aluminum (AFL)....	10,000	July 1957.....	Dependent on movement of CPI, on 30 days' notice after cost-of-living adjustment or annual wage increase dates.	Quarterly (February, May, August, November).	5 cents per hour in July of each year.
Aluminum Company of America (Interstate).	Steelworkers (CIO)...	15,000	July 1956.....	July 1955, on notice June 1, 1955, or earlier.		
Bethlehem Steel Co. (Interstate).....	do.....	85,000	June 1956.....	June 1955, on notice May 1, 1955.		
Inland Steel Co. (Indiana and Illinois).	do.....	11,000	June 1956.....	do.....		
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	do.....	27,000	June 1956 ¹	do.....		
Kaiser Steel Corp., Fontana, Calif.	do.....	5,800	July 1956.....	Aug. 31, 1955, on 60 days' notice.		
Republic Steel Corp. (Interstate).....	do.....	50,000	June 1956.....	June 1955, on notice May 1, 1955.		
United States Steel Corp. (Interstate).	do.....	171,000	June 1956.....	do.....		
United States Steel Corp.—Salaried employees—excluding Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Corp. (Interstate).	do.....	5,100	June 1956.....	do.....		
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (Interstate).	do.....	20,000	June 1956.....	do.....		
Doehler-Jarvis Corp.—Doehler Die Casting Division (Interstate).	Automobile (CIO)....	5,500	June 1955.....			
<i>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</i>						
American Can Co. (Interstate).....	Steelworkers (CIO)....	18,400	September 1955.			
California Metal Trades Association (Intrastate—California).	Machinists (AFL).....	5,000	June 1956.....		Semiannually (January and July).	1 percent, July 1, 1955.
Continental Can Co., Inc. (Interstate).	Steelworkers (CIO)....	13,000	September 1955.			

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ¹	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Machinery (except electrical)</i>						
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., West Allis, Wis.	Automobile (CIO).....	10,000	July 1955.....		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	(Continuance of improvement factor, last granted May 31, 1954, dependent on May 1955 reopening.)
Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.	.....do.....	5,000	May 1955.....			
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.	.....do.....	15,000	July 1955.....			
General Motors Corp. (Interstate)	Electrical (CIO).....	32,000	May 1955.....			
International Harvester Co. (Interstate).	Electrical (Farm Equipment) (Ind.).	20,800	June 1955.....			
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.	National Cash Register Employees Union (Ind.).	11,500	April 1956.....	May 15, 1955.....		
Royal Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn.	Automobile (CIO).....	6,200	October 1956....	On notice on or after Nov. 1, 1955.		
Servel, Inc., Evansville, Ind.	Electrical (Ind.).	6,500	June 1955.....			
Singer Manufacturing Co., Elizabethport, N. J.	Electrical (CIO).....	6,900	November 1955.....			
<i>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</i>						
Electric Auto-Lite Co. (Interstate)...	Automobile (CIO).....	7,000	July 1955.....		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	
General Electric Co. (Interstate)...	Electrical (CIO).....	78,000	September 1955.....			
Wagner Electric Corp. (Illinois and Missouri).	.....do.....	5,000	May 1955.....			
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (Interstate).	.....do.....	42,000	October 1955.....	Once between Sept. 15, 1955, and Nov. 15, 1955.		
Do.	Federation of Westinghouse Salaried Unions (Ind.).	15,000	October 1955.....			
Do.	Electrical (Ind.).	12,000	.....do.....			
<i>Transportation equipment</i>						
Bendix Aviation Corp. (Interstate)...	Automobile (CIO).....	19,200	August 1955.....		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	
Boeing Airplane Co.—Wichita Division, Wichita, Kans.	Machinists (AFL).....	19,000	July 1955.....			
Boeing Airplane Co.—Seattle Division (Intrastate—Washington).	.....do.....	22,500	June 1955.....			
Curtiss-Wright Corp.—Wright Aeronautical Division (Intrastate—New Jersey).	Automobile (CIO).....	12,600	September 1955.....			
Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.—Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md.	.....do.....	7,000	October 1957.....		Quarterly (January, April, July, October).	5 cents per hour on Oct. 17, 1955, and 1956.
Hughes Tool Co. (Aircraft Division) and Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City, Calif.	Carpenters (AFL).....	8,000	November 1955.....	In event of material changes in prevailing wages in the industry in the area, on 30 days' notice.	.....do.....	
Glenn L. Martin Co., Middle River, Md.	Automobile (CIO).....	11,500	June 1957.....		.....do.....	5 cents per hour on June 30, 1955, and 1956.

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ¹	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Transportation equipment—Con.</i>						
Thompson Products, Inc.—Tapco Division, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.	Aircraft Workers Alliance (Ind.).	12,000	May 1955			
American Motors, Inc.—Hudson Division, Detroit, Mich.	Automobile (CIO)	9,400	September 1955		Quarterly (March, June, September, December).	
American Motors, Inc.—Nash Motors Division, Kenosha, Wis.	do.	7,500	May 1955			
Borg-Warner Corp.—Warner Gear Division, Muncie, Ind.	do.	5,000	October 1955		do.	
Budd Co., Detroit, Mich.	do.	8,500	August 1955		do.	
Budd Co.—Hunting Park plant, Philadelphia, Pa.	do.	6,800	July 1955		do.	
Chrysler Corp.—Production and Maintenance (Interstate).	do.	97,500	August 1955		do.	
Chrysler Corp.—Office and clerical (Interstate).	do.	5,000	do.		do.	
Chrysler Corp.—formerly Briggs Manufacturing Co. (Michigan and Indiana).	do.	30,000	do.		do.	
Ford Motor Co. (Interstate)	do.	134,800	May 1955			
General Motors Corp. (Interstate)	do.	300,000	do.			
International Harvester Co. (Interstate).	do.	24,000	August 1955		do.	
Murray Corporation of America, Detroit, Mich.	do.	6,700	do.		do.	
Studebaker-Packard Corp.—Packard Division, Detroit, Mich.	do.	9,800	do.		do.	
Studebaker-Packard Corp.—Studebaker Division, South Bend, Ind.	do.	15,400	do.		do.	
Willys Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.	do.	13,000	May 1955			
Bethlehem Steel Co.—Shipbuilding Division (East Coast).	Marine and Shipbuilding (CIO).	16,000	July 1956	July 1955, on notice within 10 days preceding June 1, 1955.		
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.	Peninsular Shipbuilders' Association (Ind.).	12,400	June 1955			
New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J.	Boilermakers (AFL)	5,200	do.			
Pacific Coast Shipbuilders (Interstate).	Metal Trades Council (AFL).	13,000	do.			
<i>Mining—Metal and coal</i>						
Anthracite Coal Operators (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	Mine Workers (Ind.).	68,500	Open end			
Bituminous Coal Operators (Interstate).	do.	350,000	do.			
Oliver Iron Mining Co.—Division of United States Steel Corp. (Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin).	Steelworkers (CIO)	6,800	June 1956 ²	June 1955, on notice May 1, 1955.		
<i>Construction</i>						
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Intrastate—Arizona).	Building Trades (AFL)	9,000	May 1955			
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Central and Northern California).	Hod Carriers (AFL)	30,000	April 1961	On Apr. 30 of each year, 1955-60, on 60 days' notice.		
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Southern California).	Carpenters (AFL)	30,000	April 1967	May 1, 1955, and 1956, on notice on or before Feb. 15, 1955, and 1956		

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ¹	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
Construction—Continued						
Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (Intrastate—Washington).	Carpenters (AFL).....	10,000	December 1955.....			
Association of Master Painters and Decorators of the City of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y.	Painters (AFL).....	9,000	July 1956.....		Aug. 1, 1955.....	2½ cents per hour on Aug. 1, 1955.
Home Builders Association of Greater Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, area.	Building Trades (AFL).....	25,000	May 1956 ²	May 1, 1955.....		
Home Builders Association of Philadelphia and Suburbs, Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	15,000	May 1956 ²			
Master Builders' Association of Western Pennsylvania, Inc. (Intrastate—Pennsylvania).	Carpenters (AFL).....	7,000	May 1955.....			
National Elevator Manufacturing Industry, Inc. (Interstate).	Elevator Constructors (AFL).....	8,500	November 1956.....	At 6-month intervals, on 30 days' notice.		
New York Electrical Contractors' Association, Inc., Master Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., and Greater City Electrical Contractors Association, Inc. (Intrastate—New York).	Electrical (AFL).....	6,000	December 1955.....			
Painting Contractors Association, Los Angeles County, Calif.	Painters (AFL).....	8,000	May 1955.....			
Painting and Decorating Contractors Association of America (Northern California)	.....do.....	7,500	.....do.....			
Plumbing, Heating and Piping Employers Council of Southern California (Southern California).	Plumbing (AFL).....	10,000	June 1957.....	July of any year, on 90 days' notice.		
Railroads						
Class I Railroads—Nonoperating employees.	15 unions.....	825,000	Open end.....	At any time, by either party, on 30 days' notice.		
Class I Railroads—Operating employees; 4 separate agreements.	Trainmen, Engineers, Firemen, and Conductors (Ind.).	300,000	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Railway Express Agency (Interstate).	Railway Clerks (AFL)	36,000	.....do.....	.....do.....		
Local railway and bus lines						
Chicago Transit Authority, Chicago, Ill.	Street (AFL).....	9,500	May 1955.....			
Trucking and warehousing						
Motor Truck Association of Southern California (Southern California excluding Orange County).	Teamsters (AFL).....	15,000	May 1955 ²			
Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association—Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc. Division, Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	10,000	December 1955.....			
Transportation—Water						
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Tanker Companies—Unlicensed personnel (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Maritime (CIO).....	10,000	June 1955.....			

See footnotes at end of table.

*Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955*¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ¹	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
Transportation—Water—Con.						
Atlantic and Gulf District Freighter Companies—Dry cargo, unlicensed personnel (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Seafarers (AFL).....	13, 000	September 1955.....			
Committee for Companies and Agents; Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ship Operators—Dry cargo and passenger ships, licensed engineers (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Marine Engineers (CIO).	6, 000	June 1955 ¹			
Committee for Companies and Agents; Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ship Operators—Dry cargo and passenger vessels, unlicensed personnel (Atlantic and Gulf Coasts).	Maritime (CIO).....	25, 200	June 1955.....			
Communications—Telephone and telegraph						
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.—All departments (Washington, D. C. metropolitan area).	Communications (CIO).	6, 400	November 1955.....			
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.—All departments (Intrastate—Virginia).	do.....	6, 300	do.....			
General Telephone Company of California—Plant and Traffic Departments (Intrastate—California).	do.....	5, 100	July 1955.....			
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—Plant Department (Intrastate—Michigan).	do.....	7, 300	June 1955.....			
Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—Michigan).	do.....	10, 000	do.....			
New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Intrastate—New Jersey).	do.....	11, 000	July 1955.....			
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Plant, Traffic, Commercial and Accounting Departments (Interstate).	do.....	19, 800	September 1955.....			
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.—All Departments (Intrastate—Ohio).	do.....	16, 500	August 1955.....			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada—Traffic Department (Northern California and Nevada).	do.....	10, 100	September 1955.....			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Bell Telephone Co. of Nevada—Plant Department (Northern California and Nevada).	do.....	7, 600	August 1955.....			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Plant Department (Southern California).	do.....	8, 700	October 1955.....			
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Traffic Department (Southern California).	Federation of Women Telephone Workers of Southern California (Ind.).	12, 800	September 1955.....	On notice, July 1955.....		
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Traffic Department (Interstate).	Communications (CIO).	26, 000	August 1955.....			
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Plant Department (Interstate).	do.....	17, 300	do.....			

See footnotes at end of table.

Expiration, reopening, and wage adjustment provisions of major collective bargaining agreements, May-December 1955¹—Con.

Company and location	Union	Approximate number of employees covered	Expiration date ¹	Provisions effective May-December 1955, for—		
				Wage reopening	Automatic cost-of-living adjustment	Deferred wage increase
<i>Utilities—Electric and gas</i>						
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. (Intrastate—New York).	Electrical (AFL).....	7,700	May 1956.....	By union, June 1, 1955, on 60 days' notice.		
Tennessee Valley Authority (Interstate).	Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council (AFL).	14,000	Open end.....	May be reopened on 90 days' notice.		
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>						
Food Employers Council, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.	Retail Clerks (AFL)...	8,000	December 1955...		Semiannually (January and July).	
Milk Dealers Association of Metropolitan New York (New York and New Jersey).	Teamsters (AFL).....	11,800	October 1955.....			
San Francisco Retailers' Council, San Francisco, Calif.	Retail Clerks (AFL)...	6,500	May 1955.....			
<i>Finance, insurance, and real estate</i>						
Building Managers Association of Chicago—Janitors, Chicago, Ill.	Building Service (AFL).	5,300	September 1955...			
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc.—Manhattan commercial buildings, New York, N. Y.	do.....	12,000	December 1955.....	Dec. 31, 1955, on 60 days' notice.		
Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, Inc.—Apartment buildings, New York, N. Y.	do.....	11,000	April 1956.....	Aug. 20, 1955, effective Oct. 20, 1955.		
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>						
Affiliated Restaurateurs, Inc., New York, N. Y.	Hotel (AFL).....	5,800	September 1955.....			
Associated Restaurants of Oregon and Portland Independent Hotel Association, Portland, Ore.	do.....	5,000	May 1957.....	June 1, 1955-56, on 60 days' notice.		
East Bay Restaurant Association, Inc., and United Tavern Owners Association, Inc. (Alameda County, Calif.).	do.....	8,500	July 1959.....	July 6, 1955-56, on 45 days' notice.		
Golden Gate Restaurant Association, San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	18,000	August 1960.....	Sept. 1 of each year, 1955-59, on 90 days' notice.		
Hotel Employers' Association of San Francisco, Calif.	do.....	5,000	June 1959.....	July of each year, 1955-56, on 90 days' notice.		
Restaurant-Hotel Employers' Council of Southern California, Inc. (Southern California).	do.....	15,000	September 1955.....			
Washington State Restaurant Association (Intrastate—Washington).	do.....	8,000	May 1956.....	June 1, 1955, on 60 days' notice.		
<i>Service industries</i>						
Chicago Laundry Owners Association (Cook County, Ill.).	Laundry (AFL).....	11,000	August 1958.....			2 cents per hour on Aug. 9, 1955.

¹ Contracts on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mar. 1, 1955, except where footnote indicates that information is from newspaper source.² For purposes of this listing, the expiration date is the formal termination date established by the agreement. In general, it is the earliest date on which termination of the contract could be effective, except for special

provisions for termination, as in the case of disagreement arising out of a wage reopening. Many agreements provide for automatic renewal at the expiration date unless notice of termination is given.

³ Information is from newspaper account of settlement.

Union Wage Scales in the Printing Industry, July 1, 1954

WAGE SCALES of union printing-trades workers in cities of 100,000 or more population advanced 7.6 cents an hour, on the average, in the year ending July 1, 1954, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics annual survey of union scales in the printing industry.¹ Scales in book and job printing shops rose an average of 7.2 cents an hour while those in newspaper plants moved up 8.4 cents. The increases represented gains of 2.9 percent for each industry branch.

As a result of these increases in rates during the 12-month period, union hourly scales on July 1, 1954, averaged \$2.67 for all printing trades studied: \$2.52 in commercial (book and job) shops and \$2.95 in newspaper plants. Printing-trades workers in newspaper establishments averaged \$2.84 an hour on the day shift and \$3.06 on the night shift.²

Among the important jobs common to both commercial and newspaper printing, no consistent pattern of rate differences was discernible. Day-work scales for photoengravers and stereotypers were typically higher in book and job printing shops, averaging about 21 cents above those in newspaper establishments. For hand compositors, however, scales averaged 9 cents higher on newspaper work.

In terms of workers affected, approximately four-fifths of the unionized printing-trades workers included in the study had their wage scale increased during the year ending July 1, 1954, as the result of labor-management contract negotiations. Raises of 5 to 10 cents an hour were recorded for a third of the workers and of 10 to 15 cents for a slightly smaller proportion.

The standard workweek averaged 37.1 hours on July 1, 1954, the same as in each of the three previous annual studies. A straight-time work schedule of 37.5 hours was stipulated in contracts applicable to slightly over half of the union workers in the printing trades. A workweek of 35 hours or less prevailed for about a tenth of the workers.

Trend of Union Scales

Except for the depression years of 1932 and 1933, the Bureau's indexes of wage scales in the printing trades have risen steadily since the first surveys in 1907, although the amount of the increase varied widely in different periods (table 1). From 1907 to 1954, scales for book and job printing have increased at an annual rate of 4.7 percent; for newspaper printing, 4.1 percent. Throughout the period, however, wage movements were, in general, similar in book and job shops and in newspaper plants. For the two groups combined, the annual rate of increase has been 4.4 percent since 1911 (the first year for which data were combined).

Labor-management contracts in the printing trades are typically negotiated for 1 or 2 years. Contracts of more than 1-year's duration frequently provide for wage reopenings or for specified interim or deferred wage increases. Some contracts contain escalator clauses linking rate changes to the movement of the BLS Consumer Price Index. As a rule, however, rate revisions in the printing trades between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954, were negotiated.

¹ Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1954, and covered approximately 125,000 printing-trades workers in 53 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some instances, Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each of the 53 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain more detailed information on the industry.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales in the printing trades in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities included in the study in the two smaller size groups were weighted in order to compensate for the other cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

² Average hourly scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported in effect on July 1, 1954. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members receiving each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in job classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1953, to July 1, 1954, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods weighted by the membership reported for the current (1954) survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

TABLE 1.—Index of union wage scales and weekly hours in the printing trades, selected dates, 1907-54

[Jan. 2, 1948—July 1, 1949=100]

Date	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1907: May 15.....	(1)	15.0	19.4	(1)	144.8	123.5
1911: May 15.....	19.9	19.3	22.4	133.2	136.5	122.3
1916: May 15.....	21.4	20.8	23.7	132.9	136.4	121.5
1918: May 15.....	24.0	23.9	25.5	132.9	136.4	121.5
1919: May 15.....	29.4	29.4	30.8	132.9	136.3	121.7
1920: May 15.....	37.7	38.4	37.6	129.0	131.2	121.6
1921: May 15.....	41.3	42.2	40.9	121.2	120.7	121.3
1922: May 15.....	41.8	42.4	41.3	120.8	119.2	123.6
1926: May 15.....	46.8	47.4	46.1	119.6	118.4	121.6
1931: May 15.....	50.8	51.1	50.1	119.2	118.2	120.8
1932: May 15.....	50.5	50.6	50.0	115.2	113.6	117.3
1933: May 15.....	47.5	47.8	46.8	114.3	112.5	116.9
1936: May 15.....	51.5	51.6	51.0	106.2	107.0	104.5
1941: June 1.....	56.8	56.6	56.9	104.6	105.8	101.8
1942: July 1.....	59.3	59.1	59.4	104.3	105.8	101.7
1943: July 1.....	61.1	60.7	61.9	104.6	106.1	101.7
1944: July 1.....	62.6	62.3	63.3	104.6	106.1	101.7
1945: July 1.....	63.5	63.1	64.1	104.6	106.1	101.7
1946: July 1.....	74.3	74.2	74.5	102.0	102.4	101.3
1948: Jan. 2.....	94.3	94.3	94.3	100.1	100.1	100.3
1949: July 1.....	105.7	105.7	105.7	99.9	99.9	99.7
1950: July 1.....	107.9	108.2	107.4	99.8	99.8	99.5
1951: July 1.....	112.4	112.1	112.7	99.7	99.5	99.4
1952: July 1.....	118.8	119.3	117.6	99.5	99.2	99.3
1953: July 1.....	123.5	124.0	122.3	99.5	99.2	99.3
1954: July 1.....	127.1	127.6	125.9	99.4	99.1	99.2

* Combined data for year 1907 not available.

In terms of cents per hour, the increase in hourly wage scales averaged 8.4 cents in newspaper plants and 7.2 cents in book and job shops, as already indicated. (See table 2.) The average increase in newspaper plants was greater for nightwork than for daywork—8.6 cents compared with 8.3 cents. Among the individual trades, the average hourly advance was substantially uniform in both commercial and newspaper printing. Average advances varied from 6.3 to 8.8 cents for 10 of the 12 trades studied in commercial shops; the other 2 trades, bindery women and photoengravers, recorded increases of 5.8 and 11.3 cents, respectively. In newspaper establishments, pressmen-in-charge showed the greatest gain among 8 trades studied with an average advance of 10.3 cents an hour. Other crafts in this branch of the industry recorded increases ranging from 7.6 to 9.8 cents. Except for pressmen, scales for night-shift workers increased slightly more than for day-shift workers.

Percentagewise, the increases during the 12 months ending July 1, 1954, were fairly uniform among individual crafts in both commercial and newspaper printing. In book and job shops, the

average rise in rates ranged from 2.4 to 3.6 percent for all crafts except lower paid mailers and bindery women, for which the increases averaged 4.0 and 4.2 percent, respectively. Among the individual trades in newspaper plants, average advances ranged from 2.5 percent for photoengravers to 3.4 percent for mailers and stereotypers.

On a regional basis, the increases in scales varied by type of printing. In book and job shops, the range was from 3.9 cents in the Southeast to 12.1 cents in the Mountain States; in newspaper printing, the greatest gain (12.9 cents) was in the Middle West and the smallest (4.5) in New England.³

In terms of number of workers involved, 74 percent of the printing-trades workers in book and job shops and about 85 percent of those in newspaper plants had wage scales adjusted upward between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954. Sixty-two percent of the printing trades had adjustments ranging between 5 and 15 cents an hour. Of each 100 printing-trades workers affected by scale changes in book and job shops, 11 had advances of less than 5 cents an hour, 44 of 5 to 10 cents, and 35 of 10 to 15 cents. In newspaper establishments, the comparable proportions were 10, 42, and 38.

Upward adjustments during the year represented gains of 2 to 4 percent for about 37 of every 100 workers in book and job shops affected by scale changes, of 4 to 6 percent for another 37, and of 6 percent or more for 20. Among the printing-trades workers receiving scale increases in newspaper establishments, slightly over half recorded gains of 2 to 4 percent and three-tenths from 4 to 6 percent. The gain was less than 2 percent for almost a tenth and 6 percent or more for the remaining tenth.

Rate Variations by Type of Work

The composition of the work force in each type of printing establishment differs materially because of the variations in work performed. Book and job (commercial) shops produce many different items in varying quantities, whereas newspaper plants are geared to the production of a single, recurring item. Thus, bindery women and press assistants and feeders, who typically perform less skilled routine operations, comprise a substantial proportion of the work force in commercial shops;

³ See footnote 2, p. 440, for description of computation method.

TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates in the printing industry, July 1, 1954, and increases in rates, July 1, 1953, to July 1, 1954

Trade	Average rate per hour, July 1, 1954 ¹	Amount of increase, July 1, 1953, to July 1, 1954 ²	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All printing trades.....	\$2.67	2.9	7.6
Book and job.....	2.52	2.9	7.2
Bindery women.....	1.45	4.2	5.8
Bookbinders.....	2.53	2.6	6.3
Compositors, hand.....	2.80	2.4	6.6
Electrotypers.....	3.05	2.9	8.5
Machine operators.....	2.78	2.4	6.5
Machine tenders (machinists).....	2.79	2.6	7.0
Mailers.....	2.30	4.0	8.8
Photoengravers.....	3.30	3.6	11.3
Press assistants and feeders.....	2.29	3.1	6.9
Pressmen, cylinder.....	2.81	2.7	7.4
Pressmen, platen.....	2.48	2.8	6.7
Stereotypers.....	3.06	2.8	8.3
Newspaper.....	2.95	2.9	8.4
Daywork.....	2.84	3.9	8.3
Nightwork.....	3.06	2.9	8.6
Compositors, hand.....	2.96	2.7	7.9
Daywork.....	2.89	2.7	7.5
Nightwork.....	3.07	2.8	8.2
Machine operators.....	2.99	2.7	7.8
Daywork.....	2.90	2.6	7.4
Nightwork.....	3.08	2.7	8.1
Machine tenders (machinists).....	3.00	2.6	7.6
Daywork.....	2.92	2.6	7.5
Nightwork.....	3.08	2.6	7.7
Mailers.....	2.64	3.4	8.6
Daywork.....	2.81	3.4	8.3
Nightwork.....	2.75	3.4	8.9
Photoengravers.....	3.23	2.5	8.0
Daywork.....	3.09	2.4	7.2
Nightwork.....	3.38	2.7	8.0
Pressmen (journeymen).....	2.99	3.1	9.1
Daywork.....	2.85	3.4	9.4
Nightwork.....	3.16	2.9	8.8
Pressmen-in-charge.....	3.23	3.3	10.3
Daywork.....	3.60	3.4	10.1
Nightwork.....	3.40	3.2	10.6
Stereotypers.....	2.95	3.4	9.8
Daywork.....	2.84	3.5	9.6
Nightwork.....	3.10	3.3	9.9

¹ Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1954; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

² Based on comparable quotations for 1953 and 1954 weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in 1954.

in newspaper printing, however, greater proportions of journeymen are required to meet daily demands. These differences in work-force requirements are reflected in the average rates for commercial and newspaper establishments, which take into account the number of printing-trades workers employed at various rates of pay.

Union hourly scales of printing-trades workers on July 1, 1954, averaged \$2.52 in book and job shops, as compared with \$2.95 in newspaper plants. Day-shift workers on newspapers averaged \$2.84, and night-shift workers, \$3.06 (table 2). The average daywork scale on newspaper work was 12½ percent above that of commercial shops and 7 percent below the average for nightwork on newspapers. The number of workers normally employed on night-shift work in book

and job shops was too small to yield significant results; therefore, this group was excluded from the study.

Contract wage rates differed widely for printing-trades workers of varying skills in cities of different sizes. In book and job shops, the range was from \$1 for bindery women in Jacksonville, Fla., to \$3.86 for photoengravers in Newark, N. J. Agreements providing rates of \$2.50 to \$3 an hour were applicable to slightly over 40 percent of the commercial printshop workers; 20 percent had rates of less than \$2 and almost as many, \$3 or more. All scales for bindery women were below \$1.80 an hour; two-thirds of these workers had scales between \$1.30 and \$1.50 an hour. Rates for photoengravers, on the other hand, were at least \$2.50 an hour and, for about 2 of every 5, over \$3.50 an hour.

In newspaper establishments, hourly scales varied from \$1.82½ for mailers on day-shift work in New Orleans to \$4.09½ for compositors setting Hebrew-American text on the night shift in New York City. Scales of \$2.50 to \$3 an hour prevailed for 72 percent of the workers on the day shift and for 40 percent of those on the night shift. Negotiated scales of \$3 or more applied to 22 percent of the dayworkers and 58 percent of the nightworkers. Rates of less than \$2.50 an hour were reported for about 25 percent of the mailers and for less than 1 percent of the workers in 5 other printing trades. All of the photoengravers and pressmen-in-charge had scales of at least \$2.50 an hour.

Among individual trades, hourly scales averaged lowest (\$1.45) for bindery women and highest (\$3.30) for photoengravers in book and job shops, and from \$2.64 for mailers to \$3.23 for photoengravers and pressmen-in-charge in newspaper printing establishments.

Nightwork scales on newspapers averaged 22 cents an hour above daywork scales. By trade, the differential favoring nightworkers amounted to 16 cents for machine tenders (machinists), 18 cents for hand compositors and machine operators, and from 24 to 31 cents for the other trades.

City and Regional Variations

Upward rate adjustments during the 12 months ending July 1, 1954, affected some printing-trades workers in each of the surveyed cities. The

average hourly increase in half of the cities varied from 5 to 10 cents in book and job printshops and from 6 to 12 cents in newspaper establishments.⁴

When the cities included in the study are grouped according to population size, the average for book and job printing in cities with 100,000 to 250,000 population was \$2.32, and for those with 1,000,000 or more, \$2.66. In newspaper printing, the comparable averages were \$2.74 and \$3.11. The difference in average rates between groups of cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population and those with 250,000 to 500,000 population was slight for commercial shops and virtually nonexistent for newspapers. In both types of printing, the average for the smallest size group was lower, and for the largest size group higher, than for the two intermediate groups. There was some overlapping of average scales among cities in the different size groups. For example, the average scale for Seattle (250,000 to 500,000 group) was higher than the average for all of the cities in the next larger size group in both newspaper and commercial printing.

Regionally, average union hourly scales for all printing-trades workers combined in cities of 100,000 or more population ranged from \$2.50 in the Border States to \$2.81 on the Pacific coast. Union rates in commercial printshops averaged highest (\$2.73) in the Pacific region and lowest (\$2.21) in the Border States. In newspapers, the levels ranged from \$2.68 in the Southeast to \$3.02 in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions. (See table 3.)

Standard Workweek

Changes in the basic workweek between July 1, 1953, and July 1, 1954, affected very few union printing-trades workers and had no effect on the average workweek, which remained at 37.1 hours

TABLE 3.—Average hourly wage scales in the printing trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1954

Region	Average hourly scales in—		
	All printing	Book and job printing	Newspaper printing
United States.....	\$2.67	\$2.52	\$2.95
New England.....	2.59	2.39	2.87
Middle Atlantic.....	2.67	2.52	3.02
Border States.....	2.50	2.21	2.93
Southeast.....	2.53	2.32	2.68
Great Lakes.....	2.72	2.50	3.02
Middle West.....	2.54	2.36	2.93
Southwest.....	2.58	2.31	2.79
Mountain.....	2.59	2.25	2.85
Pacific.....	2.81	2.73	2.96

¹ The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

for all printing trades, 37.3 for book and job, and 36.8 for newspapers. Standard weekly schedules in newspaper plants averaged 37.2 hours for daywork and 36.4 for nightwork.

A standard workweek of 37½ hours was specified in labor-management contracts applicable to a majority of the printing-trades workers in both commercial and newspaper plants. A 36¼-hour workweek prevailed for 30 percent of the commercial shop workers and for 20 percent of those in newspaper establishments. Shorter weekly work schedules were more common in newspaper plants than in book and job shops. About 17 percent of the newspaper printing-trades workers had negotiated work schedules of 35 hours or less as compared with 6 percent in commercial shops. Conversely, standard workweeks of more than 37½ hours were more prevalent in book and job shops where such schedules were applicable to 13 percent of the workers as compared with 4 percent in newspaper plants.

Shorter work schedules for nightworkers than for dayworkers were usually specified in labor-management contracts applying to newspaper establishments. Schedules of 36¼ hours prevailed for 25 percent of the night-shift workers as against 16 percent of those on the day shift; workweeks of 35 hours or less applied to 28 percent and 7 percent, respectively, of workers on the night and day shifts.

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⁴ The city and regional averages presented in this report are designed to show current levels of rates; they do not measure differences in union scales among areas. A tabulation designed especially to measure differences in scales among cities will appear as an appendix to the forthcoming BLS bulletin on this study. Scales for individual crafts do, of course, vary from city to city. The city and regional averages, however, are influenced not only by differences in rates among cities and regions but also by differences in the proportion of organized workers in the various crafts. Thus, a particular craft or classification may not be organized in some areas or may be organized less intensively in some areas than in others; and, also, certain types of work are found in some areas but not in others, or are found to a greater extent in some areas than in others. These differences are reflected in the weighting of individual rates by the number of workers employed. Thus, even if all individual craft rates in two areas are identical, the average for all crafts combined for the respective areas may differ.

Technical Note

Relative Importance of Items in the Consumer Price Index

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics annually publishes a list of the items included in the Consumer Price Index as of the preceding December and the relative importance of each in the index calculation. This article presents the relative importances for December 1954 and for December 1952.

The relative importance figures for any specific period are the percentage distribution of the value weights which enter into the calculation of the index for that period. The value weights introduced into the index in December 1952 represent annual expenditures of wage-earner and clerical-worker families for the year 1952. For example, if 30 percent of a consumer's expenditure were allocated to food and only 10 percent to recreation, 30 percent and 10 percent would represent the original relative importances of these groups. Since the Consumer Price Index is a weighted average of price changes, a change in food prices measured from the beginning date would be three times as important as a similar change in recreation prices.

The relative importance of an item does not remain constant. While the quantities and qualities of items priced for the index are held constant, prices do change, and these changes affect the value weights. As prices for all items do not change in exactly the same degree, the relative importance of items varies from time to time. For example, assume an index based on 2 items for which initial expenditures were \$60 and \$40; their relative importance would thus be 60 and 40 percent. If, by some later date, the price of the first item doubled and the second increased 50 percent, the index value weights would become \$120 and \$60, and their relative importance 67 percent ($\$120 \div \180) and 33 percent ($\$60 \div \180), respectively. This example also illustrates the procedure for estimating the relative importance

of index value weights at any time after December 1952. Given published relative importance figures for a particular date, later figures may be estimated by applying to the relative importance the relative price changes from that date to the period for which the estimates are wanted.

The relative importance of items in the index shows only how families would be spending their money if they had continued to buy the same kinds and quantities of goods and services that they purchased in the period on which the index value weights are based. Actually, however, consumers vary the amounts and kinds of things they buy as prices change, so that the relative importance figures may, as time passes, no longer reflect actual expenditures. When the difference becomes so great as to render the current relative importance patterns unrealistic, revision of the index weights becomes necessary.

TABLE 1.—Calculation of relative importance for food, housing, and apparel combined, December 1954

Group	Indexes (1947-49=100)		Index (or relative price change) December 1954 (December 1952=100)	Relative importance, percent of all items	
	December 1952	December 1954		December 1952	December 1954 (col. 3×4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food.....	113.8	110.4	97.01	29.8	28.9
Housing.....	116.4	119.7	102.84	32.2	33.1
Apparel.....	105.1	104.3	99.24	9.4	9.3

Indexes for selected groups or items of the CPI may be calculated on the basis of the relative importance figures. For example, to obtain an index of price changes from December 1952 to December 1954 for food, housing, and apparel combined, the changes in the published indexes for these groups between the dates involved are multiplied by their relative importances in December 1952 (table 1). This gives their relative importance in December 1954. Then, the sum of the December 1954 relative importances (71.3, column 5) is divided by the sum of the December

1952 relative importances (71.4, column 4) to get the average relative change (or index) for the three groups combined from December 1952 to December 1954 (99.9).

Relative importance figures used as weights must relate to the base period of the price relatives to be averaged. An earlier article, entitled "Relative Importance of Items in the CPI,"¹ provides a detailed illustration of the correct procedure for calculating special indexes for periods covering two or more weight-base periods. December 1953 relative importance data published in that article are comparable with those for December 1952 and December 1954 which appear in table 2.

TABLE 2.—List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1954 and December 1952 (recalculated)

Item	December 1954		December 1952 (recalculated) ¹		Item	December 1954		December 1952 (recalculated) ¹	
	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total		Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
FOOD	28.88	100.00	29.84	100.00	Food at home—Continued				
Food at home	24.20	83.79	25.28	84.72	Fresh vegetables—Continued				
Cereals and bakery products	3.22	11.15	3.08	10.33	Green beans	0.11	0.39	0.13	0.43
Cereals	1.00	3.51	1.01	3.38	Cabbage	.04	.14	.04	.14
Flour, wheat	.56	1.96	.54	1.84	Carrots	.09	.33	.10	.33
Biscuit mix	.15	.53	.16	.54	Onions	.08	.28	.11	.38
Corn flakes	.10	.33	.10	.32	Tomatoes	.23	.81	.23	.75
Rolls, oats	.07	.25	.07	.24	Celery	.09	.32	.10	.34
Corn meal	.04	.15	.05	.15	Lettuce	.16	.56	.18	.60
Rice	.08	.29	.09	.29	Canned fruits	.57	1.98	.58	1.86
Bakery products	2.22	7.64	2.07	6.95	Orange juice	.22	.77	.20	.67
Bread, white	1.56	5.38	1.43	4.82	Peaches	.16	.57	.17	.57
Soda crackers	.16	.54	.15	.50	Pineapple, sliced	.10	.34	.10	.33
Vanilla cookies	.50	1.72	.49	1.63	Fruit cocktail	.09	.30	.09	.29
Meats, poultry, and fish	6.94	24.04	7.70	25.79	Canned vegetables	.60	2.08	.64	2.11
Beef	1.82	6.29	2.28	7.66	Corn	.13	.45	.13	.45
Round steak	.79	2.74	.92	3.09	Peas	.10	.35	.10	.35
Rib roast	.15	.51	.17	.57	Tomatoes	.19	.64	.20	.66
Chuck roast	.45	1.54	.58	1.95	Strained baby food	.13	.46	.14	.46
Hamburger	.43	1.50	.61	2.05	Frozen fruits	.13	.46	.14	.45
Veal cutlets	.18	.62	.20	.67	Orange juice concentrate	.10	.36	.11	.35
Pork	2.38	8.26	2.23	7.46	Strawberries	.03	.10	.03	.10
Pork chops	.79	2.74	.73	2.44	Frozen vegetables	.13	.45	.13	.44
Smoked ham	.67	2.31	.66	2.22	Peas	.07	.27	.08	.27
Bacon	.92	3.21	.84	2.80	Green beans	.05	.18	.05	.17
Lamb, leg	.17	.59	.19	.62	Dried fruits and vegetables	.18	.62	.17	.55
Other meats	.92	3.16	1.00	3.36	Prunes	.08	.29	.08	.25
Frankfurters	.66	2.27	.74	2.49	Navy beans	.10	.33	.09	.30
Canned luncheon meat	.26	.89	.26	.87	Other food at home	5.83	20.18	5.77	19.33
Poultry: Frying chickens	.92	3.20	1.23	4.12	Partially prepared foods	.52	1.83	.53	1.77
Fish	.58	1.92	.57	1.90	Vegetable soup	.37	1.29	.38	1.26
Fresh and frozen dn fish	.29	1.01	.31	1.02	Beans with pork	.15	.54	.15	.51
Canned salmon	.09	.31	.09	.30	Condiments and sauces	.34	1.17	.34	1.13
Canned tuna	.17	.60	.17	.58	Sweet gherkins	.24	.83	.24	.79
Dairy products	3.96	13.70	4.18	14.02	Tomato catsup	.10	.34	.10	.34
Butter	.44	1.52	.49	1.66	Nonalcoholic beverages	1.86	6.41	1.57	5.26
Cheese, American process	.48	1.66	.52	1.75	Coffee	1.37	4.69	1.12	3.76
Milk, fresh (delivered)	1.21	4.18	1.25	4.18	Tea	.13	.46	.12	.40
Milk, fresh (grocery)	1.24	4.31	1.30	4.33	Cola drinks	.36	1.26	.33	1.10
Milk, evaporated	.27	.92	.29	.98	Fats and oils	.95	3.26	.88	2.97
Ice cream	.32	1.11	.33	1.12	Margarine	.24	.82	.24	.82
Fruits and vegetables	4.25	14.72	4.55	15.25	Lard	.12	.42	.08	.28
Fresh fruits	1.38	4.71	1.42	4.79	Vegetable shortening	.31	1.06	.29	.96
Oranges	.36	1.20	.34	1.13	Salad dressing	.18	.62	.17	.59
Lemons	.05	.17	.05	.17	Peanut butter	.10	.34	.10	.32
Grapefruit	.05	.18	.06	.21	Sugar and sweets	.95	3.30	.91	3.03
Apples	.33	1.13	.33	1.13	Sugar, white	.39	1.31	.38	1.29
Bananas	.24	.83	.23	.79	Corn sirup	.13	.44	.13	.42
Peaches	.09	.31	.10	.34	Grape jelly	.13	.47	.13	.42
Grapes	.08	.27	.07	.24	Chocolate bar	.31	1.08	.27	.90
Strawberries	.07	.25	.08	.25	Eggs, fresh	1.11	3.85	1.43	4.81
Watermelons	.11	.37	.16	.53	Miscellaneous: Flavored gelatin dessert	.10	.36	.11	.36
Fresh vegetables	1.36	4.42	1.49	5.05	Food away from home: Restaurant meals	4.68	16.21	4.56	15.28
Potatoes	.41	1.41	.54	1.86					
Sweet potatoes	.05	.18	.07	.23					

See footnotes at end of table.

The recalculated relative importances for December 1952 published here differ only slightly from those published earlier;² the differences are due to changes in the calculation procedures used in estimating the price level of items which are not priced in all cities in December. (See footnotes 1 and 5, table 2.) The revised figures are included in the table because the December 1952 relative importance data would have to be used by anyone who wished to calculate an index covering an earlier weight-base period and the current period.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 891).

² Consumer Price Index, Relative Importance of Components in Revised Index, December 1952 (mimeographed release, July 1953).

TABLE 2.—List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1954 and December 1952 (recalculated)—Continued

Item	December 1954		December 1952 (recalculated) ¹		Item	December 1954		December 1952 (recalculated) ¹	
	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total		Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
HOUSING	33.02	100.00	32.18	100.00	APPAREL	9.33	100.00	9.42	100.00
Residential rents	5.84	17.68	5.46	16.96	Men's and boys' apparel	2.97	31.81	3.00	31.85
Other shelter	12.37	37.48	12.00	37.30	Men's apparel	2.81	26.92	2.53	26.88
Housing away from home ²	.40	1.21	.37	1.17	Topcoats	.21	2.33	.22	2.30
Homeowner expenditures	11.97	36.27	11.63	36.13	Jackets	.13	1.36	.13	1.43
Sale prices of homes	6.11	18.51	6.02	18.72	Sweaters	.06	.59	.06	.59
Real estate taxes	1.04	3.16	.99	3.07	Suits, heavy wool	.45	4.88	.39	4.28
Mortgage interest rates	1.65	5.01	1.54	4.77	Suits, light wool	.07	.75	.10	1.02
Property insurance rates	.21	.62	.21	.66	Suits, rayon	.09	.98	.11	1.16
Repairs and improvements	2.96	8.97	2.87	8.91	Suits, wool	.15	1.58	.15	1.56
Repainting garage	.15	.46	.14	.43	Slacks	.05	.54	.05	.55
Exterior house paint	.26	.79	.25	.78	Trousers, work	.20	2.18	.21	2.21
Repainting dining room	.28	.84	.26	.80	Overalls	.13	1.35	.13	1.42
Paintbrush	.30	.90	.30	.94	Shirts, work	.08	.83	.08	.85
Reshingling house roof	.30	.91	.28	.86	Gloves, work	.04	.47	.05	.51
Replacing hot water heater	.76	2.31	.78	2.37	Shirts, sport	.10	1.09	.10	1.10
Kitchen cabinet sink	.13	.39	.13	.39	Shirts, business	.19	2.00	.19	1.97
Sink faucet	.31	.93	.30	.93	Shorts, cotton	.05	.52	.05	.53
Refinishing dining room floor	.17	.53	.16	.51	Undershirts, knit	.16	1.72	.16	1.73
Porch flooring	.30	.91	.29	.90	Pajamas	.06	.61	.06	.60
Gas and electricity	1.99	6.03	1.93	6.00	Socks, cotton	.14	1.54	.14	1.48
Gas, residential heating	.34	1.04	.32	.99	Socks, rayon	.07	.78	.07	.78
Gas, other than residential heating	.63	1.90	.60	1.88	Hats, felt	.08	.81	.08	.81
Electricity	1.02	3.09	1.01	3.13	Boys' apparel	.46	4.89	.47	4.97
Solid fuels and fuel oil	1.34	4.05	1.32	4.09	Suits, wool	.13	1.26	.11	1.20
Anthracite	.24	.73	.23	.78	Jackets, rayon	.05	.57	.06	.63
Bituminous coal	.52	1.56	.52	1.60	Slacks	.04	.47	.05	.48
Briquets	(⁰)	.01	(⁰)	.01	Dungarees, blue jeans	.09	1.01	.10	1.07
Wood and prestologs	.02	.06	.02	.06	Shirts, sport, woven	.11	1.10	.11	1.12
Fuel oil	.51	1.55	.49	1.50	Undershorts, knit	.04	.48	.04	.47
Range oil	.05	.14	.04	.14	Women's and girls' apparel	4.09	43.87	4.16	44.22
Household furnishings	6.27	18.99	6.45	20.04	Women's apparel	3.40	36.53	3.48	36.90
Textile household furnishings	.74	2.26	.81	2.53	Coats, heavy wool, plain	.47	5.12	.39	4.10
Sheets	.18	.56	.22	.67	Coats, heavy wool, fur-trimmed	(⁰)	(⁰)	.09	.96
Blankets	.08	.25	.09	.27	Coats, light wool	.17	1.79	.18	1.86
Bedsprings, cotton	.08	.24	.08	.26	Coats, fur	.08	.89	.11	1.13
Towels	.06	.19	.07	.21	Suits, wool	.27	2.85	.27	2.82
Tablecloths, cotton	.03	.09	.03	.10	Suits, rayon	.09	1.02	.09	.99
Drapery fabrics, cotton	.16	.49	.17	.54	Dresses, wool	.09	1.00	.09	.98
Curains, cotton and rayon	.15	.44	.15	.48	Dresses, rayon	.39	4.14	.38	4.10
Floor coverings	.55	1.65	.54	1.66	Dresses, cotton, street	.20	2.09	.19	2.02
Rugs, wool, axminster, and broadloom	.36	1.09	.36	1.11	Housedresses	.13	1.41	.13	1.41
Rugs, cotton, scatter	.06	.17	.06	.18	Skirts, wool	.03	.31	.03	.30
Rugs, felt base	.13	.39	.12	.37	Skirts, rayon	.09	.96	.09	.97
Furniture	1.76	5.32	1.79	5.56	Blouses, rayon	.14	1.49	.15	1.54
Living room suites	.54	1.61	.52	1.62	Sweaters, wool	.08	.84	.08	.84
Dinette sets, wood	.14	.41	.13	.41	Shorts, cotton, sport	.03	.31	.03	.30
Dinette sets, chrome	.19	.58	.21	.65	Slips, nylon tricot	.07	.71	.07	.76
Bedroom suites	.60	1.54	.53	1.63	Slips, rayon	.11	1.19	.11	1.20
Sofa beds	.17	.51	.17	.53	Panties, rayon	.10	1.06	.10	1.06
Bedsprings, coil ³	.06	.19	.06	.20	Girdles	.12	1.30	.12	1.27
Mattresses, innerpring construction ⁴	.16	.48	.17	.52	Brasiers	.11	1.14	.11	1.13
Major household appliances	2.23	6.74	2.32	7.24	Nightgowns, rayon and cotton	.10	1.11	.11	1.13
Refrigerators, electric	.85	2.55	.92	2.86	Stockings, nylon	.30	3.27	.31	3.40
Cookstoves	.48	1.46	.49	1.54	Gloves, cotton and leather	.04	.48	.04	.46
Washing machines, electric	.50	1.52	.52	1.63	Handbags, fabric	.10	1.05	.11	1.16
Vacuum cleaners, electric	.22	.68	.22	.68	Girls' apparel	.69	7.34	.68	7.23
Sewing machines, electric	.18	.53	.17	.53	Costs	.19	2.04	.19	2.05
Small household appliances: Toasters, electric	.21	.64	.22	.66	Dresses, cotton	.14	1.52	.14	1.45
Housewares	.50	1.53	.49	1.50	Skirts, wool	.08	.81	.07	.78
Dinnerware, 33-piece set	.16	.50	.16	.49	Sweaters, cardigan, wool	.06	.88	.06	.88
Saucepans, aluminum	.24	.73	.23	.71	Panties	.12	1.25	.12	1.23
Brooms	.10	.30	.10	.30	Anklets	.08	.84	.08	.84
Miscellaneous	.28	.85	.28	.86	Footwear	1.47	15.71	1.46	15.26
Napkins, paper	.04	.11	.04	.11	Men's	.81	8.49	.80	8.33
Toilet tissue	.18	.55	.19	.58	Oxfords	.29	3.10	.28	3.01
Electric light bulbs	.06	.19	.06	.19	Work shoes	.14	1.48	.14	1.45
Household operation ⁵	8.21	15.77	8.02	15.61	Slubbers, dress	.08	.91	.08	.97
Laundry soap and detergents	.62	1.88	.58	1.79	Women's	.51	5.47	.50	5.34
Dry cleaning	1.21	3.66	1.17	3.65	Oxfords and pumps, street	.36	3.84	.35	3.76
Laundry services	.69	2.08	.65	2.01	Play shoes	.15	1.63	.15	1.56
Automatic laundry service	.09	.27	.09	.28	Children's oxfords	.30	3.18	.29	3.04
Domestic services	.84	1.63	.84	1.67	Shoe repairs, men's and women's	.15	1.57	.15	1.55
Telephone rates	1.06	3.20	1.04	3.24	Other apparel	.80	8.61	.82	8.67
Residential water rates	.32	.97	.31	.97	Dispers	.18	1.88	.18	1.86
Postage	.25	.77	.23	.73	Yard goods	.17	1.84	.17	1.84
Ice	.11	.33	.10	.30	Cotton	.13	1.44	.13	1.42
Tools ¹¹	.32	.98	.31	.97	Rayon	.04	.40	.04	.42
					Miscellaneous ¹²	.45	4.89	.47	4.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1954 and December 1952 (recalculated)—Continued

Item	December 1954		December 1952 (recalculated) ¹		Item	December 1954		December 1952 (recalculated) ¹	
	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total		Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
TRANSPORTATION²	11.17	100.00	11.53	100.00	PERSONAL CARE	2.14	100.00	2.12	100.00
Automobile	9.80	87.76	10.11	89.18	Men's haircut	.02	29.50	.60	28.69
New cars	2.75	24.60	2.81	24.71	Permanent wave	.13	6.06	.13	6.06
Used cars	1.51	13.49	1.96	17.29	Shampoo and wave set	.19	8.75	.17	8.24
Auto repairs	1.12	10.05	1.04	9.18	Toilet soap	.21	10.01	.20	9.79
Tires	.30	2.71	.33	2.93	Cleansing tissues	.13	6.03	.14	6.40
Gasoline	2.26	20.28	2.14	18.93	Toothpaste	.21	9.81	.21	9.69
Motor oil	.21	1.86	.20	1.73	Shampoo, liquid	.11	5.18	.11	5.20
Auto insurance	.92	8.26	.92	8.15	Shaving cream	.06	2.81	.06	2.82
Registration and license fees	.29	2.57	.27	2.34	Home permanent refill	.04	2.01	.04	1.97
Parking ³	.14	1.27	.14	1.26	Face powder	.12	5.41	.13	5.93
Taxis ³	.30	2.67	.30	2.66	Face cream	.12	5.41	.13	5.93
Local public transportation: Streetcar and bus fares	1.10	9.81	.95	8.41	Razor blades	.14	6.45	.14	6.51
Railroad fares	.27	2.43	.27	2.41	Sanitary napkins	.06	2.77	.06	2.77
MEDICAL CARE	5.05	100.00	4.78	100.00	READING AND RECREATION	5.24	100.00	5.32	100.00
Physician	1.60	31.79	1.53	31.95	Radio, table model	.36	6.83	.38	7.22
Office visit	.71	14.14	.68	14.15	Television sets	.82	15.65	.93	17.40
Home visit	.71	14.07	.68	14.32	Television repairs	.04	.81	.04	.73
Gynecological care	.18	3.58	.17	3.48	Motion-picture admissions	1.57	29.81	1.40	26.40
Surgeon: Appendectomy	.17	3.30	.16	3.43	Adult	1.24	23.57	1.12	21.05
Specialist: Tonsillectomy	.09	1.73	.08	1.74	Child	.83	6.24	.78	6.35
Dentist	.84	16.57	.81	16.82	Toys	.28	5.37	.31	5.78
Filling	.67	13.25	.65	13.51	Sporting goods	1.19	22.74	1.29	24.18
Extraction	.17	3.32	.16	3.31	Newspapers	.98	18.79	.97	18.29
Optometrist: Eyeglasses, complete	.27	5.33	.27	5.66	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	5.17	100.00	5.01	100.00
Hospital rates	.22	4.28	.19	4.06	Cigarettes	1.82	35.17	1.72	34.34
Men's pay ward	.07	1.36	.06	1.34	Cigars	.14	2.69	.14	2.75
Room	.15	2.92	.13	2.72	Beer	1.46	28.19	1.40	27.98
Group hospitalization	1.06	21.29	.95	19.95	Whiskey	.92	17.84	.92	18.36
Prescriptions and drugs	.80	15.71	.79	16.39	Miscellaneous ⁴	.83	16.11	.83	16.27
Prescriptions, narcotic and nonnarcotic	.28	5.49	.27	5.57					
Penicillin tablets	.08	1.51	.09	1.78					
Multiple vitamin concentrates	.20	3.86	.19	4.06					
Aspirin	.18	3.62	.18	3.79					
Milk of magnesia	.06	1.23	.06	1.19					

¹ For December 1952, the relative importances originally published were estimated by somewhat different procedures than those employed in calculating the relative importances published here. These revised figures are based on the expenditure weights actually used in calculating the December 1952 indexes for items not priced in all cities in that month. They do not affect the relative importances for food, fuel, and rent. Other changes which affect the relative importance of items in the household operation and transportation groups are described in footnote 5.

² Not actually priced; imputed to another priced item or group of items.

³ Less than 0.065 percent.

⁴ Relative importance figures for bedsprings and mattresses published for December 1953 were incorrect due to compensating errors of calculation. Other items and totals are unaffected. Correct figures for December 1953 are: Percent of all items total—bedsprings (0.06) and mattresses (0.16); percent of major group total—bedsprings (0.20) and mattresses (0.49).

⁵ The differences between the figures shown here for items in household operation and transportation and those published originally are due in part to the fact that the relative importances of tools, parking, and taxis were not shown separately, their weights being allocated among the other items in the household operation and transportation groups. The revision takes account of the fact that the expenditure weights for these items were not—and indeed are not—so allocated in calculating the index.

⁶ As of December 1954, reallocation of the weight of fur-trimmed coats to plain heavy wool coats was in process. Pricing of an additional quality of the plain heavy wool coat is being substituted for the fur-trimmed coat.

⁷ Miscellaneous services such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services.

Foreign Labor Briefs*

Labor Activities of the European Coal and Steel Community¹

LABOR PROBLEMS of the Western European coal and steel industries have figured prominently in the recent activities of the European Coal and Steel Community and in the latest discussions of its Common Assembly. The Community has been actively supported by the free trade unions of Western Europe since May 1950, when Robert Schumann, then French Foreign Minister, proposed its creation. Labor believed the Community to be an important step toward European political and economic integration and, at the same time, expected it to bring about improvements in employment, wages, and working conditions of coal and steel workers.

Some of labor's expectations went far beyond the Community's ability to fulfill them under the powers provided by the treaty.² In a recent session of the Assembly, which for the first time gave most of its time to a discussion of labor issues, a French member, representing a Socialist group, stressed the need of equalizing wage rates and fringe benefits throughout Western Europe because "the present disparity of as much as 25 percent in the Community distorts competitive conditions and is a constant source of concern in labor circles." He also asked for a meeting of joint labor-management committees from all member countries to draw up standard collective bargaining agreements. These demands were rejected, however, as unrealistic and outside the powers granted the Community by the treaty.

The latest report of the High Authority lists its labor programs and notes its recent accomplishments as follows:³

Reemployment of Workers. The Community assists in the reemployment of workers who lose their jobs due to changes arising from the creation of the common market⁴ for coal and steel. For

example, "nonrepayable assistance" is granted French mineworkers transferring from the closing coal fields in central and southern France to expanding collieries in Lorraine; steelworkers in the Loire district are helped to maintain their income and to readapt their skills during a 2-year period of plant modernization. Assistance in the reemployment of 8,000 jobless Italian iron- and steel-workers is also being discussed with the Italian Government.

Freedom of Movement for Miners and Steelworkers. Article 69 of the treaty binds member States to "renounce any restriction based on nationality against the employment in the coal and steel industries of workers of proven qualifications for such industries who possess the nationality of one of the member States." Under an agreement, which was approved by the Council of Ministers on October 27, 1954,⁵ and which the High Authority regards as "a first step towards creating a common labor market," 56 categories of skilled workers will be free to take employment in any of the member countries in occupations for which they are qualified, and will be exempt from all visas within the Community territory.

Housing of Workers. The High Authority has allocated \$1 million for "nonrepayable assistance" to an experimental program of building approximately 1,000 houses for workers within the Community's various mining and iron and steel areas.

*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. Based on Foreign Service Reports and information from other American and foreign sources.

¹ Member countries of the community are Belgium, France, Western Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

² For a detailed review of the labor provisions in the Treaty, see René Roux, *The Position of Labor Under the Schumann Plan*, (*In International Labor Review*, March 1952, p. 289).

³ Report on the Situation of the Community, Luxembourg, The High Authority of European Coal and Steel Community, November 1954 (p. 135 ff.).

⁴ The common market for coal and steel may be defined as the market in which the coal and steel producers of all countries belonging to the Community can compete with one another under equal terms without any preference or discrimination.

⁵ The agreement becomes effective when ratified by the six governments

The program will encourage the most economical construction methods and aims to stimulate the use of steel in building. At the end of 1954, 500 of these experimental houses were under construction. The Authority has also set aside 25 percent of a \$100 million investment loan, obtained from the United States in April 1954, for construction loans on dwellings in mining areas. From 15,000 to 20,000 homes for workers will be built with this assistance.

There has been widespread disappointment among Western European labor because of the various setbacks of the European integration program and because of an alleged preoccupation of the Community with the business aspects of the common market.⁶ It remains to be seen whether the Community's recent concern with labor matters will overcome this disappointment.

⁶ This sentiment was reflected, for instance, in the resolutions of a conference of the miners' and steelworkers' trade unions (affiliated with ICFTU), held in Luxembourg, March 16-18, 1954.

Developments in Working Conditions in Communist China Since 1952¹

SINCE 1952, working conditions for Chinese mainland factory and office workers, instead of improving as claimed by the Communists, have actually deteriorated.² Workers are compelled to work harder, and the Communists have greatly intensified labor discipline, relying more heavily upon punitive measures as work "incentives."

There is evidence that since 1952, the Communists have succeeded in increasing the productivity of factory and office workers without increasing the return for their labor. A "production increase and economy" drive, launched in late 1952, is still in effect and 1953 saw the beginning of the first 5-year plan. Workers have been constantly exhorted to increase production, and there is evidence that the average workday is still about 11 hours in State plants. The system of

piece rates has been extended and work norms are raised as production increases.

The emphasis on increasing production and overfulfilling output goals has contributed to the growing number of industrial accidents in recent years. No overall statistics exist but there are indications of increases in accidents in all areas of the country. The Government appears to recognize the seriousness of the safety problem and is engaging in various safety training programs and safety educational campaigns in an effort to reduce the accident rate, but according to a Mukden periodical, some enterprises operate on the belief that "safety and production always stand in opposition to each other. When production tasks are heavy, all efforts are devoted to (emergency) production and there is no time to attend to safety work."

Since 1952, the Communists have relied increasingly on punitive measures as "production incentives." The "Outline of Labor Regulations for State Operated Enterprises" of July 1954 is largely devoted to measures for maintaining labor discipline. A worker guilty of minor breaches of the labor regulations is brought before the workers' comrade court (established in March 1953) for public criticism by his fellow workers. More serious cases, frequently labeled "economic sabotage," are handled by the people's courts. "Economic saboteurs" may be given death sentences; lesser offenders receive long prison sentences and are subjected to forced labor.

The regulations governing forced labor became effective in August 1954. Communist comments indicated extensive use of forced labor, and the intention to settle frontier regions with forced laborers who will not be permitted to return to their former homes after they have completed their sentences. By the Communists' admission, 83 percent of those confined during the past few years were subjected to forced labor.

¹ Based on reports obtained almost entirely from the controlled Communist press and reported by the U. S. Foreign Service. While the Communists play down or omit mention of their failures and exaggerate their achievements, it is believed possible by putting together information released by them into proper perspective to obtain an indication of broad trends underway in their economy.

² For earlier information, see *The Control of Industrial Labor in Communist China* (Jn Monthly Labor Review, August 1953, p. 821).

Price Reductions in the German Soviet Zone

ON September 6, 1954, price reductions were announced in the Soviet Zone of Germany for a number of foodstuffs, stimulants, consumer goods, and postal and telegraph rates. These reductions, ranging from 10 percent for perlon stockings to 35 percent for leather shoes, were to result in savings for consumers amounting to 1.8 billion East German marks—DM(E). Analysis of information received since the announcement indicates that the savings will be less than they first appeared to be to the East German workers.

The greatest benefits will be derived by the highest and middle income groups. The former group will save 6.1 percent on average monthly expenditures amounting to 535.8 DM(E). The second group will save 5.4 percent on monthly expenditures of 404.6 DM(E). Most workers who fall in the lowest income group will save only 2.1 percent on average monthly expenditures of 188.3 DM(E), inasmuch as their purchases consist of rationed goods whose prices have not changed.¹

Soon after announcement of the price reductions, an article appeared in the official journal² of the East Zone Communist Party³ which alleged that the East German average worker would benefit by the price reductions to the extent of 6.5 percent. However, examination of the article shows that the results were based on several erroneous assumptions. For example, the average worker was assumed to be the sole breadwinner in a family which, besides himself, included his wife and two children—one over 15 years of age. The expenditures indicated, however, that the rationed goods purchased could be obtained only if more than one person in the family were working. The worker's income cited in the illustration was fixed at 570 DM(E) per month. The family consumption pattern included monthly expenditures before the price cut of 316 DM(E) for foods, tobacco, liquor,

rent, utilities, radio tax, and newspapers. After the price cut, these would amount to 290 DM(E), leaving 280 DM(E) for clothing, entertainment, household furnishings, and personal savings. However, Deputy Minister President Walter Ulbricht, speaking before the fourth party congress of the Socialist Unity Party, stated that the gross average monthly wage of the Soviet Zone worker is 339 DM(E). This included 50 DM(E) for social security and wage tax deductions, leaving only 289 DM(E) to be used for all expenditures and, of course, nothing for savings.

Any announcement of a general price change in the East Zone inevitably raises the question of price comparisons with Western Germany. Although it is extremely difficult to compare relative purchasing power between two areas—especially where the unit of currency differs—such a study was undertaken by a reputable research organization in West Germany.⁴ According to this study, even if it is assumed that one East German mark is equivalent to one West German mark,⁵ the purchasing power of the East German worker would be equal to that of his West German counterpart only if his income were increased by one-third. However, according to a statement made by the Deputy Minister President of the Soviet Zone in the address referred to above, the wages of the East German worker in September 1953, expressed in East marks, were higher by only 4 percent than wages of West German workers, expressed in West German currency. Since that period wages in East Germany have not increased, but those in West Germany have risen by more than that amount.

¹ See, for example, *Berichte und Materialien ueber die Wirtschaftliche Lage der Sowjetzone* [Reports and Materials on the Economic Situation in the Soviet Zone], (*Ja WWI Mitteilungen* [Trade Unions Economic Institute], February–March 1954, especially p. 37).

² *Neues Deutschland*, September 10, 1954.

³ Socialist Unity Party (SED).

⁴ Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, in its publication *Wochenbericht*, No. 48, 1954.

⁵ In recent months the exchange rate on the West Berlin free market has been approximately 4.75 DM(E) for 1.00 DM(W).

Social and Economic Proposals of India's Leading Trade Union

THE Gandhian principles of truth and nonviolence were extolled repeatedly as the proper means of promoting trade unionism in India, during the proceedings of the 1955 annual convention of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC).¹ In opening the convention, U. N. Dhebar, president-elect of the Congress Party, succeeding Prime Minister Nehru, urged that India keep faith with the preaching of Mohandas K. Gandhi in achieving her objectives; emphasized that the patterns of Russia, China, or the British Labor Party are not consistent with the basic Gandhian concept of truth and nonviolence; and noted that India's development could not follow the pattern of the United States, which imported capital and labor to achieve prosperity. The only alternative, he said, was to develop India's tremendous manpower and solve quickly the problems of unemployment and underemployment.

These ideas, applied as guiding principles of effective trade union administration and activity, reflect the oft-repeated pronouncements of Prime Minister Nehru in recent months, urging a "new socialist pattern" of society for India. Their special significance, expressed in the setting of the INTUC convention, resides in the close relationship of INTUC during its 8 years of existence with the Indian Congress Party of Nehru. Although INTUC has at times expressed independent views, as a rule its ideology is identical with that of the Congress Party. Many of its leaders are prominent Congress Party leaders, and the present Minister of Labor is a former INTUC official. Although in the view of informed

observers, the exact new pattern of a socialist society for India somewhat defies precise definition, its proposed applicability to trade union affairs emphasizes and confirms the close ideological ties between India's major political party and her largest trade union center.

The convention formally endorsed these political views in 1 of its 14 resolutions which praised the Government for its announced policy of establishing a new socialist pattern of society and pledged INTUC's full support.

With respect to economic problems, INTUC urged the adoption of nine recommendations for inclusion in the proposed second 5-year plan: (1) Greatly accelerated development of cottage and small-scale industries; (2) equitable distribution of wealth; (3) land reform; (4) rationalization in administration of industries and participation of workers in management; (5) stabilization of agricultural prices; (6) effective machinery for maintaining industrial peace; (7) nationalization of natural resources; (8) regulation of trade policies with a view to promoting industry and employment; and (9) introduction of a system of basic general education.

To avoid foreign economic aid, the Congress urged strongly that the second 5-year plan be financed mainly "through internal resources and the people's support," including the giving of voluntary labor.

Other items emphasized were the status of INTUC as a trade union center and various aspects of relations between labor, management, and government.

¹ INTUC, the largest trade union center in India with about 1.5 million members, is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and represents Indian workers in the International Labor Organization. The second largest center, also an ICFTU affiliate, is the Praja Socialist Party oriented Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), with about 800,000 members. Reliable observers regard a merger of INTUC and HMS as a possibility.

Fringe Benefits in Swedish Industry

TWO SURVEYS of employer-financed fringe benefits received by industrial workers in Sweden were made during 1952-53—one by the Swedish Employers' Federation (SAF), the other, by the Swedish Trade Union Federation (LO). The SAF study, which covered both white-collar and manual workers in affiliated establishments employing 50 or more workers, provides estimates of the cost to Swedish industry of workers' social and fringe benefits. The trade union investigation was concerned largely with estimating the number of LO members entitled to retirement pensions.

Both surveys were prompted by the growing insistence on increased employer-financed fringe benefits by LO's affiliates, who had hitherto concentrated their collective bargaining demands on wage increases. Both studies show that white-collar workers—represented by the Central Organization of Salaried Employees, which has long given priority to social benefits at the expense of increases in wages—receive considerably greater fringe benefits than do other workers.

Employers' Federation Study. The SAF's investigation, which covered 1,580 enterprises employing about 570,000 persons¹ (of whom 120,000 were white-collar workers), indicates that in 1952 the Swedish employers spent about 20 percent of their total payroll for social and fringe benefits. This figure excludes taxes, by which national social benefits are largely financed. White-collar workers were granted sick pay by nearly all (96 percent) of the establishments surveyed and retirement pensions by 84 percent of them. On the other hand, only 27 percent of these firms paid sick benefits and 55 percent of them provided pensions to the manual workers.

Four major items accounted for 87 percent of the total cost of fringe benefits provided by the establishments surveyed: vacations; pensions; labor safety, medical care, and other sickness benefits; and housing. The total annual expendi-

ture for all benefits amounted to 910.6 million kronor.²

The considerable difference in the total cost of benefits payable to white-collar and to manual workers (30 and 14 percent of the payroll, respectively) results primarily from the difference in pension coverage. Because of the difficulty of obtaining certain pension costs from the employers, however, the SAF estimates that manual workers' total benefits actually amount to at least 15 percent, and that a more accurate estimate of the total cost for all workers would be 20 percent, rather than the 18.5 percent shown in the following tabulation:

Type of benefit	Expenditure as a percent of payroll for—		
	White-collar workers	Manual workers	All workers
Total expenditure.....	30.2	14.2	18.5
Vacations ²	7.1	6.3	6.5
Pensions.....	14.3	.6	4.2
Labor safety, medical care, and other sickness benefits.....	3.3	2.8	3.0
Housing.....	3.0	2.1	2.3
Other benefits.....	2.5	2.4	2.5

¹ Including overtime and shift bonuses.

² All workers are entitled by law to a 3-week annual vacation, but qualified white-collar workers receive longer periods than that.

Trade Union Study. According to the LO survey, in the unions sampled, 39.2 percent of the members are entitled to pensions. On the basis of this figure, and of additional data obtained from unions not covered by the survey, the LO estimates that about 44 percent of its total membership is entitled to receive this benefit.

The findings of LO's investigation indicate that pension coverage of manual industrial workers varies widely by industry and by size of establishment. It ranges from almost complete coverage (91 percent of the workers) in the mining industry to only 2 percent in the upholstery and saddle-making industries. In the largest establishments (500-1,000 workers), 75 percent of the workers are covered, as compared with only 7 percent in small enterprises (10 or fewer workers).

¹ This amounts to approximately two-thirds of the wage and salaried workers employed in manufacturing, mining, and public utilities (in establishments with 5 or more employees).

² At the official rate of exchange, 1 krona equals 19.33 United States cents.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Labor Relations

False Non-Communist Affidavits. (1) The National Labor Relations Board found that a union officer had filed false non-Communist affidavits and ordered² that no further benefits under the processes of the Labor Management Relations Act be accorded the union or its affiliates until the union had met the act's requirements on an officer's filing such an affidavit. The union had filed an unfair labor practice complaint against an employer, who countered by alleging that the union was not in compliance with section 9 (h) of the act relative to the officer's filing of the affidavits. An administrative investigation and hearing were directed on these charges. Evidence at the hearing showed that the union's secretary-treasurer had been at one time a member of the Communist Party, had resigned from the party in 1949, and had executed a non-Communist affidavit in order to comply with the provisions of section 9 (h) of the act. However, in that same year, this officer stated in the union's official newspaper that he had resigned from the Communist Party in order to execute the affidavit but that he nevertheless continued to believe in the principles of communism and the Communist Party.

In 1950, this union was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and many locals seceded from the parent union over the Communist issue. In 1952, this officer refused to testify before a Senate subcommittee regarding his non-Communist affidavits. All of these incidents were given wide publicity among the union members. However, this official continued to make non-Communist affidavits and he was repeatedly reelected to his post as a union officer.

On these facts the Board found that this officer, even though he had officially severed his connection with the Communist Party, had not altered his allegiance to or support of that party. The Board held that the union members were aware of

the falsity of all these affidavits and, despite this awareness, did not relieve this official of his post. Instead, they continued to reelect him with knowledge that his affidavits were a fraudulent means of qualifying the union for participation in the processes of the Board. The Board refused to grant the union's request for a further hearing on the matter and concluded that the union was not and had not been in compliance with the filing requirements of section 9 (h). It ordered that no further benefits under the act should be accorded to the union nor to any affiliates or constituents until such filing requirements had been met.

(2) Meantime, after a hearing on the unfair labor practice charge, the trial examiner found that the employer had unlawfully refused to bargain. However, the Board, in line with its decision that the international union was not in compliance with the filing requirement of section 9 (h) of the act, dismissed the complaint without considering the merits of the trial examiner's finding.³ To protect national security, the underlying objective of section 9 (h), and to maintain the integrity of the Board's processes, the Board found that the policies of the act would not be effectuated by requiring the employer to bargain with this union.

(3) The U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held⁴ that the Board could not deprive a union of compliance status even though the members of the union may have known the falsity of a non-Communist affidavit filed by a union official. A criminal penalty, the court pointed out, is provided in the act for filing a false affidavit. The official had been convicted in April 1954 of filing a false non-Communist affidavit in 1950. On May 11, 1954, this official was reelected as president of the union, and immediately afterward he filed another non-Communist affidavit. Having instituted proceedings against the union in April, the Board issued an order on

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² *Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers* (In re Maurice E. Travis, 111 NLRB 71, Feb. 1, 1955).

³ *Precision Scientific Co.* (111 NLRB 88, Feb. 7, 1955).

⁴ *Farmer v. Fur Workers Union* (U. S. Ct. of App., D. C., Feb. 15, 1955).

May 28, 1954, rejecting the official's affidavit for 1954 because of the conviction and held that the union was not in compliance with section 9 (h) of the act. The union brought suit to prevent the Board from depriving it of compliance status.

The court cited the *Electrical Workers* case⁵ in which the court had held that the Board could not deprive a union of compliance status under section 9 (h) and, further, that if the penalty provided in the act has proved to be an insufficient deterrent to false swearing by union officials, then, it is for Congress, not the Board, to provide a new one.

Discharge of Communist Union Official. The Supreme Court of California reversed⁶ a lower court judgment that had confirmed an arbitration board award of reinstatement and back pay to a Communist union official. The employee was a member of the bar of the State of California. She had worked several years as an attorney for the Government and had also engaged in private practice with a San Francisco law firm. However, in 1946, she left the practice of law and obtained employment as an unskilled worker at various places in and around San Francisco. Late that same year she filled out an employment application and was employed by a manufacturer of antibiotics intended for military use. The employer later learned that she had falsified this application, concealing her professional background, and he also became convinced that she was a Communist, but he did not take immediate action. He alleged later that he was afraid to discharge her because she had become a union organizer and official and her discharge might be considered an unfair labor practice. However, during the course of contract negotiations in 1949, the employer confronted her with her false employment application and with a list of her communistic activities and discharged her on the spot.

An arbitration board held that, even though the employer had acted in good faith, the discharge violated the collective bargaining agreement and ordered that she be reinstated with back pay. The lower court confirmed the award.

On appeal by the employer, the Supreme Court of California reversed the lower court and ruled that an arbitration award which directs that a member of the Communist Party be reinstated to

a position in a plant producing antibiotics for military use is against public policy. Citing the Alien Registration Act of 1940 (Smith Act), the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954, as well as statements by President Eisenhower and by Congressmen and various State laws and cases, the court pointed out that it must be accepted as conclusively established that a Communist cannot be loyal to his private employer as against any directive of his Communist master. The court held that reinstatement would only help the Communist world conspiracy and would aid the destruction of the Government that the courts are sworn to uphold. The contract between the employer and the union "cannot be construed and will not be enforced to protect activities by a Communist on behalf of her party whether in the guise of unionism or otherwise."

Secondary Boycott—Allies of Employer. The Board ruled⁷ that the burden of proof was upon the union in establishing as a defense the existence between the employer and repair companies of an "alliance" which would operate to exempt picketing of the repair companies from the application of the secondary boycott section of the act. The Board rejected for lack of proof the union's contention of the existence of an "alliance." The employer manufactured and sold typewriters. In the sale of each machine, he gave a warranty providing free inspection and service for 1 year. He also offered service contracts to his customers after the year's warranty had expired and provided service on his own machines on a noncontract, nonwarranty basis.

In the early spring of 1954, the union commenced a strike against the employer. During the strike, the employer stopped service on all but electric machines. He gave instructions to the office employees that customers calling for service should be told of the strike and advised to obtain necessary repairs by any mechanic listed in the telephone directory. The contract customers were to be reimbursed by the employer on sub-

⁵ *Farmer et al. v. United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (UEA) et al.* (98 U. S. Ct. of App., D. C., 178; 211 F 2d 36; certiorari denied 347 U. S. 943). See also Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 1008).

⁶ *Black & Cutter Laboratories* (Calif. Sup. Ct., Jan. 19, 1955).

⁷ *Electrical Workers, CIO (Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.)*, 111 NLRB 57, Jan. 27, 1955.

mission of a receipted bill. On several occasions, however, the employer made payments for these services directly to independent repair companies.

The union began to picket two of these repair companies, alleging that acceptance of money from the employer for repairs done during the strike made them "allies" of the employer and that picketing of their premises was a lawful activity.

The Board found that the work of the repair companies was done at the request of the customers, not of the employer, and rejected, on the basis of the record, the union's claim regarding the existence of an "alliance" and concluded that the burden of proof was on the union to establish the "alliance" as a defense against the charge of violation of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act.

Severance of Welders. Welders may not be severed as a craft group from a plantwide production and maintenance unit, the Board held.⁸ Certain employees, although classified by the employer as machine repairmen, were actually welders and spent at least 75 percent of their working time welding. In the plant they comprised a pool of welders working throughout the plant. The Board reenunciated the rule in the *American Potash* case⁹ that the union seeking to sever a craft group from a larger unit must be one which traditionally represents that craft. The Board declared that fewer crafts would be severed under this rule but that the principle of craft independence would be better maintained. The Board considered whether welders could properly constitute a craft for severance purposes. It examined briefly the history of craft severance, including the reasons of the Congress for permitting severance.

It considered the fact that no large-scale craft union had ever grown up to represent welders even with the tremendous growth of welding as a method of uniting metals over the past few years. It also noted that the American Federation of Labor has consistently taken the position that welding is a process, not a trade.

In view of these facts, the Board held that welding is not a separate and distinct craft within the

meaning of the definition set forth in the *American Potash* case and also held that it would no longer permit welders as a group to be severed from an establishmentwide production and maintenance unit.

Severance During Decertification. Use of a decertification proceeding as a means of severing craft employees from an existing bargaining unit was denied by the Board.¹⁰ During a decertification proceeding, petitioners represented by the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) sought to sever carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers, welders, electricians, pipefitters, oilers, concrete finishers, and scale repairmen from the established production and maintenance unit represented by the union. In this same plant, in an earlier certification proceeding (decision not published), a similar severance was sought but dismissed by the Board.

Decertification cases, the Board recalled, had formerly been decided on the same principles as certification cases,¹¹ because Congress had made no distinction between certification and decertification proceedings insofar as appropriate units were concerned. Nowhere in the act was there any provision, the Board said, for severance of a craft during the decertification of an existing bargaining unit.

The principle in earlier decertification cases was too broadly stated, according to the Board, and did not take into account special circumstances applicable only to severance cases. In *The American Potash* case (noted above), it was held that severance of craft employees would not be granted unless the petitioning union were the traditional representative of such employees. The Board now decided that this type of rule could not be applicable in decertification cases. It held, instead, that the existing bargaining unit, rather than the proposed craft unit, was appropriate for purposes of decertification proceedings in severance cases involving craft employees and overruled the prior cases on this subject insofar as those cases are inconsistent with this decision.

Union Tactics in Election. An election was ordered¹² by the Board on evidence of employee interest exhibited by signed cards. The employer had objected to that evidence as unreliable because obtained during an organizational campaign in which the union distributed literature and gave a

⁸ *Clayton & Lambert Mfg. Co.* (111 NLRB 91, Feb. 8, 1955).

⁹ *American Potash and Chemical Co.* (107 NLRB 250). See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1954 (p. 560).

¹⁰ *Campbell Soup Co.* (111 NLRB 36, Jan. 18, 1955).

¹¹ *Illinois Bell Telephone Co.* (77 NLRB 1073); and *Gabriel Steel Co.* (80 NLRB 1361).

¹² *Potomac Electric Power Co.* (111 NLRB 92, Feb. 9, 1955).

key case to any employee who would sign one of the cards. The union had brought a petition for election based on cards signed by at least 30 percent of the employees. These cards read: "The undersigned desires the National Labor Relations Board to conduct a secret ballot election so that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) may be certified as the sole bargaining agency of all Potomac Electric Power Co. employees."

The employer objected to the wording of the cards, saying that they did not conform to the Board's election petition requirement that at least 30 percent of the employees must have designated the union to act as their representative. The Board disagreed with this contention and held that the cards did in fact express a desire to have the union represent the signers. By asking that the union be certified, the Board added, the signers must have wanted the union as the sole representative of employees in the proper unit.

The employer also objected to the offering of the key cases and the distribution of literature, claiming that these inducements rendered the cards unreliable evidence of the desires of the of the employees. The Board rejected this argument too, stating that the purpose of requiring a preliminary showing of interest in an election is to enable the Board to determine whether the conduct of an election would serve a useful purpose under the statute. It held that further inquiry into the motives of those signing the cards was not warranted, because the important thing was the election, and not these preliminary factors, and that, in any event, the devices used by the union were legitimate campaign techniques.

Representation—Substantial Part of Industry Rule. Most of the farm-equipment industry is covered by contracts of 5 years' duration, and those contracts, the Board ruled,¹³ bar a new election during their term. The employer was a manufacturer of industrial-type heavy equipment, electrical equipment, and farm equipment and had 11 plants throughout the country. At the plant in question, which manufactured farm equipment, the employer had a 5-year union contract executed in mid-1950. A second union brought a representation petition, claiming to be the proper bargaining representative of the employees and requesting the holding of an election. The second union alleged that the contract between the employer and the original union, even though made for 5 years, constituted no bar to the proposed election. The employer, in opposition, introduced into evidence 14 contracts covering employees at his 11 plants; 12 of these contracts ran for periods of 5 years.

The Board cited a prior case, involving this employer,¹⁴ in which it had found that 3 of the 4 major farm-equipment firms, including this one, had contracts of 5 years' duration. It held, in the present case, that the employer was in fact engaged in the manufacture of farm equipment, and that the plant in question was an integral part of these operations. Since a substantial part of the industry was covered by contracts of 5 years' duration, the Board concluded that such contracts were reasonable and served as a bar to new elections during their term.

¹³ *Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. Norwood Plant* (111 NLRB 56, Jan. 28, 1955).

¹⁴ *Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. West Allis Plant* (102 NLRB 1135).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 1, 1955

THE National Labor Relations Board ruled that the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) is not entitled to further benefits under the Taft-Hartley Act, having repeatedly reelected as secretary-treasurer Maurice E. Travis, although the members were aware of the falsity of his non-Communist affidavits filed with the Board. (See also p. 453 of this issue; and Chron. item for Sept. 10, 1954, MLR, Nov. 1954.)

On February 7, the NLRB dismissed a refusal-to-bargain complaint brought against the Precision Scientific Co., of Chicago, by local 758 of this union, on the ground that it is an affiliate of the international union, which is out of compliance.

On February 25, the Federal court of appeals for the District of Columbia stayed the Board's out-of-compliance order of February 1, pending disposal of the union's appeal.

February 8

THE NLRB, reversing earlier decisions, decided that welders do not form a separate and distinct craft for severance purposes and may not be severed from a production and maintenance unit. The Board anticipated rigidly enforcing the *American Potash* requirement that the unit be a true craft group (see Chron. item for Mar. 1, 1954, MLR, May 1954) and that welders may be included in a craft unit only if they are regularly assigned to work with a particular craft in jobs requiring a high degree of skill. This decision was in a representation case involving *Clayton and Lambert Manufacturing Co., Ordnance Division, Louisville, Ky.* and *Lodge 681, District 27, International Association of Machinists, AFL.*

February 9

THE NLRB held that a union election petition based on cards signed by employees met Board requirements that preliminary expressions of interest indicate the employees' desire to be represented by the union, although the wording on the cards requested merely that the union be certified. The case was *Potomac Electric Power Company, Washington, D. C.,* and *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.* (See also p. 455 of this issue.)

THE presidents of the AFL and the CIO signed an agreement which included a detailed formula for merger of the two organizations. (For text of this agreement, see p. 428 of this issue; see also Chron. item for Oct. 15, 1954, MLR, Dec. 1954.) The AFL Executive Council ratified the agreement on February 10 and the CIO Executive Board on February 24—the first steps in the formal ratification procedure specified in the agreement.

February 10

A Federal district court upheld the validity of an employer-union agreement providing for compulsory retirement of locomotive engineers at age 70, finding such a provision a proper subject for collective bargaining, nondiscriminatory (applying to all engineers equally, though at different times), and not in conflict with the Railroad Retirement Act. The court in this case—*McMullans, et al. v. Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway Company, Inc. and Local No. 488 of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, et al.*—also held that the Railway Labor Act did not entitle the engineers already over 70 to prior notice of the execution of such an agreement.

February 15

THE Federal court of appeals for the District of Columbia, affirming (3 to 0) the lower court (see Chron. item for July 20, 1954, MLR, Sept. 1954) held that the NLRB could not deprive a union of its compliance status even if the members knew an officer's non-Communist affidavit was false (nor reject the officer's 1954 affidavit because his 1950 oath was false). The case was *Farmer, et al. v. International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.* (See also p. 453 of this issue.)

February 17

THE NLRB found that a local carpenters' council engaged in an unlawful secondary boycott by inducing employees of a general contractor to stop work on a construction project, in order to force the contractor to stop doing business with a subcontractor using AFL Upholsterers to install venetian blinds, work over which the carpenters claimed jurisdiction. The case was *District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the city and county of St. Louis, Mo. and vicinity and Artcraft Venetian Blind Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.*

February 18

NONOPERATING railway unions initiated a voluntary health insurance program for workers' dependents and employees who are furloughed or retired, to be administered jointly with the carriers but financed by employees only.

February 22

THE Fur and Leather Workers' Union (see Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1955, above) became a separate department of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters through an overwhelming vote of approval by referendum of 113 fur locals; the merger is still subject to action at the June 1956 convention of the Meat Cutters. The AFL Executive Council had notified the Meat Cutters' union on February 4 that it risked ouster from the AFL if the merger took place.

February 24

THE NLRB asserted jurisdiction over an employer who operated two radio stations having a combined annual income of less than the \$200,000 standard established by the Board (see Chron. item for July 15, 1954, MLR, September 1954), because they were operated with a daily newspaper (doing business in excess of \$1 million annually) as a single enterprise. The case was *Elizabeth R. Lynett, et al. d. b. a. The Scranton Times, Scranton, Pa. and National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, CIO*.

UTAH became the 18th State to pass a "right to work" law; it outlaws all forms of union security.

February 25

THE NLRB ruled that the independent National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards was out of compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act, having failed to show, in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Board, that it had met the financial reporting requirements. The case involved the *Compliance Status of National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, Ind.*

February 28

THE United States Senate confirmed Judge Boyd Leedom of South Dakota as the fifth member of the NLRB, succeeding Albert C. Beeson (see last Chron. item for Dec. 16, 1954, MLR, Feb. 1955).

THE Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Federal court of appeals at Chicago and held that the Fair Labor Standards Act applies to the guards, watchmen, and related clerical employees of a separate company providing fire and theft protection to warehouses of a department store chain operating in two States. The case was *Mitchell, etc. v. Joyce Agency, Inc.*

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

THE MERGER AGREEMENT between the AFL and CIO marked industrial relations developments during February. At its quarterly session, the AFL Executive Council, among other actions, proposed a program designed to safeguard health and welfare funds. Policy decisions on collective bargaining relationships during the coming year were announced by a number of labor organizations, including a no-strike pledge by four AFL construction unions, and a decision by the CIO Textile Workers to forego wage increase demands in the northern textile industry. Work stoppages during both January and February involved relatively few workers compared with the comparable period of most other postwar years; there was no strike affecting more than 9,500 workers.

Union Developments

Federation Merger. The AFL-CIO merger agreement² adopted February 9 by the joint unity committee was unanimously approved by the AFL Executive Council the next day; it was ratified by the CIO Executive Board on February 24 by a vote of 42 to 2, the Transport Workers Union dissenting. Several days earlier, Michael Quill, Transport Workers' president, had charged at the union's ninth biennial convention that the agreement contained no assurances against "discrimination, raiding, and racketeering."

A number of major unions of both federations indicated general approval of the pact. Dave Beck, AFL Teamsters' president, who had previously expressed opposition to the merger under certain conditions, assured AFL President Meany that "he had no reservations at all" about it. The president of the independent Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen stated that he believed an affiliation proposal "might be looked on most favorably" by its officers and members. The

heads of several other railroad brotherhoods commented favorably on the pact and expressed an interest in the merged organization.

The agreement provides a broad foundation for the merger of the two major labor federations which have together approximately 15 million members. Its consummation will mark the end of a 20-year division in the trade union movement. Under the agreement the identity and integrity, as well as the present jurisdiction, of the unions currently affiliated with both federations are to be preserved. Duplications and conflicts of jurisdictions are to be worked out on a mutual basis, including voluntary merger. Craft and industrial unions are to be considered "appropriate, equal, and necessary" forms of union organization. The initials C-I-O are to be retained in an industrial union department to be known as the Council of Industrial Organizations.

The merged federation will have two officers, a president and secretary-treasurer, both initially from the AFL. A director of organization is to be appointed from the CIO. State and city local central bodies of both federations are to work out their own merger plans within 2 years.

The constitution of the merged federation is to be drafted in the coming months; it will be submitted for approval to the executive bodies of the two organizations and, later, to their national conventions this fall. If approval is secured, a joint convention will then be held to establish the new organization.

Other Mergers. Despite strong objections from the AFL Executive Council,³ the executive board of the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in mid-February unanimously approved a merger with the independent Fur and Leather Workers' Union, expelled from the CIO 5 years ago on charges of Communist domination. A referendum completed among members of the Fur Workers' union later in the month resulted in "overwhelming approval" of the merger. Under an earlier agreement between the two unions, the referendum automatically made the Fur union a department of the Meat Cutters. The president and secretary-treasurer of the Fur union are slated to

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See p. 428 of this issue for the text of the agreement.

³ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 335).

become director and assistant director of the new "Fur and Leather Department."

Other Programs. In addition to its action on the merger agreement, the AFL Executive Council formulated proposals aimed at safeguarding union welfare funds, for review by officials of all AFL-affiliated unions. These proposals—similar in a number of respects to the program announced late last year by the CIO⁴—included specific suggestions for internal union action, including changes in union constitutions so that national unions can exercise effective control over funds of their locals. Suggestions submitted by the national unions are to be considered by a subcommittee for final action by the executive council at its May meeting.

Other council actions included a decision to concentrate its efforts to nullify State "right to work" laws by amending the Taft-Hartley Act. The AFL renewed its attack on policies of the National Labor Relations Board. It also charged laxity in enforcement of the prevailing wage provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Prior to the executive council meeting, a number of other labor organizations also held policy meetings. At the midwinter meeting of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, four of the largest AFL unions in the construction industry—Teamsters, Carpenters, Laborers, and Operating Engineers—announced a no-strike pledge affecting contractors with whom they have collective bargaining relationships. It was stated that the objective of the no-strike pledge is to enable employers of AFL labor to compete more effectively in bidding for roadbuilding jobs arising out of the proposed Federal-State multibillion-dollar road program. Other AFL unions engaged in road construction are expected to adopt the same program.

The AFL Railway Employees' Department through its executive council announced as a major objective in 1955 the stabilization of employment for 350,000 shopcraft workers on the Nation's railroads, through a guaranteed annual wage. Further steps in formulating this program were to be developed at the department's convention in April.

The CIO United Auto Workers continued to prepare for coming negotiations in the industry. One feature of their proposed guaranteed employment plan—40 hours call-in pay—has been

incorporated in a new contract with a small Michigan machine shop.

The National Maritime Union (CIO) also announced its intention of demanding a form of job security in June negotiations. The union's plan, called "guaranteed annual employment insurance security," would provide a fund to assure "at least \$40 a week for the regular seaman who is on the beach because of layoffs, transfers, delays, and other conditions of the industry." The union also proposed a study of benefits for casuals meeting certain conditions of employment.

Negotiations and Settlements

Textiles. The Fall River-New Bedford Textile Manufacturers Association and most northern cotton mills notified the Textile Workers Union (CIO) that current contracts would be canceled as of April 15. Earlier in February, the union's president, Emil Rieve, indicated to union delegates representing 500 locals, that the TWU would not make wage increase demands this year. He said, "Textile workers need a wage increase. . . . the communities that are supported by the buying power of textile workers also need such an increase. . . . Yet we recognize that the textile industry is and has been in its most serious depression in 20 years." Delegates representing workers in both segments of the industry—cotton-rayon and woolen-worsted—voted unanimously not to reopen current contracts. Except for changes resulting from cost-of-living escalation, wage rates of cotton workers in the North have not been changed since 1952, when they were cut 8½ cents an hour, while most woolen workers took a cut in wages and fringe benefits in major companies within the last year. Woolen contracts, which cover approximately 35,000 northern workers, expire at various dates in the early part of the year.

A recent BLS survey of the cotton textile industry indicated that between March 1952 and November 1954 average straight-time hourly earnings for New England mills declined 6 cents. In the major producing area, the Southeast, the general level of earnings remained unchanged between March 1952 and late 1954. The reduction in wage rates in New England resulted in a narrowing of the North-South earnings differential for workers

⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1955 (p. 100).

in combed-yarn integrated mills, from 12 cents to 4 cents.

Employees of the Celanese Corporation of America at plants in Cumberland, Md., and Rock Hill, S. C., represented by the CIO Textile Workers, on February 8 approved a 5-cent-an-hour increase, effective immediately at both plants, under wage reopening provisions. The contract, covering 2,100 workers in Cumberland, was extended to April 8, 1956; the agreement at Rock Hill, affecting approximately the same number of workers, was extended for 2 years to March 19, 1957, with provision for one wage reopening.

Millinery. Establishment of a fund to promote hat sales was agreed to by the United Hatters (AFL) and the Eastern Women's Headwear Association. The fund, which will be built up by employer contributions of 1 percent of payrolls (to an estimated \$1,000,000 over the life of the 3-year contract), was agreed to in lieu of an increase in employer contributions to the pension fund. "It was clear to us," the union president said, "the pension fund would automatically benefit if business got better." Other contract changes included a \$5 increase for workers paid on a weekly basis and a 5-percent increase for pieceworkers, effective January 1, 1956. The employers will continue to pay 2 percent into a fund for vacations, 2 percent for welfare, and 2 percent for pensions. The agreement covers 12,000 workers at 600 hat factories located in the New York City metropolitan area.

Meanwhile, three small millinery factories in upstate New York, in which a strike and subsequent lockout had led to plans for discontinuing operations in mid-April, received a new lease on life following intervention by State agencies. A 1-year agreement, the first since the company began operations there, was reached with the Hatters' union. The contract, which prohibited strikes and lockouts, provided for a 5-cent hourly increase and a reduction in weekly hours from 40 to 35. The employer expressed the hope that union cooperation would enable him to operate at a profit and stay in business.

Apparel. Increased payments for health, pension, and disability insurance were agreed to February 28 by negotiators for the Dress Joint Board of the

International Ladies' Garment Workers (AFL) and five employer associations. The 3-year agreement, covering about 85,000 unionized dress-makers largely in the New York metropolitan area, provided no direct wage increases. However, beginning May 1, employers will pay an additional 1 percent of their payrolls into the health insurance fund; will assume responsibility for the contributions workers now make under the New York and New Jersey disability insurance laws; and on February 1, 1956, employers will increase their contributions to pensions from 3 percent to 3½ percent. In addition, a 1953 pay increase averaging \$3 to \$5 a week will be incorporated into the basic minimum wage.

Aircraft. The AFL Machinists reached agreement in February with two aircraft firms. Increases of 6 to 8 cents an hour, retroactive to December 24, increased lead-men differentials, and an improved health and welfare program were provided in a new agreement with Lockheed Aircraft Co. at Marietta, Ga., affecting approximately 12,000 employees. The agreement extends to March 31, 1957, with provisions for a reopening on March 31, 1956, to discuss "certain economic matters," including basic pay rates. Comparable adjustments were extended to 3,000 nonunion clerical workers and plant guards.

Hourly increases of 5 to 7 cents and a new seniority provision were agreed to by Republic Aviation Corp. of Farmingdale, N. Y. The new 3-year contract, covering approximately 15,000 workers, stipulates 3 annual wage reopenings and provides for a revision of the pension plan, the details to be worked out.

Metalworking. Employees of the Otis Elevator Co. in Yonkers, N. Y., represented by the CIO Electrical Workers, voted on February 21 to accept a series of cost-cutting proposals dealing with seniority, bonuses, and work standards. The referendum followed an ultimatum issued in mid-January by the company's president to the effect that, unless the cost-cutting measures were accepted by the union, the company would close its plants in Yonkers, N. Y., and Harrison, N. J., and move to the Midwest.⁵

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. and the AFL Teamsters agreed on a new contract under which approximately 8,000 production employees

⁵See Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 337).

received a 7-cent increase. According to a union representative, the union's participation in a campaign to reduce waste and increase efficiency was a factor in causing the company to increase its offer from 3½ to 7 cents an hour.

The Studebaker-Packard Corp. workers at South Bend, Ind., ratified an agreement early in February setting forth a procedure for handling disputes over production standards. Such a dispute earlier threatened to impede management efforts to revise production standards and thus improve its competitive position. Last summer employees agreed to major contract revisions, at the company's request, which included abolition of the piecework or incentive system.⁶

Other Settlements. New York tugboat operators agreed to a 17-cent hourly package increase for about 4,000 workers in a 2-year contract with Local 333, United Marine Division (AFL).⁷ Provisions included 8 cents in wages and 4 cents in employer welfare payments for the first year, and an additional 5-cent wage increase for the second. Previous agreements have been limited to 1 year.

Dockworkers at Hampton Roads, Va., represented by the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), voted to accept an employer proposal giving them 3 cents more than the 7-cent increase they had requested in exchange for foregoing their retroactivity demands. The proposal calls for an additional 3 cents an hour in October 1955 and 4 cents in fringe benefits to go

into effect later this year. The contract, effective until September 30, 1956, differs from the agreement signed in New York early in January,⁸ which provided for a 7-cent hourly increase retroactive to October 1, 1954, and an additional 6 cents an hour effective October 1, 1955, plus increased welfare and pension fund contributions. Hampton Roads contracts in previous years had been based on the pattern set in New York.

Public Contracts. Hearings were held during February on the question of the establishment by the Federal Government of the prevailing minimum wage for work on Government contracts in the soft coal industry.⁹ United Mine Workers' president, John L. Lewis, demanded that the Government quit buying coal from "dog holes in the mountains." Instead, he said, agencies such as the Tennessee Valley Authority should patronize only the "stable" part of the industry that paid "prevailing" wages.

In another action under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, the Secretary of Labor in mid-February proposed a minimum wage of \$1.11½ an hour for the paper and pulp industry, except for the paperbag branch where the minimum would be 99 cents. The proposal followed a public hearing held last June.

⁶ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1954 (p. 1138).

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 334).

⁸ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1955 (p. 221).

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1955 (p. 223).

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Labor Productivity in Soviet and American Industry.

By Walter Galenson. New York, Columbia University Press, 1955. 273 pp., bibliography. (A research study by the Rand Corp.) \$5.50.

The construction of productivity measures for industries in the United States is difficult even with the voluminous production and employment statistics available from Government agencies and trade associations. To attempt such measures for the Soviet Union, with the scarcity of reliable basic data, is a formidable task, and the difficulties are compounded when it is desired to compare productivity levels between the two countries.

Professor Galenson recognized these difficulties and restricted his studies to industries producing what he refers to as relatively "homogeneous" products, including coal and iron-ore mining, crude and natural gas extraction, iron and steel production, cotton-textile manufacturing, shoe manufacturing, and beet-sugar processing. However, problems of product comparability occur for most of these industries. He has also included a study of the machinery industries, which include such product classes as locomotives and railroad cars, tractors, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, and automobiles. Most of the measures are in terms of the ratio of physical output to average annual number of wage earners, although some attention is also given to output per man-hour. The output of the machinery industries is measured in gross value, expressed in 1939 dollars, for both the United States and Russia.

Prodigious effort has obviously been expended in constructing productivity indexes for the individual industries. Much attention is devoted to the problems of identifying, defining, checking, and compiling Soviet statistics from various sources for the base period—1937, 1938, or 1939, depending

on availability of data. Somewhat less attention is given to explanation of statistics for previous years, extending back to 1928 in most cases, and considerably less information is given for the period since 1939, for which the estimates appear to be much less reliable.

The author has made many assumptions and adjustments to derive comparable estimates of productivity levels for the United States and Russia for the base period. These would have to be reviewed quite extensively by the reader who wished to test their validity. For trends prior and subsequent to the base year, it is not clear what account, if any, has been taken of important changes in such items as product composition, methods of classification, and plant integration. If there is great variance in such items between the two countries, the reliability of relative trends could be seriously impaired.

Some items in the book indicate that the author may have spent considerably more time on Soviet literature than on that for the United States, particularly for the chapters dealing with concepts, significance, procedures, and general comparability of statistics. For example, the implication of the use of current-year employment weights to combine plant and industry productivity indexes is treated inadequately and ignores the alternative possibility of using base-year man-hour weights. For productivity trends in manufacturing and mining in the United States from 1937 to 1939, a British source (Rostas) is used despite the availability of United States statistics. A discussion of standardization and simplification (of products) implies that, if practices differ between countries, the validity of international comparison of productivity levels is impaired. In fact, these differences correspond to those in the efficiency of technological application and help explain low versus high productivity. References to the man-hour statistics used do not make clear whether they represent hours worked or hours paid for.

The chapter on factors behind productivity trends pays little attention to institutional factors, particularly those imposed by Government decree in Russia. A footnote in this chapter comments that "difference in plant size and market scope would probably not be important factors [affecting differences in labor productivity]." Studies of a

number of industries published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that there is considerable variation in productivity levels between small and large plants.

Footnotes, incidentally, are used exhaustively throughout the text, although many of them are substantively important and properly belong in the text itself. For example, one footnote points out that "if output per man-hour were employed rather than output per man-year, a correction factor of at least 16 percent in favor of the United States would be in order because of an increase in the Soviet working week from 1937-39 to 1950."

Professor Galenson estimates that productivity in Soviet Russia rose at a rate, compounded annually, of about 6 percent per annum from 1928 to 1938 and that Soviet productivity was about 40 percent of that in the United States in 1939. These estimates are based on summaries of data for 1936 to 1939 for the industries studied, using different systems of weights. Some general impressions are given concerning trends to 1950, but the basic data are too meager to be conclusive. Russian statistics claim a substantial narrowing of the United States-Soviet productivity gap by 1950, according to the author, but he believes that it is more reasonable to accept some estimates developed by Donald R. Hodgman which indicate that the comparative ratio would have undergone little change. The material presented by Professor Galenson will undoubtedly prove useful to students of the Soviet economy but much more work on the postwar period would be desirable.

—LEON GREENBERG
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Productivity Accounting. By Hiram S. Davis. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department, 1955. 194 pp., bibliography. (Research Study XXXVII.) \$5, University of Pennsylvania Press.

This book proposes a way to measure total productivity in a business enterprise by means of accounting techniques. The author presents an actual plant case study to exemplify his method of comparing, over a time period, total plant outputs (production) with total plant inputs, all in constant dollars. Under inputs, he lists the costs of labor, management, materials, and general supplies and services; the depreciation of capital

goods; and the investor input, or profit. In a selected base year, the ratio of inputs to outputs will be unity. By revaluing the inputs and outputs of a succeeding year from current to base-year prices, utilizing the deflation techniques appropriate for the various factors, he estimates the change in the ratio of outputs to inputs. This change represents the author's concept of productivity.

This work was written primarily for the use of businessmen. Productivity accounting, according to the author, is not to be considered as a replacement for present methods of cost and financial accounting, but rather as a supplement in the sense that it might be used to make analytical audits and establish more meaningful budget controls. A businessman must overcome many complex problems in order to adopt this technique, principally the choice of the proper base year and of varying price deflation and revaluation methods.

In essence, the book calls for the application of a constant price technique in measuring the performance of an individual firm. The author states that this same technique might be used in industry-wide measures as well.

—K. G. VAN AUKEN, JR.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Pacific Coast Maritime Shipping Industry, 1930-1948: Volume II, An Analysis of Performance. By Wytze Gorter and George H. Hildebrand. Los Angeles, University of California, Bureau of Business and Economic Research and Institute of Industrial Relations, 1954. 371 pp., charts. \$5, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Volume I of this study presented evidence of the instability and decline of the Pacific coast maritime shipping industry. Volume II is concerned with the underlying causes for this experience.

The industry offers the unique spectacle of a steady decline in the face of regional industrial development which moved ahead at a faster pace than in any other section of the country. Foreign, coastal, and intercoastal trade—both inbound and outbound—all declined.

The inability of the industry to compete effectively for the trade it might have had is attributed by the authors to several causes, the most important being industrial relations. The industry has been plagued for many years by a steady series of

strikes and jurisdictional disputes. The result has been a slow drying up of the dry-cargo traffic, which requires handling by longshoremen, and the building up of the industry's reputation for unreliable service.

Many of the strikes revolved around the issue of wages. Since 1934, the longshoremen's union (ILWU), under the leadership of Harry Bridges, has successfully boosted wages to or above the high level characteristic of the coastal area, and has obtained other concessions which have materially augmented the wage bill. Wage rates paid to merchant seamen also have advanced sharply. Wage rates alone nearly tripled between 1934 and 1948—and wages represented nearly half of vessel operating expenses and about 90 percent of loading and unloading costs.

The fact that rising labor costs could mean actual injury to the industry, and consequently limited employment opportunities, meant little to workers whose strong unions had a monopoly on the industry. If the operators had been able to offset these sharply increased costs through increased productivity, conditions might not have been so bad, but available statistics indicate that productivity actually has declined. Failure to modernize methods—not far removed today from those of 20 years ago—is charged largely to restrictive working rules. What made this situation even more critical was that competing land carriers were able to offset higher labor costs through resorting to various labor-saving devices.

The two most important unions in the struggle between maritime labor and maritime employers were, and still are, Harry Lundeberg's Sailors' Union of the Pacific and Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Lundeberg, after the struggle for union recognition had been won by 1937, turned more and more to the tested AFL traditions of "strong internal discipline, respect for contracts, and tough bargaining." Bridges, on the other hand, continued the bitter hostility of 1934. The intense personal rivalry between these two strong personalities, heightened by the basic conflict of their ideologies, led to attempts to outdo each other, to excessive demands on the industry, and to frequent work stoppages. Employers not only found themselves unable to cope with the rivalries of very aggressive unions but also were unable to present a strong united front when they did bar-

gain with the unions individually. The result was a steady and prolonged retreat.

In assessing the outlook for the industry, the authors see the principal task as the reduction of costs so as to stimulate and enlarge the demand for shipping services. The main difficulties center in cargo handling at the docks, which could be improved very substantially to lower costs. But this would require important concessions from the longshoremen's union, as well as considerable capital. As to capital, the authors state that "private investors and public bodies would have to be induced to overcome their pessimism regarding the future of the industry."

These findings appear to be essentially correct. Unfortunately, the authors stopped their study too early. With the "new look" in 1948, when shipping employers decided to accept the ILWU as an established institution, the positions of the two major unions have been reversed. The longshore union has tried to live up to its contracts, has striven for long-term agreements, has been willing to consider means of improving productivity, has been relatively moderate in its demands, and has tried to avoid conflict. Perhaps because of this policy, the sailors' union has switched to the aggressor role.

As for the problem of financing, it is not likely that public investors would pour their money into the industry, even if they could, considering existing conditions. Particularly so, when the people now owning the industry prefer to funnel their funds into other businesses rather than improve their operating techniques.

—MAX D. KOSSORIS
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Migration and Economic Growth: A Study of Great Britain and the Atlantic Economy. By Brinley Thomas. London, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 1954. xxv, 362 pp., bibliography, charts. (Economic and Social Studies, XII.) \$8, Cambridge University Press, New York.

An ingenious statistical analysis of a unique historical period is presented in this book. The author has attempted to explore fully the nature of the 19th century cross-Atlantic population flows and the social, demographic, and economic factors with which they were associated. Most of the emphasis is on the migration of people from

the United Kingdom to the United States; some references to migration from the United Kingdom to other areas, and from other European countries to the United States, are included.

Part I presents various hypotheses about international migration and demolishes each one in turn. Part II is a statistical account of emigration from the United Kingdom. Part III relates migration to other factors—investment funds, construction cycles, demographic changes, and the social structure. Statistical techniques (such as development of an index of building construction for Britain) utilized by the author in developing his statistics are presented in the appendixes.

One major conclusion is that migration from Great Britain to the United States was related to investments: during periods when Englishmen migrated to the United States so also did British capital, and when British money was invested at home, Britishers stayed at home. The author also builds up the "Malthusian devil" and fluctuations in his "devilishness" as an important factor in influencing the amount and timing of migration to the United States. This reviewer is unconvinced of the devil's devilishness, as European population changes during the 19th century were not exactly as described in this book.

Ingenuity has been shown in developing, handling, and interpreting the statistics. To this reviewer, it appears that the author does not know many of the facts about the United States, and as a result he has been led into misinterpretations. Space permits only two examples: (1) He neglects entirely the throwing open of the new lands to agriculture during the first three-quarters of the 19th century, although the timing of the opening of these new lands bears an important relationship to foreign migration; and (2) his interpretation of the social structure of the United States, and of any changes which may have occurred therein over the last century, bears no relationship to any statistics which he presents nor to any of the few facts on social mobility which American social scientists have uncovered.

—A. J. JAFFE

Bureau of Applied Social Research
Columbia University

The TVA: An Approach to the Development of a Region. By Gordon R. Clapp. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1955. xiii, 206 pp., bibliography. (Charles R. Walgreen Foundation Lectures.) \$3.50.

Mr. Clapp hopes his volume will be helpful to those "who want to learn what the people in TVA [Tennessee Valley Authority] thought they were doing, how they were trying to do it, why, and with what result." Surely no one is better qualified to provide that information. He served in TVA from the start, in 1933, to 1954, first as assistant personnel director, then as personnel director and, through the critical war years, general manager, and, finally, as chairman of the board.

The author views the TVA not primarily as a power utility but broadly as "an approach to the development of a region." He states that he has tried to avoid doctrine, described as too often the source of stereotypes and slogans that obscure the facts. He does, however, accept what may be called the doctrine of competitive enterprise, and he asserts, in one of the argumentative passages, that TVA and other public power agencies "have introduced the good old device of competition into an otherwise smug cost-plus industry." In support of the view that TVA is not "a departure from our capitalist system" but "a valuable part of it," he presents such impressive facts as the very much more rapid growth, in production and profits (accompanied by comparatively large reductions in rates), of private power utilities in areas adjacent to the region served by the TVA than in other parts of the country; the rise of per capita income in the TVA region from 44 percent of the national average in 1929 to 61 percent in 1952; and the growth of the region's nonagricultural employment from 627,000 in 1929 to 1,197,000 in 1952.

There is a brief account of the well-known TVA system of union-management relations. Much more extensively discussed is the permeation of the entire area by the same spirit of mutuality—an attitude described by an Alabama editor as a "working partnership" between TVA and the people of the region.

—WITT BOWDEN

Education and Guidance

Counseling and Employment Service for Special Worker Groups. By Evelyn Murray. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, 1954. 123 pp., forms. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A supplement (No. 1) to this report deals with counseling and employment service for youth (30 cents, Superintendent of Documents).

How and When To Change Your Job Successfully. By Walter Lowen. New York, Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1954. 241 pp. \$2.95.

Pick Your Job—and Land It! By Sidney and Mary Edlund. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 320 pp. 2d ed. \$3.95.

Vocational Guidance in France. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 134 pp., forms. (Studies and Reports, New Series, 39.) \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Deals with vocational guidance as organized for youth and for adults, and auxiliary services.

Fringe Benefits

Fringe Benefits in Municipal Employment—A Survey of Practices in Oregon Cities Having Over 1,000 Population. Eugene, University of Oregon, Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, 1954. 44 pp. (Information Bull. 93.) \$1.

The Stabilization of Fringe Benefits Under the 1951–53 Wage Controls Program. By Gertrude G. Schroeder. (In Southern Economic Journal, Chapel Hill, N. C., January 1955, pp. 319–329. \$1.50.)

Health and Welfare

Company Health Programs for Executives. By Doris M. Thompson. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1955. 96 pp., charts, forms. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 147.)

Health and Welfare Plans in Negotiated Agreements. By Philip W. Cartwright, J. Benton Gillingham, William S. Hopkins. (In Personnel Journal, Swarthmore, Pa., February 1955, pp. 329–333. 75 cents.)

Welfare and Pension Plan Investigation. Interim Report submitted to Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by its Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds, 84th Congress, 1st session. Washington, 1955. 50 pp. (Committee Print.)

Summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 424).

Whose Welfare? A Report on Union and Employer Welfare Plans in New York. By Adelbert G. Straub, Jr.

New York, State Insurance Department, [1955?]. 206 pp.

Report on the nature, scope, and some of the current practices of employee benefit plans in New York State, and on practices of the insurance companies underwriting the group contracts. Includes suggested programs for State supervision of the plans and of insurance company commissions and fees.

Health Services in Britain. New York, etc., British Information Services, Reference Division, 1954. 54 pp., bibliography. (I. D. 753, revised.)

Includes a brief section on industrial health services.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Pennsylvania Industrial Accident Survey, 1952–1953. Harrisburg, Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Inspection, Accident Prevention Division, [1954?]. 12 pp.

It Couldn't Happen (A Description of Five Unusual Fatal Mine Accidents). By D. S. Kingery. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1954. 12 pp., diagrams. (Information Circular 7694.) Limited free distribution.

Occupational Back Injuries in California, 1953. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954. 10 pp.; processed.

Accident Prevention in Nonferrous-Metal Processing Plants: 2, Mills and Concentrators. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1954. 380 pp., charts, illus. \$2.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The first handbook in this series dealt with injury statistics; the third will cover accident prevention in smelters, refineries, and reduction plants.

Inspection Activity and Industrial Safety, With Particular Reference to New York State. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 148 pp., charts. (Publication B-72.)

Industrial Hygiene

Industrial Hygiene Milestones in Governmental Agencies. By Victoria M. Trasko. (In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, January 1955, pp. 39–46, bibliography. \$1.)

Standards for Safeguarding the Health of the Industrial Worker. By Herbert E. Stokinger. (In Public Health Reports, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, January 1955, pp. 1–11, bibliography.)

Reviews efforts to develop threshold limits for concentrations of substances in the air of workrooms, techniques of air sampling and analysis, and other protective measures.

Aspects of Occupational Dermatoses, With Particular Reference to Treatment and Chromate Dermatitis. By Joseph V. Klauder, M.D., and Frank C. Combes, M. D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, January 1955, pp. 13-22, bibliography, illus. 75 cents.)

Industrial Dust—Hygienic Significance, Measurement, and Control. By Philip Drinker and Theodore Hatch. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1954. 401 pp., bibliography, charts, diagrams, illus. 2d ed. \$10.

Manganese Poisoning—The 1954 Ramazzini Oration. By Rafael Peñaflor, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, January 1955, pp. 1-7, illus. 75 cents.)

Describes the effects of manganese poisoning as observed by various authorities, especially in the author's own country, Cuba.

Industrial Relations

Addresses on Industrial Relations, 1954 Series. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1954. Various pagings, charts. (Bull. 22.)

Bases for Industrial Relations. By Waldo E. Fisher. Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1954. 27 pp. (Bull. 24.) \$1.50.

New Labor Approaches to Industrial Engineering. By Solomon Barkin. (In *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, February 1955, pp. 115-122. \$1.)

Paper read before Canadian Industrial Management Association Conference, October 22, 1954.

Reasonable Goals in Industrial Relations. By Alexander R. Heron. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1954. 117 pp. \$3.

Based on lectures by the author at Reed College, Portland, Ore., in November 1953.

The Theory of Collective Bargaining. By W. H. Hutt. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1954. 150 pp. \$3.

Reprint of a generation-old essay synthesizing neo-classical views regarding the limited economic effects that trade unions were believed to have on the real wages of workers.

Collective Agreements on Time and Motion Study. By G. Jay Anyon. New York, Society for Advancement of Management, Management Research and Development Division, 1954. 46 pp. (Publication 111.)

Wage Statistics and Industrial Relations Research in State Labor Agencies. New York, State Department of

Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 41 pp. (Publication B-76.)

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

The Development of Labor Legislation and Its Effect Upon the Welfare of the American Workman. By Edwin E. Witte. Champaign, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, [1955?]. 24 pp.; processed. (Lecture Series, 11.) 10 cents.

Tennessee Labor Decisions: 1901-1954. By James C. Kirby, Jr. (In *Vanderbilt Law Review*, Nashville, Tenn., December 1954, pp. 73-119. \$1.50.)

The Law Governing Labor Disputes in the Philippines. By Vicente J. Francisco. Manila, East Publishing, 1954. 1061 pp. 2d ed. \$20.

Labor Organizations

Craft Units in Industrial Plants. By Joseph Krislov. (In *Personnel*, American Management Association, New York, January 1955, pp. 353-360. \$1.25 to Association members, \$1.75 to nonmembers.)

Dues, Initiation Fees, and Per Capita Taxes of American Labor Unions. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and George Haas. (In *Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, January 1955, pp. 2-5, 32-40.)

Magnificent Journey: The Rise of the [British] Trade Unions. By Francis Williams. London, Odhams Press Limited, 1954. 448 pp. 15s.

Proceedings of 14th Annual Convention, Canadian Congress of Labor, Toronto, September 27-October 1, 1954. Ottawa, Canadian Congress of Labor, [1954]. 242 pp.

Report of Proceedings at the 86th Annual Trades Union Congress, Brighton, September 6-10, 1954. London, Trades Union Congress, 1954. 544, xix pp.

Manpower

Personnel Resources in the Social Sciences and Humanities. By Cora E. Taylor. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 140 pp., charts, survey form. (Bull. 1169.) 70 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A report on the characteristics and economic status of professional workers in 14 fields of specialization, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Department of Defense. The American Council of Learned Societies conducted the survey on which the report is based.

Occupations

Occupations and Industries in the New England States.

Washington, U. S. Veterans Administration, Department of Veterans Benefits, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 102 pp., charts. (VA Pamphlet 7-7.1.) 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

First of nine pamphlets giving data on occupations and industries by geographic region, State, and major metropolitan area, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Veterans Administration. The other pamphlets (all available from the Superintendent of Documents at the prices listed) are: 7-7.2, Middle Atlantic States (50 cents); 7-7.3, East North Central States (60 cents); 7-7.4, West North Central States (60 cents); 7-7.5, South Atlantic States (65 cents); 7-7.6, East South Central States (40 cents); 7-7.7, West South Central States (50 cents); 7-7.8, Mountain States (50 cents); 7-7.9, Pacific States (40 cents).

Careers and Opportunities in Science—A Survey of All Fields.

By Philip Pollack. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1954. 252 pp., bibliography, illus. \$3.75.

Occupational Goals for College Students: Part II, Agriculture and Related Sciences.

Columbus, Ohio State University, Occupational Opportunities Service, 1954. 145 pp., bibliographies. \$1.50.

Part I of this series, published in 1951, was on architecture, engineering, and the physical sciences.

Pensions and Retirement

A New Retirement Program for Federal Personnel.

By C. Victor Johnson. (In *American Economic Security*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, October–November 1954, pp. 8–14.)

Gives a brief account of the contents and proposals of the five-volume report (S. Doc. 89, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel.

Retirement Security in a Free Society.

New York, National Association of Manufacturers, Industrial Relations Department, 1954. 54 pp. (Economic Series, 67.) Free.

Review of the development and present status of Federal retirement programs, with recommendations for changes. A five-page mimeographed addendum comments on the Social Security Act amendments which became law on September 1, 1954, after the report was completed.

The Economics of Pension Funds [in Great Britain].

By F. W. Paish and A. T. Peacock. (In *Lloyds Bank Review*, London, October 1954, pp. 14–28.)

Personnel Management and Practices

Company Practices in Employee Transfers and Relocation.

By Judith Calver. New York, American Management Association, 1954. 28 pp. (Research Report 23.) \$1.50.

Severance Policies—Nonadministrative Employees.

By Thomas H. Bowman. Chicago, Office Management Association of Chicago, 1954. 4 pp.; processed. (Special Survey 2-54.)

Summarizes answers from 162 firms to specific questions on severance policies with respect to office employees.

Dismissal Compensation—A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, September 1954. 5 pp.; processed. 25 cents.

The Federal Career Service—A Look Ahead.

Washington, Society for Personnel Administration, 1954. 110 pp. (Pamphlet 8.) \$1.50.

Papers by "outstanding administrators and educators" presented at conference of the Society for Personnel Administration, Washington, May 12 and 13, 1954.

Ratios of Staff to Line Employees and Stages of Differentiation of Staff Functions—A Study of Ohio Manufacturing Companies.

By Alton W. Baker and Ralph C. Davis. Columbus, Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 62 pp., charts. (Research Monograph 72.) \$1.

Appraisals of Supervisors and Attitudes of Their Employees in an Electric Power Company.

By Floyd Mann and James Dent. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research 1954. 39 pp., charts. (Human Relations Program, Series 1, Report 4.)

Selecting and Developing First-Line Supervisors.

By George D. Halsey. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. 203 pp., bibliography, forms. \$3.50.

Social Security

Old-Age, Survivors, and Invalidity Programs Throughout the World, 1954.

By Carl H. Farman. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, 1954. xii, 122 pp. (Report 19.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summarizes the major provisions of these programs in 50 countries.

Social Insurance in Japan. By Katsuji Kuge. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, September-October 1954, pp. 327-360.)

The article deals principally with health insurance. Another article in the same issue of the periodical gives data on the Japanese Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Occupational Wage Survey: Cleveland, Ohio, October 1954.

Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 23 pp. (Bull. 1172-2.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Other cities covered in the 1954 survey, for which reports have been published, are Buffalo, N. Y., Dallas, Tex., Philadelphia, Pa., and Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. (Bull. 1172, parts 1 and 3-5, respectively).

Salary Rates of Officials and Employees in 187 Oregon Cities.

Eugene, University of Oregon, Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, 1954. 20 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. 92.)

Weekly Earnings in Puerto Rico, Individuals and Family,

April 1952 to April 1953. San Juan, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [1954?]. 22 pp.; processed. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 10.)

Wage Structure: Structural Clay Products, May 1954;

Leather Tanning and Finishing, May 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1955. 26 and 32 pp. (BLS Reports 77 and 80.) Free.

Prevailing Wages and Hours of Employees in Power

Laundries and Dry Cleaning Establishments, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1954. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1954. 14 pp. (Bull. 37.)

Two previous bulletins (Nos. 35 and 36) gave data on wages and hours in April 1954 of employees in the baking industry and eating and drinking establishments of Honolulu.

Hourly Wage Rates Paid in the Printing Industry in the

Montreal Area, as at May 31, 1954. Montreal, Printing Industry Parity Committee for Montreal and District, 1954. 19 pp.

Fixing Wages: Some British Methods. (In Planning,

P E P (Political and Economic Planning), London, December 20, 1954, pp. 301-314. 2s.6d.).

Miscellaneous

Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress January 20, 1955. Washington, 1955. x, 203 pp., charts. 60 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Includes discussion of problems connected with unemployment, retirement, low incomes, workers' savings, and housing.

The Secretary of Labor Reports on the Services of the U. S.

Department of Labor to the People of the United States during Fiscal Year 1954. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1955. 82 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Principles of Management: An Analysis of Managerial

Functions. By Harold Koontz and Cyril O'Donnell. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 664 pp., bibliographies. \$6.50.

Emphasis is on general management; discussion of personnel matters is incidental.

Profit Sharing in American Business: A Study of Methods

Used to Maintain and Sustain Profit-Sharing Plans.

By Edwin B. Flippo. Columbus, Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 183 pp., bibliography. \$3.

Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

Edited by Benjamin Lipstein. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 126 pp., bibliographies, survey forms. (Bull. 1168.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Annual Report of the Labor Department, Federation of

Malaya, for the Year 1953. By J. P. Biddulph. Kuala Lumpur, 1954. 108 pp., charts, map. 5s. 10d.

Contains sections on employment, by industry and sex and age of workers; industrial relations; labor legislation; and living conditions.

Pakistan Labor Year Book, 1954. Karachi, Pakistan

Labor Publications, [1954]. 544 pp. 3d ed. Rs. 25.

Industrial Russia—the New Competitor. New York,

National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1954. 88 pp. (Studies in Business Economics, 44.) \$1.

Presents reports and discussions at a round table on Soviet industry, held as part of the 346th meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board. Includes reports on manpower, housing, and consumer-goods output.

Current Labor Statistics

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¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the June 1954 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹													
	1955						1954 ²							
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ⁴	Aug.	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
	Total, both sexes													
Total labor force.....	66,550	66,700	66,811	67,909	68,190	68,565	68,856	68,824	68,788	67,790	67,438	67,218	67,130	
Civilian labor force.....	63,321	63,497	63,526	64,624	64,882	65,243	65,522	65,494	65,445	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	
Unemployment.....	3,383	3,347	2,838	2,863	2,741	3,099	3,245	3,346	3,347	3,305	3,455	3,725	3,671	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,138	1,329	1,164	1,274	1,129	1,284	1,260	1,364	1,628	1,187	1,190	1,301	1,434	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	803	881	726	705	833	842	847	853	823	764	854	932	1,198	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	377	263	241	183	181	341	280	250	236	336	403	484	408	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	824	415	331	379	406	451	458	510	566	672	740	741	470	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	450	459	376	352	391	383	400	339	293	378	307	367	190	
Employment.....	59,938	60,150	60,688	61,731	62,141	62,144	62,276	62,148	62,098	61,119	60,808	60,100	60,055	
Nonagricultural.....	54,854	54,853	55,363	55,877	54,902	54,618	55,349	54,681	54,470	54,297	54,822	54,225	54,351	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,741	44,074	45,958	46,506	43,696	43,999	42,514	21,936	43,502	43,962	43,603	44,291	42,825	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,935	6,006	5,861	11,195	7,144	25,559	5,727	23,005	5,226	5,211	6,490	5,894	7,240	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	2,265	2,170	2,079	2,322	2,194	1,984	1,753	1,886	1,904	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,265	
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,914	2,004	1,435	1,554	1,809	3,076	5,355	7,833	2,838	1,991	2,060	1,782	2,013	
Agricultural.....	5,084	5,297	5,325	6,154	7,239	7,527	6,928	7,496	7,628	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,794	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,519	3,551	3,788	4,508	5,353	5,684	5,164	5,324	5,932	4,957	4,231	4,204	3,844	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,004	1,167	977	1,126	1,464	1,527	1,214	1,683	1,336	1,436	1,336	1,100	1,283	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	292	305	302	259	295	219	327	319	234	285	283	304	301	
With a job but not at work ⁵	269	274	259	171	126	97	221	159	126	144	226	178	372	
Males														
Total labor force.....	46,922	47,044	47,005	47,426	47,586	48,007	48,964	48,948	48,619	47,791	47,671	47,608	47,530	
Civilian labor force.....	43,731	43,879	43,759	44,180	44,317	44,724	45,669	45,598	45,317	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,107	
Unemployment.....	2,432	2,395	1,990	1,875	1,796	1,993	2,152	2,229	2,194	2,197	2,343	2,552	2,542	
Employment.....	41,301	41,485	41,769	42,305	42,522	42,730	43,518	43,369	43,123	42,274	41,994	41,504	41,565	
Nonagricultural.....	36,080	36,732	36,954	37,134	36,792	36,905	37,712	37,426	37,100	36,650	36,662	36,337	36,592	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,481	31,041	32,071	28,956	30,780	17,978	30,669	16,678	31,355	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,369	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,036	3,454	2,972	6,236	3,782	16,118	3,156	15,089	3,303	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	972	972	900	917	864	814	727	835	762	956	981	1,040	1,053	
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,190	1,265	1,011	1,026	1,366	1,994	3,129	4,827	1,673	1,279	1,344	1,184	1,306	
Agricultural.....	4,621	4,793	4,908	5,171	5,730	5,825	5,890	6,066	6,023	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,338	3,378	3,600	4,155	4,879	4,750	4,578	4,657	4,135	4,592	3,987	4,052	3,633	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	757	864	711	659	822	841	745	978	621	761	891	687	884	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	269	266	256	206	201	144	270	226	145	214	224	261	273	
With a job but not at work ⁵	256	245	241	151	128	91	213	145	123	137	209	167	243	
Females														
Total labor force.....	19,628	19,655	19,806	20,484	20,604	20,559	19,892	19,877	20,170	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	
Civilian labor force.....	19,590	19,617	19,767	20,445	20,565	20,820	19,833	19,837	20,129	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,554	
Unemployment.....	952	952	841	1,018	945	1,106	1,093	1,121	1,153	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	
Employment.....	18,638	18,665	18,925	19,427	19,619	19,714	18,740	18,716	18,975	18,846	18,605	18,595	18,426	
Nonagricultural.....	15,263	15,034	15,867	11,550	12,845	6,020	11,816	6,263	12,141	12,778	12,503	12,072	12,426	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	2,808	3,151	2,919	4,960	3,362	9,441	2,571	7,916	2,922	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,293	1,198	1,178	1,406	1,330	1,169	1,025	1,051	1,142	1,177	1,308	1,324	1,212	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	720	739	424	528	533	1,081	2,226	3,006	1,164	712	715	631	704	
With a job but not at work ⁵	464	544	517	983	1,509	1,701	1,122	1,481	1,608	1,269	768	708	671	
Agricultural.....	181	173	188	443	775	933	588	669	797	464	344	342	311	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	247	303	266	467	642	686	470	705	716	675	445	413	399	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	22	39	46	53	94	76	56	92	89	71	58	43	28	
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	14	29	17	20	0	6	7	14	4	10	17	11	29	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 250 areas and are not entirely comparable with previously published estimates for earlier months. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the Census Bureau's "Monthly Report on the Labor Force: December 1954."

³ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹

Industry group and industry	1955												Annual average		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1953	1952
Total employees.....	47,801	47,804	49,595	48,827	48,658	48,526	48,045	47,808	48,137	47,935	48,068	47,848	47,880	49,690	48,308
Mining.....	711	712	720	721	716	719	737	735	744	737	749	772	790	844	885
Metal.....	92.3	92.9	92.1	93.1	89.7	80.4	98.4	100.2	90.6	96.8	98.4	101.6	103.1	105.7	90.8
Iron.....		29.4	29.0	30.5	31.9	33.4	34.1	35.0	34.7	35.3	34.9	36.2	37.1	39.8	33.8
Copper.....		27.8	27.6	28.9	24.8	22.6	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.4	29.0	29.1	28.6	26.5
Lead and zinc.....		14.8	14.7	14.8	13.4	13.6	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.0	17.4	21.2
Anthracite.....		31.4	31.9	32.1	31.9	25.0	25.2	26.5	29.3	29.3	38.8	41.5	44.9	52.5	63.4
Bituminous-coal.....	204.1	202.7	203.9	204.2	203.2	204.7	207.3	202.0	214.2	213.3	210.7	227.2	232.2	285.6	327.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		287.0	290.3	288.8	287.3	294.9	301.0	302.5	299.9	292.2	291.2	292.3	291.4	294.5	290.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	95.6	97.7	101.5	103.0	103.7	104.6	105.1	105.6	104.1	108.2	101.0	99.0	98.1	105.1	103.8
Contract construction.....	2,369	2,358	2,549	2,724	2,777	2,817	2,851	2,795	2,729	2,634	2,535	2,415	2,356	2,644	2,634
Nonbuilding construction.....		429	478	554	584	598	612	599	582	550	497	443	420	518	514
Highway and street.....		167.5	203.0	251.1	273.1	281.9	287.3	281.4	270.7	243.6	208.0	173.3	155.9	218.1	200.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....		255.4	274.7	302.7	310.6	316.5	324.9	289.3	286.7	286.7	289.3	260.7	230.1	299.9	305.0
Building construction.....	1,935	2,071	2,170	2,193	2,219	2,239	2,196	2,147	2,064	2,038	1,972	1,936	1,936	2,136	2,119
General contractors.....		780.0	800.2	912.6	928.1	945.6	962.2	944.0	918.4	892.5	867.8	834.0	813.7	944.5	948.3
Special-trade contractors.....		1,154.5	1,270.4	1,257.8	1,264.4	1,273.8	1,232.2	1,251.9	1,228.4	1,191.7	1,160.9	1,137.8	1,122.5	1,181.2	1,170.8
Plumbing and heating.....		296.1	307.8	311.9	313.8	312.8	313.3	304.6	297.4	292.0	290.1	289.2	287.6	293.1	287.7
Painting and decorating.....		123.0	136.7	145.4	149.4	158.0	161.0	155.2	150.7	139.2	134.5	127.1	122.4	145.1	158.5
Electrical work.....		162.8	168.4	169.5	168.9	167.6	170.7	171.4	168.2	164.2	162.0	163.1	165.4	162.3	155.7
Other special-trade contractors.....		572.6	607.6	631.0	634.3	635.4	632.2	639.7	612.1	596.3	583.3	558.4	547.1	577.7	570.9
Manufacturing.....	16,082	15,965	16,097	16,107	16,058	16,019	15,863	15,637	15,880	15,836	16,006	16,234	16,322	17,259	16,334
Durable goods ²	9,271	9,166	9,201	9,182	9,065	8,950	8,875	8,893	9,123	9,182	9,260	9,369	9,490	10,120	9,340
Nondurable goods ²	6,811	6,799	6,896	6,925	6,993	7,069	6,988	6,764	6,765	6,654	6,746	6,845	6,842	7,131	6,994
Ordnance and accessories.....	154.6	157.0	158.2	159.2	161.2	163.4	162.5	165.3	170.0	175.6	188.4	202.1	217.0	242.6	178.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,401.8	1,419.0	1,480.5	1,527.9	1,599.2	1,685.8	1,682.0	1,583.3	1,511.3	1,457.8	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,428.9	1,555.0	1,548.2
Meat products.....		325.2	333.4	331.8	331.4	326.7	321.2	314.6	317.4	310.0	310.6	316.7	319.3	321.5	319.0
Dairy products.....		111.2	113.0	115.1	117.2	121.7	127.3	130.6	130.0	134.2	118.7	115.3	111.6	118.7	119.9
Canning and preserving.....		153.4	172.4	199.6	262.2	362.6	336.5	255.2	193.7	172.6	163.2	153.6	182.9	235.3	227.6
Grain-mill products.....		116.3	117.2	118.2	120.7	123.4	123.4	124.2	123.1	119.7	112.5	116.2	117.4	119.4	123.8
Bakery products.....		278.8	283.3	285.3	286.7	285.1	286.0	287.3	282.4	280.2	282.7	281.9	282.5	285.9	284.1
Sugar.....		29.9	43.6	50.0	47.3	32.1	31.4	29.7	29.1	29.1	28.3	27.3	28.7	34.2	33.4
Confectionery and related products.....		81.7	85.2	86.4	86.7	85.7	79.2	72.6	75.3	74.5	76.6	76.3	81.2	84.6	86.2
Beverages.....		191.5	200.7	204.9	207.7	211.7	218.6	226.1	219.1	209.6	205.1	202.3	198.0	214.9	215.5
Miscellaneous food products.....		131.0	131.7	134.6	136.3	136.8	138.4	141.0	141.2	137.9	137.2	138.5	137.3	140.6	138.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	95.3	90.1	109.4	111.5	121.2	119.5	110.4	91.2	90.4	89.8	89.9	92.1	98.2	103.6	106.6
Cigarettes.....		32.4	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.4	30.4
Cigars.....		35.4	40.3	40.9	40.7	40.7	39.9	38.0	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	40.6	41.1
Tobacco and snuff.....		7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5
Tobacco stemmings and redrying.....		23.8	28.5	29.9	39.9	38.7	30.9	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.6	18.1	23.7	25.3
Textile-mill products.....	1,083.7	1,079.9	1,086.2	1,085.9	1,081.6	1,080.2	1,074.9	1,045.9	1,073.8	1,063.2	1,073.8	1,083.7	1,090.2	1,188.5	1,194.6
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.4	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.4
Yarn and thread mills.....		126.2	125.4	125.4	124.3	123.8	123.5	120.1	124.0	122.5	124.8	125.3	125.8	144.8	150.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		488.0	496.1	483.0	481.9	481.7	481.4	471.0	485.5	481.1	484.9	489.6	493.1	534.1	538.4
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		29.8	29.7	29.4	29.1	29.6	28.8	28.4	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.1	31.5	31.2
Knitting mills.....		213.5	221.1	225.8	225.5	225.3	222.4	212.8	217.8	213.2	212.6	214.1	214.6	236.1	238.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		60.1	60.3	60.4	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		50.2	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		13.1	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.6	16.7
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		63.6	63.9	63.2	62.3	61.4	61.5	58.6	61.7	62.0	63.9	63.9	64.3	67.7	67.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,208.8	1,186.6	1,194.3	1,180.2	1,176.7	1,179.1	1,175.8	1,102.8	1,110.4	1,107.3	1,155.1	1,236.8	1,213.8	1,290.7	1,199.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		124.2	123.7	117.0	122.6	127.0	128.2	119.0	121.5	118.5	123.7	134.4	135.0	134.4	126.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		282.2	293.8	298.5	298.2	296.1	291.3	269.2	282.9	283.6	290.1	297.7	293.1	310.2	287.2
Women's outerwear.....		376.5	374.1	355.1	345.4	352.2	356.9	334.3	321.5	324.1	353.2	389.4	384.7	363.1	366.6
Women's, children's undergarments.....		110.8	112.6	115.0	114.7	112.1	108.8	102.0	107.5	109.9	111.3	111.6	111.3	115.0	109.6
Millinery.....		22.1	19.8	18.2	20.2	20.9	20.4	16.4	12.9	15.0	19.9	25.9	24.1	21.5	23.1
Children's outerwear.....		76.0	74.1	74.3	75.4	75.4	76.1	75.7	75.8	69.5	69.3	74.4	73.8	72.2	68.9
Fur goods.....		9.8	12.4	13.2	11.1	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.8	10.9	9.9	9.5	9.9	12.1	13.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		58.0	61.1	63.4	63.2	62.1	60.6	55.4	57.4	55.9	57.1	59.3	58.4	63.9	65.0
Other fabricated textile products.....		119.4	122.7	125.8	125.4	121.2	121.8	117.5	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.6	122.2	138.2	132.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1955		1954											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	725.4	727.1	755.4	781.6	789.3	765.0	681.4	671.8	762.4	747.1	716.5	716.0	694.2	778.4	788.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	97.9	114.9	130.2	130.7	112.6	96.1	92.2	128.6	116.1	96.7	96.7	85.7	102.1	102.1	96.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	386.7	395.9	405.1	410.3	406.3	390.1	352.8	401.2	390.5	380.3	378.9	372.1	418.2	436.3	436.3
Milwork, plywood, and other structural wood products.....	130.8	132.8	134.7	135.6	134.3	117.3	117.3	128.0	128.9	123.4	121.5	120.4	130.8	130.8	125.6
Wooden containers.....	58.6	58.7	58.4	59.5	58.7	56.6	57.4	61.2	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	61.3	63.8	64.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.1	51.3	52.1	53.4	53.7	55.0	54.9	54.7	58.8	58.8	60.0
Furniture and fixtures	349.2	344.2	348.6	353.0	352.4	340.6	341.5	326.2	329.0	330.6	337.0	344.4	346.1	373.6	361.4
Household furniture.....	343.7	343.7	348.1	353.0	352.4	340.6	341.5	326.2	329.0	330.6	337.0	344.4	346.1	373.6	361.4
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.9	39.9	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.7	41.4	42.7	41.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	32.6	32.5	33.5	33.6	33.4	32.9	31.2	33.3	33.0	33.3	34.1	34.7	35.7	34.0	34.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.1	26.2	26.4	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.5	28.1	29.2	28.4	28.4
Paper and allied products	526.9	527.4	531.1	532.8	531.8	532.2	527.9	520.2	525.8	522.7	522.7	525.1	525.2	529.6	563.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	258.8	259.5	258.7	258.4	260.3	259.2	256.6	259.2	256.6	256.9	256.5	257.7	257.5	257.5	253.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	145.0	147.7	149.9	149.7	148.6	145.1	140.3	142.5	142.1	142.0	143.6	144.4	148.2	132.6	132.6
Other paper and allied products.....	123.6	123.9	124.2	123.7	123.3	123.6	123.3	124.1	123.7	123.7	124.2	123.8	123.1	123.9	118.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	806.9	807.6	817.9	815.0	815.0	810.8	801.3	799.3	804.8	801.7	803.7	804.5	802.2	793.0	790.3
Newspapers.....	294.0	297.8	297.0	296.2	295.1	291.6	293.3	295.2	293.7	292.8	292.3	291.7	290.1	291.9	291.9
Periodicals.....	62.9	64.0	64.2	62.9	62.1	60.6	60.9	61.4	61.9	62.9	63.6	63.5	62.3	61.6	61.6
Books.....	50.1	51.2	51.6	52.2	51.9	51.3	50.9	50.7	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.3	50.6	47.2	47.2
Commercial printing.....	210.5	211.3	209.2	209.7	209.5	205.5	205.7	207.0	206.1	207.2	207.3	207.4	205.1	198.7	198.7
Lithography.....	58.5	60.5	61.0	60.8	60.1	59.2	58.3	59.0	59.2	59.4	58.9	59.0	57.4	54.6	54.6
Greeting cards.....	19.7	21.0	22.1	21.4	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.1	18.8	18.5	18.6	19.8	18.6	18.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....	42.4	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.6	42.9	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	69.5	69.1	68.2	68.0	67.2	66.2	65.9	66.9	66.7	67.2	67.8	67.4	64.1	60.7	60.7
Chemicals and allied products	785.7	785.0	785.9	786.2	786.2	782.2	773.3	771.9	775.2	781.3	791.1	796.1	793.6	805.5	770.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	97.2	96.9	96.6	96.3	95.8	95.6	95.2	94.6	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.8	92.4	86.7	86.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	298.9	298.7	297.7	295.5	295.4	295.8	297.1	297.7	297.0	298.8	301.0	303.7	317.2	283.3	283.3
Drugs and medicines.....	92.8	92.4	92.8	92.7	92.5	92.0	91.4	90.9	90.8	91.6	92.2	92.3	91.5	86.8	86.8
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	52.3	51.5	51.7	52.0	52.3	51.9	51.3	51.6	51.4	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.4	50.4	50.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	71.8	72.0	72.0	71.8	72.3	72.7	72.6	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.0	72.1	72.1
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0
Fertilizers.....	35.6	34.5	33.7	34.8	33.7	31.5	30.4	33.0	40.3	46.8	46.5	46.0	37.2	36.9	36.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	40.6	42.8	44.5	45.2	42.2	37.1	36.7	37.1	37.8	39.8	41.4	42.0	42.7	44.3	44.3
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	87.4	88.8	88.9	89.6	89.7	89.0	89.1	89.5	89.5	88.6	88.3	88.3	90.0	90.0	90.0
Products of petroleum and coal	248.1	247.3	249.5	251.3	251.9	254.2	255.8	256.8	255.4	252.6	251.8	251.6	252.2	260.4	253.9
Petroleum refining.....	260.9	261.2	262.4	262.9	263.5	260.6	260.8	261.2	262.9	262.9	262.9	262.3	260.3	261.6	261.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	46.4	48.3	48.9	49.0	49.7	49.8	50.0	50.2	40.7	48.9	49.3	49.0	54.1	82.3	82.3
Rubber products	268.8	268.5	267.9	262.4	260.9	255.9	229.8	226.0	255.2	253.7	252.8	256.3	259.4	278.3	266.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	116.2	115.8	111.9	114.5	114.5	113.5	112.1	111.5	111.8	111.2	111.2	112.3	112.3	118.8	118.8
Rubber footwear.....	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.0	26.1	25.8	25.3	25.0	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.9	25.3	28.3	28.3
Other rubber products.....	124.9	124.5	123.0	119.4	116.3	111.9	109.2	117.4	117.2	117.2	119.3	121.2	126.2	119.7	119.7
Leather and leather products	384.9	375.5	373.5	370.5	368.2	360.4	375.8	366.4	363.2	353.5	364.0	377.5	378.4	395.1	381.3
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	43.2	43.3	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.3	44.3	44.7	47.1	46.8	46.8
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.9	16.2	15.6	14.9	14.3	14.3	15.7	15.9	16.0	14.9	15.7	16.0	17.2	17.0	17.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	249.9	245.8	240.5	237.6	240.9	248.4	248.4	241.3	234.4	241.7	250.5	250.2	246.9	246.2	246.2
Luggage.....	13.6	14.1	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.6	13.9	13.4	13.3	14.3	17.0	15.8	15.8
Handbags and small leather goods.....	33.7	33.6	34.8	34.6	33.5	32.6	29.0	26.6	27.0	30.0	32.9	33.3	31.8	30.3	30.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.6	13.9	17.4	18.0	17.9	17.4	16.6	16.4	15.5	15.1	14.7	13.9	18.0	19.3	19.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	517.7	512.7	520.2	522.0	521.2	520.6	516.5	506.4	510.0	509.5	516.9	511.2	500.6	543.2	527.8
Flint glass.....	32.1	32.2	31.7	30.2	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.2	28.2	28.5	29.4	31.6	30.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	87.5	87.8	88.0	86.1	86.0	89.4	86.6	86.6	91.0	91.0	91.6	91.6	90.9	97.8	93.2
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	17.1	17.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.7	39.4	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.5	40.0	40.0
Structural clay products.....	75.9	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.5	79.3	79.1	79.2	77.8	77.1	76.1	73.8	79.6	81.2	81.2
Pottery and related products.....	53.8	54.7	55.2	54.5	54.1	52.2	48.4	51.6	52.6	53.4	54.5	54.5	56.1	57.9	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	99.8	102.1	103.8	103.9	104.8	105.3	104.9	105.2	101.8	101.8	100.0	98.2	95.5	104.6	100.7
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.8	18.9	18.8	19.6	19.1	19.0	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.4	17.5	17.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	56.7	56.9	56.0	56.2	56.1	54.7	53.8	54.1	53.9	54.9	55.7	56.0	56.0	59.7	59.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]															Annual average
	1955					1954										
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1953	1952	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Primary metal industries	1,222.2	1,199.4	1,190.6	1,176.8	1,160.4	1,155.6	1,160.6	1,162.3	1,179.5	1,172.4	1,186.8	1,206.9	1,223.4	1,333.2	1,232.6	
Blair furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	579.7	577.2	571.3	567.4	570.0	570.9	573.2	579.0	573.9	573.9	580.1	593.3	601.4	683.3	570.7	
Iron and steel foundries	222.6	218.5	215.4	213.5	213.1	215.4	214.7	219.6	219.1	223.0	223.9	225.8	249.8	248.6	248.6	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	59.2	59.0	58.8	56.1	56.1	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.7	59.5	58.7	58.7	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.4	13.5	12.7	12.7	
Rolling, drawing, and slitting of nonferrous metals	107.9	106.8	105.9	104.4	99.7	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.4	101.8	102.0	102.7	104.5	113.5	106.8	
Nonferrous foundries	78.1	78.3	77.2	74.4	72.7	69.0	70.7	72.5	72.4	75.1	78.1	80.3	91.5	87.6	87.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	139.6	138.5	135.8	132.4	132.0	132.6	131.8	135.0	134.8	136.2	138.5	140.6	152.3	142.3	142.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,053.3	1,041.3	1,050.3	1,050.2	1,084.4	1,026.4	1,024.9	1,015.0	1,037.6	1,040.4	1,047.4	1,060.1	1,072.6	1,141.1	1,042.0	
Tin cans and other tinware	59.4	51.1	51.6	53.5	58.2	59.1	57.5	56.9	55.3	54.2	52.8	52.9	55.4	55.4	55.4	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	150.9	150.1	147.6	144.3	141.3	141.2	138.5	144.6	146.9	147.9	151.2	155.2	160.9	160.6	160.6	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	118.3	121.1	124.2	124.2	124.3	121.2	116.4	118.0	115.0	116.0	117.9	117.6	135.0	133.0	133.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	252.5	258.5	253.2	267.3	270.6	270.7	270.9	266.6	265.7	264.7	264.9	264.9	271.8	281.4	281.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	233.4	233.1	231.5	219.8	212.8	213.5	213.9	223.9	230.4	234.4	239.2	245.2	259.7	269.9	269.9	
Lighting fixtures	47.1	47.3	46.4	44.3	42.5	41.9	41.5	43.2	43.3	44.6	45.8	46.8	50.3	48.0	48.0	
Fabricated wire products	57.3	57.4	55.7	53.1	51.6	51.4	51.6	53.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	64.4	60.8	60.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	132.3	131.7	130.0	127.9	125.1	125.9	124.6	128.1	128.2	130.0	133.0	133.8	144.1	136.8	136.8	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,533.7	1,605.8	1,499.7	1,485.0	1,485.8	1,494.4	1,492.7	1,509.9	1,550.7	1,567.7	1,500.7	1,608.0	1,626.0	1,705.3	1,664.4	
Engines and turbines	74.7	73.9	71.0	73.0	70.9	71.5	74.3	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.9	80.3	88.8	85.8	85.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	148.4	142.4	138.1	136.1	138.0	138.0	145.2	149.9	149.7	151.2	149.2	148.1	167.8	179.9	179.9	
Construction and mining machinery	119.5	118.7	118.9	120.4	121.4	121.8	122.5	123.6	123.7	124.6	124.0	124.2	133.4	134.8	134.8	
Metalworking machinery	263.0	264.0	264.2	264.9	268.7	269.2	273.8	280.4	284.7	290.7	298.7	303.9	308.9	294.3	294.3	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	166.6	167.1	166.8	168.0	170.3	170.2	171.0	174.1	175.5	177.2	179.3	180.1	187.9	190.9	190.9	
General industrial machinery	218.5	220.2	221.4	221.9	224.5	222.3	222.4	226.5	227.9	230.8	235.1	237.8	243.7	235.8	235.8	
Office and store machines and devices	104.0	105.1	103.9	104.9	103.7	101.9	102.7	103.5	103.3	104.8	105.7	107.9	100.3	108.7	108.7	
Service industry and household machines	155.8	154.6	152.8	152.3	153.7	151.8	153.4	156.0	175.3	180.4	178.6	185.7	198.7	181.9	181.9	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	258.3	263.7	247.9	243.3	243.2	248.3	244.6	251.3	251.2	253.7	257.6	261.0	267.7	252.4	252.4	
Electrical machinery	1,122.2	1,116.4	1,127.0	1,128.2	1,114.4	1,069.3	1,081.4	1,064.9	1,074.8	1,087.1	1,108.8	1,126.6	1,138.4	1,226.5	1,084.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	364.4	365.3	360.5	360.2	354.6	358.7	357.2	363.7	369.0	373.5	379.4	384.4	402.8	373.8	373.8	
Electrical appliances	60.6	63.2	64.0	63.9	63.7	60.9	60.1	60.8	62.6	65.0	66.2	67.2	70.8	56.5	56.5	
Insulated wire and cable	30.5	30.7	30.3	30.4	29.5	28.4	27.5	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	78.3	75.7	73.2	66.3	68.7	65.9	67.7	70.9	72.1	73.5	73.1	73.5	82.9	75.9	75.9	
Electric lamps	28.4	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.6	27.7	28.1	28.7	29.1	28.4	25.6	25.6	
Communication equipment	510.6	519.6	526.4	519.9	500.3	496.6	480.1	477.9	481.6	494.3	503.2	508.2	509.7	474.2	474.2	
Miscellaneous electrical products	43.6	44.6	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.3	45.1	46.1	49.5	47.3	47.3	
Transportation equipment	1,829.6	1,809.4	1,783.2	1,741.6	1,658.4	1,596.5	1,651.7	1,694.9	1,737.9	1,752.5	1,793.4	1,823.7	1,846.8	1,955.0	1,693.4	
Automobiles	840.5	812.3	776.4	691.1	619.8	677.6	706.7	739.5	744.8	770.9	785.3	803.1	820.7	790.2	790.2	
Aircraft and parts	791.4	791.8	788.7	788.7	797.2	793.9	803.8	804.0	805.9	816.5	823.1	823.7	820.3	790.3	790.3	
Aircraft engines and parts	150.9	158.5	158.3	159.9	161.6	154.2	162.8	166.3	169.5	174.5	178.2	178.8	177.3	138.8	138.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts	14.9	16.1	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.0	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	118.5	119.5	119.6	120.3	122.0	122.6	124.8	126.4	128.1	129.4	129.6	129.6	128.9	115.9	115.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing	117.5	118.6	115.9	118.1	116.8	117.7	125.1	127.5	132.0	132.7	136.9	139.5	182.8	182.8	182.8	
Shipbuilding and repairing	95.6	98.6	97.0	100.3	99.0	98.8	104.4	105.6	109.1	111.8	114.0	117.4	130.5	134.2	134.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing	21.9	20.0	18.9	17.8	17.8	18.9	20.7	21.9	22.9	23.9	22.9	22.1	22.3	18.4	18.4	
Railroad equipment	52.7	52.2	50.9	48.9	51.9	49.5	49.5	57.4	59.8	64.5	69.9	72.1	80.4	78.3	78.3	
Other transportation equipment	7.3	8.5	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	11.3	11.6	11.6	
Instruments and related products	303.0	302.6	303.4	302.9	302.9	302.8	296.4	300.3	305.4	310.5	315.3	321.2	325.0	332.5	310.2	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	47.9	47.9	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.4	48.5	49.3	51.4	52.5	53.7	54.7	54.9	49.4	49.4	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	78.9	78.6	78.3	78.2	77.4	76.1	76.3	74.7	76.9	77.3	78.3	79.1	80.7	74.0	74.0	
Optical instruments and lenses	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.9	14.1	14.1	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.0	40.8	40.9	43.3	40.8	40.8	
Ophthalmic goods	25.0	24.8	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.2	25.5	26.8	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.3	
Photographic apparatus	67.2	67.4	67.3	67.5	68.2	67.4	67.4	67.0	66.8	67.6	68.2	68.4	68.1	64.9	64.9	
Watches and clocks	31.1	31.9	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.2	30.9	35.4	35.1	37.6	39.2	40.1	43.5	39.7	39.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	438.6	450.4	464.6	481.1	484.5	476.6	462.0	445.1	458.9	458.3	464.7	475.1	490.4	500.2	457.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	53.8	55.5	56.6	56.7	54.7	52.0	50.3	51.5	51.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	53.6	49.7	49.7	
Musical instruments and parts	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.8	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.2	16.1	16.1	
Toys and sporting goods	68.5	73.3	84.2	89.1	87.6	83.7	80.6	81.9	81.2	80.0	80.1	81.1	94.1	80.3	80.3	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	28.8	29.6	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.2	28.5	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.5	29.9	29.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	65.3	64.9	66.9	67.5	66.0	64.4	59.9	62.0	59.6	60.7	62.6	65.1	67.0	61.2	61.2	
Fabricated plastic products	72.3	73.9	73.7	71.8	70.6	68.8	66.3	68.8	70.1	71.5	73.6	73.8	77.2	67.8	67.8	
Other manufacturing industries	144.2	150.7	153.0	152.9	151.7	148.9	145.1	149.3	150.7	154.3	158.5	158.5	161.5	152.8	152.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1953					1954												Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1953	1952				
Transportation and public utilities	3,935	3,933	3,999	3,992	4,012	4,032	4,030	4,043	4,032	4,006	4,008	3,993	4,039	4,234	4,185				
Transportation.....	2,622	2,617	2,680	2,672	2,691	2,704	2,692	2,702	2,703	2,685	2,685	2,670	2,719	2,890	2,890				
Interstate railroads.....	1,162.1	1,189.2	1,189.0	1,206.8	1,215.7	1,224.1	1,231.8	1,228.9	1,215.6	1,206.4	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,276.9	1,376.9	1,399.8				
Class I railroads.....	1,009.7	1,027.3	1,035.4	1,054.6	1,062.8	1,070.5	1,077.9	1,074.7	1,061.9	1,052.4	1,058.8	1,088.1	1,106.5	1,206.5	1,228.2				
Local railroads and buslines.....	117.2	118.2	118.7	119.6	120.4	121.1	122.0	122.8	123.8	125.4	125.7	126.1	126.1	137.6	133.1				
Trucking and warehousing.....	686.0	713.1	707.8	705.4	702.0	687.5	684.5	684.2	680.1	683.7	685.4	680.4	724.4	699.1	699.1				
Other transportation and services.....	631.9	639.7	656.3	656.5	666.2	659.2	652.7	657.3	663.4	660.8	663.8	665.4	669.9	669.9	669.9				
Buslines, except local.....	46.2	46.5	46.6	47.0	47.9	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.6	48.5	48.5	49.1	52.2	52.4	52.4				
Air transportation (common carrier).....	106.4	105.5	104.8	104.3	105.0	104.4	105.7	105.3	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.4	97.1				
Communication.....	735	735	736	736	736	738	744	747	741	741	742	742	747	747	730				
Telephone.....	693.2	694.2	694.3	693.9	696.2	702.7	705.1	698.8	698.6	699.6	700.0	700.5	702.2	678.4	678.4				
Telegraph.....	41.1	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.5	40.9	40.9	43.7	40.4	40.4				
Other public utilities.....	581	581	583	584	585	580	584	584	588	582	581	580	578	578	568				
Gas and electric utilities.....	556.7	558.8	559.0	560.0	564.4	568.7	568.7	563.3	567.1	564.3	564.3	564.3	564.3	564.3	564.3				
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.4	24.4	24.6	24.7	25.1	25.1	25.5	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.3	23.9	22.8	22.8				
Wholesale and retail trade	10,397	10,483	11,400	10,782	10,581	10,480	10,350	10,377	10,414	10,375	10,346	10,305	10,310	10,533	10,281				
Wholesale trade.....	2,806	2,815	2,855	2,844	2,815	2,786	2,781	2,780	2,757	2,746	2,792	2,780	2,792	2,782	2,743				
Retail trade.....	7,591	7,668	8,545	7,938	7,766	7,694	7,569	7,597	7,657	7,629	7,554	7,525	7,518	7,751	7,537				
General merchandise stores.....	1,306.9	1,355.6	1,920.8	1,531.1	1,409.8	1,359.6	1,289.7	1,290.4	1,325.1	1,339.8	1,408.6	1,418.8	1,404.6	1,447.2	1,446.1				
Food and liquor stores.....	1,430.0	1,424.2	1,457.6	1,437.7	1,427.7	1,413.2	1,405.1	1,413.9	1,421.6	1,416.3	1,419.6	1,406.4	1,387.8	1,346.1	1,346.1				
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	863.7	865.6	822.8	806.1	801.3	803.9	809.8	812.1	811.7	808.8	807.7	811.9	818.2	812.5	787.8				
Apparel and accessories stores.....	575.1	598.9	743.0	670.8	612.7	594.5	547.9	557.3	595.6	600.0	650.0	574.1	563.1	602.0	599.1				
Other retail trade.....	3,474.8	3,483.8	3,600.4	3,529.8	3,514.7	3,522.5	3,516.4	3,523.4	3,502.7	3,464.6	3,438.6	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,601.9	3,388.2				
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,105	2,096	2,109	2,108	2,110	2,115	2,126	2,126	2,104	2,081	2,078	2,087	2,044	2,025	1,987				
Banks and trust companies.....	528.2	528.6	526.6	525.7	527.2	534.2	534.6	525.6	521.3	522.6	522.5	520.8	506.3	480.0	480.0				
Security dealers and exchanges.....	72.3	70.8	70.0	69.2	68.6	69.2	68.3	66.8	65.8	65.8	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4				
Insurance carriers and agents.....	782.7	784.4	783.1	782.3	782.0	785.9	785.3	775.7	770.9	771.2	768.4	768.4	760.9	760.9	760.9				
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	712.5	725.4	728.3	733.0	737.3	736.9	737.7	736.1	723.2	718.4	701.1	694.8	712.8	707.1	707.1				
Service and miscellaneous	5,427	5,423	5,479	5,511	5,549	5,606	5,634	5,638	5,601	5,563	5,506	5,406	5,380	5,486	5,423				
Hotels and lodging places.....	490.4	497.6	470.1	478.8	515.7	583.2	584.1	527.1	501.7	498.0	474.3	473.5	510.2	493.3	493.3				
Personal services.....	326.3	327.1	328.3	329.5	329.1	332.2	337.9	337.3	333.6	330.8	328.8	330.0	330.2	340.2	340.2				
Laundries.....	190.2	182.2	183.3	186.4	183.4	181.6	187.4	172.3	171.3	170.9	164.4	163.2	167.6	166.0	166.0				
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	225.0	224.1	228.2	234.4	237.4	237.1	236.2	236.0	235.7	233.4	225.0	223.1	232.7	240.1	240.1				
Motion pictures.....																			
Government	6,872	6,834	7,152	6,882	6,845	6,738	6,454	6,467	6,625	6,701	6,699	6,667	6,639	6,645	6,609				
Federal.....	2,142	2,139	2,457	2,165	2,147	2,141	2,186	2,181	2,164	2,160	2,158	2,173	2,175	2,305	2,420				
State and local.....	4,730	4,695	4,695	4,717	4,718	4,597	4,268	4,286	4,461	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,340	4,188				

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1953 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 3 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See Note on p. 471.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1955					1954								Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1953	1952
Mining:															
Metal.....		79.2	78.3	79.4	76.1	75.4	84.4	85.2	85.3	84.8	84.2	87.2	88.7	91.3	86.6
Iron.....		25.1	24.6	25.2	27.6	28.4	29.5	30.4	30.1	30.9	30.4	31.5	32.5	35.1	29.3
Copper.....		23.8	23.5	22.8	20.7	18.6	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.4	23.2	24.8	24.8	24.8	22.9
Lead and zinc.....		12.6	12.5	12.5	11.2	11.4	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.8	14.8	18.5
Anthracite.....		28.9	28.9	29.1	29.2	21.4	21.6	21.3	21.9	26.0	35.4	38.0	41.8	49.1	50.1
Bituminous-coal.....		184.9	185.7	186.0	185.3	186.7	189.2	182.2	195.1	194.0	200.8	217.8	232.7	264.5	304.4
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		124.8	125.2	126.1	127.4	131.5	135.7	136.5	134.2	129.0	128.7	128.4	128.0	131.4	129.6
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		83.2	86.7	87.0	89.0	89.7	89.9	90.2	89.0	88.6	86.6	84.5	83.8	90.6	89.9
Manufacturing:	12,653	12,553	12,682	12,697	12,652	12,611	12,449	12,212	12,486	12,437	12,590	12,818	12,966	13,850	13,144
Durable goods ¹	7,314	7,221	7,263	7,247	7,133	7,015	6,933	6,917	7,177	7,208	7,369	7,430	7,520	8,167	7,539
Nondurable goods ¹	5,339	5,332	5,419	5,450	5,519	5,596	5,516	5,295	5,309	5,229	5,281	5,388	5,446	5,683	5,604
Ordinance and accessories.....	105.7	107.7	109.1	109.8	111.9	114.0	112.9	116.6	120.3	125.2	136.8	150.4	164.8	180.3	135.0
Food and kindred products.....	979.9	966.6	1,054.2	1,101.8	1,168.8	1,251.6	1,224.0	1,142.3	1,078.7	1,031.1	1,011.1	1,009.1	1,006.1	1,133.5	1,137.2
Meat products.....		255.7	264.2	263.5	262.2	257.0	250.7	245.9	246.9	238.6	241.1	246.0	249.7	254.9	252.6
Dairy products.....		71.6	72.5	75.7	76.8	80.6	85.3	88.2	88.2	84.0	80.2	76.6	74.1	80.7	82.7
Canning and preserving.....		126.3	144.6	171.3	233.5	332.2	306.3	225.3	165.4	144.2	135.2	125.9	125.3	204.5	197.9
Grain-mill products.....		84.0	84.9	85.7	88.1	90.9	90.8	91.7	91.3	87.9	86.6	84.7	85.8	87.3	93.2
Bakery products.....		168.1	172.6	174.5	175.1	172.9	174.2	175.5	173.5	171.9	174.2	174.4	174.7	180.1	181.6
Sugar.....		24.8	38.0	43.8	41.0	38.7	36.0	34.3	23.8	22.8	22.0	22.1	22.3	28.6	28.0
Confectionery and related products.....		66.9	70.6	74.1	75.3	71.5	65.0	58.1	61.2	60.3	62.0	65.5	67.0	70.4	71.6
Beverages.....		106.7	113.7	117.5	118.6	122.1	126.8	132.5	127.3	121.8	117.1	115.1	111.9	126.2	125.3
Miscellaneous food products.....		92.5	93.1	95.7	98.2	97.8	98.9	100.8	101.1	98.6	97.7	98.8	97.4	109.0	96.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	86.8	90.7	100.1	102.7	111.6	110.3	102.0	82.9	82.4	81.5	81.7	84.0	89.9	95.1	96.7
Cigarettes.....		29.5	29.6	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.2	28.8	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.4	27.5
Cigars.....		33.6	38.4	38.9	38.7	38.7	37.9	36.1	37.9	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.5	38.5	36.0
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		21.2	25.6	27.2	26.6	25.8	28.2	11.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.7	15.8	21.4	22.9
Textile-mill products.....	990.9	987.2	993.1	991.7	988.0	986.5	981.3	953.0	980.9	968.6	979.0	986.0	964.6	1,092.6	1,100.5
Scouring and combing plants.....		4.9	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.8	8.7	8.0	8.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	6.1	5.9
Yarn and thread mills.....		116.9	116.2	116.1	115.0	114.5	114.3	111.0	114.7	113.1	115.3	115.7	116.2	134.9	136.8
Broad-weave fabric mills.....		459.8	457.5	454.1	453.1	452.7	452.0	442.1	450.8	451.5	455.2	460.1	463.2	504.1	508.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		26.0	25.9	25.6	25.4	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.5	25.3	25.7	25.5	25.3	27.9	27.8
Knitting mills.....		192.9	200.1	204.0	204.2	204.4	201.7	192.0	197.0	192.2	191.6	193.0	193.5	215.2	215.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		78.8	79.3	78.5	77.4	76.7	75.4	74.8	75.7	75.5	76.6	77.5	77.8	82.3	83.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		42.1	42.2	42.7	42.9	42.8	41.7	40.6	41.1	41.0	43.8	44.3	45.0	48.6	47.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		11.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	13.0	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.8	14.0	15.2	14.9
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		54.2	54.4	53.8	53.0	51.8	52.3	49.4	52.6	52.4	53.7	54.5	55.1	58.4	57.7
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,078.3	1,060.7	1,065.2	1,063.1	1,049.7	1,053.1	1,049.5	979.8	987.0	984.9	1,029.7	1,100.5	1,067.8	1,102.1	1,074.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		111.9	111.2	104.1	109.9	114.3	118.2	108.6	108.2	108.3	110.2	120.8	121.5	121.1	118.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		268.9	270.9	275.9	275.8	272.7	268.7	247.6	262.4	261.4	267.7	275.0	270.6	287.3	296.3
Women's outerwear.....		333.9	332.2	314.7	305.1	312.1	317.0	295.9	283.8	286.8	314.2	349.4	344.4	322.7	329.3
Women's, children's undergarments.....		98.4	99.9	102.5	101.8	99.7	96.0	89.5	95.1	97.2	98.8	99.2	99.0	102.5	97.9
Millinery.....		19.7	17.6	16.1	18.0	18.7	18.2	14.2	19.0	13.1	17.9	23.6	22.2	19.1	20.5
Children's outerwear.....		69.0	66.7	67.4	68.5	68.7	68.5	68.8	69.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	67.4	65.5	62.8
Fur goods.....		7.0	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.9	8.2	6.3	6.9	7.3	9.3	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		52.2	54.5	56.7	56.5	55.6	54.4	50.2	50.9	49.4	50.3	52.8	51.9	56.8	57.7
Other fabricated textile products.....		90.7	102.9	105.7	105.4	102.2	101.6	97.8	97.0	100.5	101.3	104.8	103.3	117.8	112.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	655.3	657.5	687.4	713.1	730.1	696.8	613.1	603.7	700.7	678.5	648.7	642.6	627.3	705.3	719.1
Logging camps and contractors.....		89.3	107.0	123.5	125.1	104.8	88.6	84.6	117.8	108.3	89.9	89.6	78.6	94.8	93.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....		357.1	366.7	375.5	380.8	377.6	331.1	323.8	372.0	361.3	350.8	348.9	343.3	387.1	408.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		109.9	112.6	114.4	114.5	113.5	96.3	96.4	107.4	105.5	103.3	101.4	100.5	110.5	106.4
Wooden containers.....		54.3	54.2	54.0	55.0	54.1	52.1	52.9	56.4	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.7	60.7	59.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....		46.9	46.9	46.7	46.7	46.8	45.0	46.0	47.1	47.3	48.3	48.4	48.2	52.2	53.3
Furniture and fixtures:	293.4	298.9	293.0	298.5	298.5	293.5	287.6	272.2	274.5	276.5	282.7	290.0	291.7	319.0	309.3
Household furniture.....		210.6	215.6	219.0	219.1	215.9	208.8	196.9	196.0	198.6	204.3	209.3	209.1	233.0	225.8
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		33.6	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.9	33.7	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.9	33.5	35.0	34.5
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		24.8	24.6	25.5	25.6	25.4	24.9	23.1	25.2	24.9	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.8	26.5
Curtains, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		19.9	20.3	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.3	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.8	22.3	23.3	22.7

See footnotes at end of tables

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	1954												Annual average	
	[In thousands]												1953	1952
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	
Manufacturing—Continued														
Paper and allied products	433.1	433.5	437.5	440.0	440.0	440.9	435.9	429.9	435.6	432.5	432.7	435.9	438.8	441.0
Pulp, paper, and paper board mills	217.1	218.3	217.6	217.6	220.0	218.8	217.1	219.5	217.9	217.3	218.6	218.3	218.9	218.7
Paper board containers and boxes	118.9	121.7	124.1	124.0	122.9	119.1	114.9	117.2	116.3	116.3	116.3	118.0	119.1	119.2
Other paper and allied products	97.5	97.5	98.3	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.9	98.3	98.1	99.3	99.1	98.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	515.5	517.9	525.2	523.6	524.8	523.3	513.8	512.9	518.8	514.7	516.4	516.8	513.6	513.3
Newspapers	146.4	148.9	147.9	148.4	147.3	145.1	145.2	147.9	146.6	145.8	145.9	143.3	145.1	143.8
Periodicals	26.0	25.5	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.0	24.8	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.6	27.5
Books	30.6	31.2	31.5	31.8	31.9	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.3	29.7	28.3
Commercial printing	170.3	171.6	169.2	169.6	170.4	169.7	167.3	167.9	166.5	168.0	168.1	168.6	167.4	163.0
Lithographing	43.9	45.0	45.6	45.5	45.5	44.6	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.7	45.2	45.3	44.4	42.3
Greeting cards	14.2	15.4	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.0	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries	33.3	32.9	34.1	34.6	34.8	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.5	33.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	53.2	52.7	51.9	51.8	51.3	50.2	50.2	51.4	51.3	51.9	52.4	52.1	50.1	48.2
Chemicals and allied products	528.2	528.8	528.5	528.2	528.9	524.3	515.7	512.7	517.2	528.3	533.8	538.6	539.1	551.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	68.8	68.5	68.2	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.5	67.2	67.4	67.1	68.7	68.7	68.0	63.2
Industrial organic chemicals	207.1	206.3	204.6	202.0	200.9	201.1	201.2	201.3	201.0	201.7	204.8	207.1	222.0	205.9
Drugs and medicines	56.8	56.8	57.6	57.8	57.5	56.5	56.0	56.0	56.2	56.2	56.6	57.7	57.7	56.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	32.0	31.2	31.4	31.7	32.0	31.6	31.1	31.6	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.4	45.7	45.9	45.6	45.7	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.9	45.8	44.8
Gum and wood chemicals	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
Fertilizers	26.9	25.0	24.8	25.1	25.3	23.1	21.9	24.5	24.7	28.4	28.1	27.1	26.0	26.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	28.6	30.4	31.8	32.7	30.4	25.9	25.3	26.0	26.7	28.6	30.0	31.1	31.3	32.9
Miscellaneous chemicals	55.0	57.1	57.2	58.0	58.2	57.6	57.6	57.9	58.5	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.9	61.0
Products of petroleum and coal	170.4	169.6	171.5	173.3	174.8	177.1	179.3	181.2	181.1	178.6	178.2	176.5	177.6	185.5
Petroleum refining	133.0	132.8	134.0	135.1	137.2	139.1	140.6	140.3	138.4	138.4	137.2	137.7	137.7	142.4
Coke and other petroleum and coal products	36.6	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.2	39.2	39.8	39.9	44.1	43.4
Rubber products	210.4	210.5	208.3	204.6	204.2	198.9	177.0	173.1	198.4	197.0	195.2	199.4	202.9	221.7
Tires and inner tubes	87.6	87.0	83.7	86.5	85.2	85.0	85.0	83.2	85.0	83.9	83.2	84.7	85.3	95.0
Rubber footwear	22.1	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.2	19.6	20.5	20.7	22.9
Other rubber products	100.8	100.0	98.6	95.8	92.7	88.5	88.7	88.6	93.3	92.8	92.1	97.1	104.1	98.0
Leather and leather products	345.9	336.8	334.0	331.2	328.7	330.0	337.2	327.0	323.6	315.1	325.1	337.7	338.6	345.7
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	38.8	39.0	38.4	38.4	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.8	39.8	40.2	41.9
Industrial leather belting and packing	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.3
Footwear (except rubber)	220.2	221.5	216.2	213.1	216.6	223.8	218.1	216.7	210.8	217.8	225.8	225.4	225.8	222.7
Luggage	11.4	11.9	12.7	13.6	13.0	13.2	12.6	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	12.2	14.8	14.7
Handbags and small leather goods	30.2	30.0	31.4	31.3	30.1	29.2	28.7	29.3	28.7	26.7	26.6	30.0	28.8	27.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	11.6	13.7	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.3	14.3	12.4	12.9	12.6	11.7	15.6	16.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	434.3	429.3	436.9	438.8	437.9	437.2	433.8	428.8	427.2	426.9	428.3	429.1	427.2	440.2
Flat glass	29.0	28.6	28.6	27.1	25.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	26.2	26.2	26.9
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	74.0	74.7	75.5	75.9	75.7	75.7	73.6	73.6	77.6	77.9	78.4	78.2	77.6	84.8
Glass products made of purchased glass	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.7	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.2	15.8	14.8
Cement, hydraulic	35.6	35.6	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.9	32.7	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.2	35.2	33.9
Structural clay products	67.4	69.7	70.2	70.3	70.6	70.5	70.3	70.5	69.2	68.5	67.7	65.4	71.2	73.0
Pottery and related products	47.5	48.6	49.0	48.3	48.0	46.4	42.7	45.6	46.4	47.1	48.2	48.3	49.8	51.7
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	81.2	83.3	84.8	85.0	85.9	86.4	86.0	84.2	83.3	81.4	79.6	78.2	80.0	82.3
Cut-stone and stone products	15.6	16.0	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.8	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	64.5	64.9	64.0	64.4	64.5	63.1	61.9	62.3	62.1	63.2	65.2	67.1	72.9	68.5
Primary metal industries	1,031.8	1,011.3	1,001.8	987.7	969.1	965.3	967.8	969.0	983.0	978.6	961.1	1,000.6	1,026.7	1,131.5
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	496.8	493.0	486.7	481.2	485.0	483.5	485.4	488.1	483.3	490.8	502.0	511.3	550.6	606.5
Iron and steel foundries	194.5	190.2	186.9	184.5	184.0	186.8	185.4	191.0	190.4	194.2	195.6	196.4	219.0	226.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	48.3	48.3	48.0	45.2	45.5	46.1	48.0	47.6	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.0	49.3	48.1
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	10.0	9.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	86.1	85.3	84.5	83.2	78.4	83.7	79.6	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.4	83.2	82.2	86.2
Nonferrous foundries	64.3	64.5	63.5	60.6	58.6	54.5	55.1	58.2	57.6	60.0	63.3	65.1	76.4	73.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	112.0	111.3	108.9	105.4	105.0	105.1	104.4	107.9	107.5	108.8	111.2	113.1	124.3	118.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	845.2	834.2	843.7	844.8	829.2	819.9	819.1	809.2	831.1	833.3	839.5	852.1	863.6	882.1
Tin cans and other tinware	43.5	44.4	44.9	45.5	51.3	52.2	50.7	50.2	48.8	47.5	46.1	46.0	48.6	48.7
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	122.9	122.7	120.1	116.7	113.9	113.8	111.4	117.3	119.8	120.3	123.4	127.4	132.9	128.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	91.9	94.9	98.2	97.9	97.7	95.3	90.1	92.0	90.6	89.2	91.3	91.1	107.8	108.0
Fabricated structural metal products	188.0	193.3	198.7	202.8	205.4	205.6	205.8	205.7	202.8	201.7	201.0	201.3	200.4	194.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	194.4	195.1	193.6	182.3	175.2	175.9	175.9	185.2	191.1	195.3	200.2	205.3	219.0	175.2
Lighting fixtures	37.9	38.1	37.1	35.2	33.4	32.9	32.6	34.2	34.3	35.5	36.6	37.6	41.2	37.2
Fabricated wire products	48.0	48.0	46.3	43.9	42.2	42.1	42.0	43.8	44.3	45.0	45.8	46.4	54.3	50.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	107.6	107.2	108.9	103.7	100.8	101.3	99.7	103.0	103.1	105.0	107.7	108.5	119.1	113.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1955					1954								Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,136.9	1,111.5	1,165.5	1,091.3	1,091.3	1,095.1	1,092.5	1,108.4	1,150.6	1,165.0	1,186.6	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,301.5	1,279.9
Engines and turbines	53.3	52.7	49.7	51.6	49.6	49.8	52.3	53.3	54.2	54.6	55.8	57.0	57.0	64.7	63.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	109.6	103.9	90.8	97.8	98.3	98.1	105.0	110.2	110.1	111.6	109.7	105.4	105.4	125.8	137.0
Construction and mining machinery	85.9	84.6	84.6	86.1	87.3	87.5	88.5	89.8	89.6	90.4	90.7	90.5	90.5	96.2	102.4
Metalworking machinery	199.4	200.9	201.6	202.2	205.0	205.1	206.7	218.1	219.5	224.9	232.2	237.3	244.8	235.7	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	118.4	118.7	115.5	119.2	120.6	120.9	121.0	124.6	125.8	127.8	129.7	130.7	130.7	138.0	142.5
General industrial machinery	146.4	147.8	149.0	149.3	151.2	149.0	149.3	154.1	154.1	158.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	171.8	167.9
Office and store machines and devices	82.5	83.2	82.1	83.0	82.1	80.4	80.8	81.7	81.3	82.8	83.6	86.0	86.0	88.5	89.0
Service-industry and household machines	117.6	116.3	114.4	113.7	114.1	111.1	112.9	124.6	133.4	138.0	135.6	142.9	154.6	140.7	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	198.4	197.4	191.6	188.4	186.7	190.6	188.9	196.2	195.4	198.3	202.4	205.5	214.2	201.3	
Electrical machinery	818.1	814.0	828.3	817.3	802.0	781.0	765.4	775.8	791.2	810.9	827.4	838.9	830.4	817.4	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	254.0	255.9	250.8	250.6	244.6	244.4	245.1	253.0	259.2	263.2	268.5	272.7	290.7	269.8	
Electrical appliances	47.8	50.5	51.5	51.7	51.4	48.6	47.5	48.3	50.4	52.9	54.6	55.4	55.4	46.0	
Insulated wire and cable	24.6	24.9	24.6	24.6	23.8	22.4	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	27.7	25.6	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	63.6	61.1	58.7	51.7	54.4	51.3	53.3	56.6	57.7	58.9	60.5	62.9	67.5	60.8	
Electric lamps	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	24.9	22.0	
Communication equipment	368.3	377.0	384.5	380.8	369.8	357.0	340.4	337.5	342.6	354.3	361.9	364.4	422.6	356.6	
Miscellaneous electrical products	32.0	32.6	34.3	34.2	34.5	34.8	33.8	33.8	34.0	33.9	33.5	34.6	38.1	36.8	
Transportation equipment	1,409.1	1,388.8	1,365.1	1,325.9	1,245.8	1,184.1	1,236.6	1,276.5	1,324.1	1,342.4	1,380.4	1,408.6	1,434.0	1,543.6	1,534.2
Automobiles	694.3	666.9	632.7	548.7	478.1	533.5	560.5	569.5	600.9	625.0	637.0	665.0	769.9	644.4	
Aircraft and parts	549.5	551.5	549.3	550.7	559.1	555.8	564.9	570.0	575.0	584.5	591.9	596.0	576.8	483.8	
Aircraft	344.8	344.4	342.0	341.2	346.0	350.3	349.2	348.6	353.3	356.2	358.5	356.2	347.8	311.6	
Aircraft engines and parts	105.2	105.9	105.9	107.6	109.1	101.5	106.4	113.4	116.2	121.3	125.5	127.3	126.5	98.5	
Aircraft propellers and parts	10.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	9.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	10.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	89.1	89.8	89.7	90.0	91.9	91.7	93.8	95.4	96.4	97.7	98.3	99.6	99.3	82.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing	101.0	102.4	99.5	102.1	100.7	101.5	108.8	111.1	115.2	115.6	118.5	121.8	134.4	134.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing	81.8	85.1	83.4	86.9	85.5	85.3	90.7	91.8	95.0	97.2	99.1	102.1	114.5	118.1	
Boatbuilding and repairing	19.2	17.3	16.1	15.2	15.2	16.2	18.1	19.3	20.2	18.4	20.4	19.7	19.8	16.5	
Railroad equipment	38.3	37.7	36.4	35.5	37.2	37.0	34.2	41.7	44.1	48.3	53.4	55.2	62.9	61.9	
Other transportation equipment	5.7	6.6	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	9.6	9.8	
Instruments and related products	212.3	212.1	212.3	213.2	213.2	213.6	209.7	216.0	214.8	219.5	223.9	228.4	232.5	242.3	227.5
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	28.7	28.8	28.7	28.1	27.8	27.1	28.4	29.1	30.8	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.4	32.3	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	56.2	55.9	55.6	55.3	54.9	53.4	53.4	51.6	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	58.1	53.0	
Optical instruments and lenses	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.7	11.3	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.7	27.7	28.0	28.8	28.7	31.0	29.8	
Optic and goods	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.9	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.0	22.0	
Photographic apparatus	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.9	45.5	45.5	45.7	45.9	45.7	46.3	47.0	47.1	47.5	45.6	
Watches and clocks	25.4	25.1	26.3	26.6	26.8	26.6	25.6	29.5	30.3	31.7	33.2	33.9	37.5	33.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	372.0	364.8	378.9	365.3	398.2	391.5	377.6	362.5	375.0	373.9	380.1	389.0	399.2	414.8	378.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	43.7	45.1	46.3	46.0	44.7	41.9	40.4	41.6	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.3	43.8	40.4	
Musical instruments and parts	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.9	13.7	
Toys and sporting goods	56.1	60.1	70.8	75.2	73.8	70.2	67.2	68.6	67.9	67.0	66.8	67.4	81.0	60.1	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	21.4	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.4	21.9	21.3	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.7	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	54.8	54.4	56.1	56.7	55.6	54.0	49.6	51.7	49.1	50.5	52.3	54.5	56.2	50.8	
Fabricated plastic products	59.0	60.1	60.0	58.7	57.3	55.4	53.9	56.9	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.9	64.6	56.6	
Other manufacturing industries	115.7	122.8	125.2	124.9	123.8	120.7	117.3	121.3	122.4	125.6	129.0	128.6	132.0	124.8	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own

use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

See NOTE on p. 471.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries ¹

[1947-48=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	1954: June.....	100.9	130.6
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	July.....	98.7	132.3
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	August.....	100.6	135.1
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	September.....	102.0	136.4
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1953: Average.....	112.0	151.6	October.....	102.3	139.5
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8				November.....	102.7	142.7
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1954: February.....	104.3	140.5	December.....	102.5	143.6
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	March.....	103.6	138.4			
1947: Average.....	100.4	97.7	April.....	101.8	135.0	1955: January.....	101.5	141.8
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	May.....	100.5	135.1	February.....	102.3	.....

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 471.

TABLE A-5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office Department	Other agencies		
Continental United States ²							
1952: Average.....	2,420	2,394.0	1,196.2	538.3	655.6	22.6	3.9
1953: Average.....	2,305	2,279.0	1,180.6	526.5	621.9	22.2	3.9
1954: January.....	2,184	2,157.9	1,058.0	504.4	595.5	21.7	3.9
February.....	2,175	2,149.0	1,048.4	502.2	598.4	21.9	3.9
March.....	2,173	2,147.2	1,041.4	500.8	605.0	21.8	3.9
April.....	2,168	2,141.9	1,038.0	502.6	603.3	21.8	3.9
May.....	2,160	2,134.2	1,028.6	502.4	603.2	21.8	4.0
June.....	2,164	2,138.1	1,025.2	504.8	608.1	21.9	4.0
July.....	2,161	2,134.7	1,022.1	507.4	605.2	22.1	3.9
August.....	2,156	2,130.1	1,020.6	505.7	603.8	22.0	4.0
September.....	2,141	2,113.1	1,012.6	503.3	599.2	22.0	4.0
October.....	2,147	2,120.5	1,011.1	501.8	607.6	22.1	4.0
November.....	2,165	2,138.8	1,011.7	506.2	620.9	22.1	4.0
December.....	2,457	2,431.1	1,011.9	508.4	610.8	22.0	4.0
1955: January.....	2,139	2,113.2	1,014.6	504.8	593.8	21.7	4.0
Washington, D. C. ³							
1952: Average.....	258.7	237.2	92.9	10.0	134.4	20.8	.7
1953: Average.....	241.4	220.3	90.4	9.5	120.4	20.3	.7
1954: January.....	228.4	207.7	87.8	9.0	110.9	19.9	.8
February.....	228.1	207.2	87.4	9.0	110.8	20.1	.8
March.....	228.0	207.2	87.3	9.1	110.8	20.0	.8
April.....	227.8	207.0	87.1	9.2	110.7	20.0	.8
May.....	226.6	205.8	86.4	9.0	110.4	20.0	.8
June.....	228.7	207.8	87.2	8.9	111.7	20.1	.8
July.....	227.1	206.2	87.2	8.9	110.1	20.2	.7
August.....	226.1	205.2	87.0	8.8	109.4	20.2	.7
September.....	224.5	203.6	86.5	8.7	108.4	20.2	.7
October.....	223.3	204.4	86.8	8.7	108.9	20.2	.7
November.....	226.8	205.9	87.0	8.7	110.2	20.2	.7
December.....	230.7	209.9	87.0	13.0	109.9	20.1	.7
1955: January.....	226.8	206.2	87.4	8.8	110.0	19.9	.7

¹ Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.² Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington standard metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

See NOTE on p. 471.

NOTE.—Beginning with July 1954, approximately 1,200 Howard University and Gallaudet College employees located in the District of Columbia are excluded from Federal Government figures and are included in Service Division. In addition, beginning with November 1954, approximately 700 employees formerly classified as District of Columbia government employees are included in Federal civilian employment, and 400 Federal employees formerly classified outside the Washington Metropolitan area are now in the area.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,¹ by geographic division and State
[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1955					1954										1953
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.		
Continental United States.....	1,922.2	1,666.2	1,463.2	1,465.8	1,580.4	1,691.7	1,861.9	1,924.0	2,070.4	2,181.6	2,174.8	2,169.3	2,033.8	1,155.9		
New England.....	150.4	128.9	116.1	117.5	128.9	130.6	143.5	147.7	168.2	172.8	180.9	161.2	162.8	88.2		
Maine.....	14.0	12.4	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.1	16.6	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	9.7		
New Hampshire.....	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.6	13.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	5.9		
Vermont.....	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.1		
Massachusetts.....	75.2	64.5	56.9	56.7	60.8	58.5	64.7	68.6	73.2	78.4	76.1	78.3	73.7	45.6		
Rhode Island.....	17.2	13.6	12.0	13.5	19.0	18.7	21.2	22.1	26.7	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	14.0		
Connecticut.....	30.8	26.4	24.6	26.2	27.1	32.1	33.3	31.7	31.8	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	10.9		
Middle Atlantic.....	587.0	501.5	445.4	445.8	459.1	494.5	575.9	600.7	622.2	622.0	580.4	573.6	563.9	350.9		
New York.....	266.2	230.2	194.1	184.5	184.5	196.2	234.7	279.3	273.8	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	185.9		
New Jersey.....	94.6	78.7	71.3	70.8	69.7	76.3	86.6	80.1	94.9	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	54.6		
Pennsylvania.....	226.1	192.6	180.0	190.5	204.9	222.0	234.6	241.3	252.8	252.8	239.8	223.1	207.8	110.4		
East North Central.....	365.8	329.8	311.4	300.9	324.1	328.9	431.9	426.4	463.7	486.7	480.4	472.3	426.1	157.9		
Ohio.....	96.2	87.2	77.7	79.2	87.2	91.7	98.0	97.3	108.3	113.5	118.2	109.3	96.0	32.7		
Indiana.....	41.8	36.0	32.6	34.6	40.9	50.0	48.4	51.0	56.8	64.1	67.0	65.6	60.4	20.0		
Illinois.....	116.4	101.6	95.0	101.9	113.0	133.9	148.1	161.4	168.0	163.3	124.8	126.9	117.8	60.2		
Michigan.....	75.8	72.1	80.3	121.6	159.1	131.0	115.6	89.2	103.9	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	29.5		
Wisconsin.....	35.6	22.9	25.8	23.6	23.9	22.3	24.8	27.5	31.7	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	15.9		
West North Central.....	128.8	98.4	78.2	70.8	69.1	71.9	77.5	84.2	103.0	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	70.2		
Minnesota.....	40.2	29.6	20.2	16.0	15.4	18.0	20.0	23.0	31.6	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	22.2		
Iowa.....	12.5	8.4	5.7	5.3	5.3	6.5	7.3	8.1	9.6	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	7.8		
Missouri.....	45.0	39.7	30.4	39.5	38.6	36.5	38.9	41.2	46.6	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	22.3		
North Dakota.....	8.9	3.7	1.5	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	3.8		
South Dakota.....	3.1	1.8	.8	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.0		
Nebraska.....	8.0	4.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	5.0		
Kansas.....	14.1	10.5	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	9.2	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	7.1		
South Atlantic.....	198.1	188.2	147.4	154.4	176.0	205.2	236.1	237.7	241.6	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	111.7		
Delaware.....	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.0	1.6		
Maryland.....	27.0	23.1	20.1	20.5	24.5	28.6	31.8	32.3	33.6	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	13.1		
District of Columbia.....	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	2.7		
Virginia.....	18.0	14.3	12.0	12.9	15.4	20.1	26.8	30.5	32.8	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	10.3		
West Virginia.....	32.8	28.9	27.4	26.4	33.2	36.7	40.1	43.3	46.6	47.2	41.4	38.3	32.5	17.6		
North Carolina.....	44.4	36.2	29.3	28.6	32.1	38.3	51.5	52.3	58.8	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	26.7		
South Carolina.....	16.8	15.5	14.4	14.1	14.9	17.1	19.7	18.9	20.7	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	11.4		
Georgia.....	31.9	27.0	22.0	22.1	24.8	30.1	34.0	34.2	33.8	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	16.9		
Florida.....	16.3	14.9	14.9	10.7	23.8	26.0	24.4	18.2	15.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.0		
East South Central.....	134.4	118.3	108.1	106.1	110.3	127.7	141.9	150.5	156.9	159.8	154.4	151.5	129.7	75.7		
Kentucky.....	39.3	36.3	34.4	34.9	37.2	42.9	44.6	49.2	53.9	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	17.8		
Tennessee.....	49.8	43.3	39.1	37.4	37.7	42.1	48.7	52.1	54.9	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	27.3		
Alabama.....	26.6	23.9	23.1	22.6	24.6	29.0	31.3	31.7	30.3	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	17.9		
Mississippi.....	18.7	14.8	11.5	10.2	10.8	13.7	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	12.7		
West South Central.....	97.6	77.6	64.4	60.0	62.1	71.8	79.0	83.8	93.5	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	57.2		
Arkansas.....	21.1	15.4	12.1	10.4	10.7	13.3	15.1	15.3	18.3	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.6		
Louisiana.....	27.4	19.8	16.7	15.5	16.2	19.2	22.0	22.4	23.1	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	16.3		
Oklahoma.....	17.8	13.9	11.5	10.5	10.9	12.2	12.4	13.1	14.9	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	11.6		
Texas.....	34.3	28.5	24.1	23.6	24.3	27.1	29.5	33.0	37.2	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	15.7		
Mountain.....	48.4	32.9	28.1	18.2	20.0	21.5	23.7	25.7	33.3	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	30.7		
Montana.....	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	5.9		
Idaho.....	9.4	6.7	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.8	6.7	9.7	11.8	7.9	7.9		
Wyoming.....	3.2	1.8	1.0	.7	.6	.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	3.1	8.9	3.7	2.2	1.4		
Colorado.....	6.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.5	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	2.9		
New Mexico.....	5.4	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	2.7		
Arizona.....	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.8	6.0	3.3		
Utah.....	8.0	4.9	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.0	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	4.9		
Nevada.....	3.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	1.7		
Pacific.....	251.8	230.5	169.3	132.6	130.6	139.6	182.1	158.0	185.2	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	213.2		
Washington.....	56.3	46.2	36.1	26.5	24.9	23.9	23.0	18.2	23.7	33.9	47.6	63.4	66.1	47.7		
Oregon.....	32.8	27.3	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.4	15.8	11.8	13.0	22.0	32.5	42.3	43.9	33.3		
California.....	162.7	137.0	112.6	91.7	92.6	90.3	113.3	128.0	140.5	173.1	190.5	183.8	161.3	132.2		

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 882). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover¹

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation ²												
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.8
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.0
1955	3.0											
Quit												
1948	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.7
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9
1955	1.0											
Discharge												
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2											
Layoff												
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
1955	1.6											
Miscellaneous, including military												
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2
1955	.3											
Total accession												
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.7
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1953	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5
1955	3.5											

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	3.5	2.5
Durable goods ¹	3.1	3.1	1.0	.8	.2	.2	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	3.9	2.8
Nondurable goods ¹	2.9	2.8	1.1	.9	.2	.1	1.4	1.6	.3	.1	2.7	2.0
Ordnance and accessories	(4)	2.4	(4)	.6	(4)	.1	(4)	1.5	(4)	.1	(4)	1.6
Food and kindred products	4.5	4.8	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.2	3.6	.3	.1	3.3	2.1
Meat products	5.6	5.2	.7	.6	.2	.2	4.4	4.2	.3	.1	4.1	3.4
Grain-mill products	1.9	2.6	.8	.7	.1	.5	.9	1.2	.1	.1	2.1	1.6
Bakery products	4.2	3.3	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	2.5	1.8	.1	.1	1.6	1.3
Beverages	4.4	2.9	.4	.3	(4)	(4)	3.7	2.5	.2	.1	4.0	1.4
Malt liquors	3.8	1.7	1.3	.9	.1	.1	2.2	.6	.2	.1	1.4	.6
Tobacco manufactures	3.1	1.1	1.0	.9	.1	.1	1.9	(4)	(4)	.1	1.5	.7
Cigarettes	4.7	2.3	1.8	1.0	.1	.1	2.6	1.2	.2	.1	1.4	.6
Cigars	1.7	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.8	(4)	.3	.2	1.1	.4
Tobacco and snuff	2.1	3.0	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.5	.3	.1	2.6	2.3
Textile-mill products	3.6	2.3	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	2.0	.7	.1	.1	2.9	3.0
Yarn and thread mills	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.9	.3	.1	2.8	2.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	.6	.7	.2	.1	2.7	2.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	5.5	5.0	1.1	.7	.2	.2	3.9	4.0	.4	.1	4.9	4.2
Woolen and worsted	3.9	3.4	1.3	1.3	.1	.1	1.9	1.9	.5	.1	2.7	1.7
Knitting mills	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	1.6	.9	.1	.1	2.1	1.2
Full-fashioned hosiery	4.2	2.8	.9	1.3	.2	.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	.2	2.5	2.3
Seamless hosiery	4.3	3.2	1.6	1.5	.1	.1	2.5	1.7	.1	(4)	3.2	1.2
Knit underwear	3.2	3.3	.8	1.0	.6	.4	1.6	1.7	.2	.2	2.0	2.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.6	2.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.4	1.5	.4	.3	1.8	1.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.7	.1	.1	.9	1.0	.1	.1	3.6	3.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.1	.1	.1	.6	.7	.2	.2	4.1	7.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.6	3.1	2.2	1.8	.1	.1	1.2	1.2	.1	(4)	3.8	1.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.2	6.0	1.1	1.4	.3	.3	2.4	4.1	.3	.3	4.1	2.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	9.9	15.7	1.7	1.8	.3	.5	7.7	13.1	.3	.2	5.3	2.8
Lodging camps and contractors	3.3	4.6	1.2	1.5	.4	.2	1.5	2.8	.2	.2	3.9	2.1
Sawmills and planing mills	2.0	1.7	.7	1.0	.1	.1	.8	.4	.4	.2	2.6	1.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.8	3.0	1.3	.9	.3	.3	2.0	1.6	.2	.1	3.4	2.4
Furniture and fixtures	4.2	3.3	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	2.3	1.8	.2	.1	3.4	2.4
Household furniture	2.9	2.4	1.2	.8	.3	.2	1.1	1.2	.4	.2	3.3	2.3
Other furniture and fixtures	2.3	2.3	.9	.9	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.3	.2	2.1	1.3
Paper and allied products	1.6	1.5	.6	.6	.1	.1	.6	.6	.2	.2	1.3	1.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	3.6	2.7	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	1.7	.9	.3	.2	2.0	1.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	1.4	1.1	.6	.4	.1	.1	.5	.4	.2	.1	2.0	1.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	1.7	.8	.6	.1	.1	.6	.8	.3	.2	1.4	1.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.0	.8	.3	.3	.1	(4)	.4	.3	.2	.1	1.4	1.0
Industrial organic chemicals	.8	.9	.2	.2	(4)	(4)	.4	.5	.2	.1	1.2	.7
Synthetic fibers	1.2	1.3	.8	.5	(4)	(4)	.2	.5	.1	.2	1.0	.7
Drugs and medicines	1.8	1.3	.8	.4	.2	.1	.5	.7	.2	.1	1.6	1.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.0	1.4	.3	.3	(4)	(4)	.5	.8	.2	.2	.7	.4
Products of petroleum and coal	.7	.7	.2	.2	(4)	(4)	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
Petroleum refining	2.1	1.7	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.0	.8	.2	.2	2.8	2.4
Rubber products	1.5	1.1	.7	.5	.1	.1	.6	.4	.2	.2	2.4	2.0
Tires and inner tubes	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	.1	.1	1.2	.6	.2	.1	2.2	1.8
Rubber footwear	2.5	2.2	.8	.6	.2	.1	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	3.4	2.8
Other rubber products	2.6	2.9	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	.7	1.4	.2	.1	3.7	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.3	2.1	.6	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.3	.2	.1	1.5	1.9
Leather	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	.2	.2	.8	1.4	.2	.1	4.0	3.5
Footwear (except rubber)	2.3	2.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.4	.3	.2	3.0	1.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.1	2.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	2.3	1.8	.4	.2	3.8	1.9
Glass and glass products	1.2	1.2	.5	.5	.1	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.9	.8
Cement, hydraulic	2.2	3.3	.8	.8	.2	.1	1.0	2.1	.1	.3	3.2	2.5
Structural clay products	2.7	2.4	1.0	.6	.1	.2	1.4	1.4	.2	(4)	2.1	1.2
Pottery and related products	2.0	2.0	.6	.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	3.9	2.6
Primary metal industries	1.3	1.4	.5	.4	.1	.1	.4	.7	.4	.2	3.6	1.8
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	2.5	2.4	1.0	.7	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	4.7	4.1
Iron and steel foundries	2.6	2.5	1.2	.8	.4	.4	.8	1.2	.2	.2	5.1	4.2
Gray-iron foundries	2.5	2.2	1.1	.8	.4	.4	.8	.8	.3	.1	5.2	4.5
Malleable-iron foundries	2.5	2.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	4.0	3.8
Steel foundries	Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:											
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	1.5	1.0	.8	.5	.2	.1	.4	.2	.2	.3	1.5	1.1
Copper, lead, and zinc	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:											
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	.8	1.0	.4	.3	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.2	1.9	.9
Copper	3.3	4.0	.9	1.2	.2	.3	1.9	2.2	.2	.2	3.6	3.7
Nonferrous foundries	Other primary metal industries:											
Other primary metal industries	2.4	2.5	.7	.7	.2	.1	.8	1.6	.7	.2	3.7	4.2
Iron and steel forgings												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.9	3.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.3	3.7	3.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	3.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	1.6	1.1	.2	.1	3.9	3.3
Cutlery and edge tools	4.9	2.0	.6	.8	.3	.2	3.8	.9	.1	(²)	1.6	1.3
Handtools	3.0	1.5	.7	.5	.1	.1	1.7	.8	.4	.1	3.4	2.8
Hardware	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.4	.5	.3	.7	1.3	.3	.2	5.1	4.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.9	4.8	1.1	1.0	.3	.4	2.3	3.1	.2	.3	4.1	2.0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	.5	.6	.5	.9	.2	.1	2.9	2.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.0	6.4	1.0	.9	.1	.3	3.7	4.8	.1	.5	5.1	1.9
Fabricated structural metal products	3.1	3.8	.7	.6	.2	.1	2.1	2.9	.3	.1	2.7	1.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.1	4.1	1.1	.8	.2	.1	2.6	2.7	.3	.4	5.3	4.3
Machinery (except electrical)	2.3	2.2	.7	.6	.2	.1	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	2.9	2.1
Engines and turbines	2.2	1.7	1.0	.8	.1	.1	.9	.6	.2	.2	2.8	2.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	1.4	1.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.4	4.5	4.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.2	1.8	.8	.6	.2	.1	.9	.8	.2	.2	4.2	2.0
Metalworking machinery	2.6	2.2	.7	.6	.1	.2	1.6	1.1	.3	.3	2.2	1.5
Machine tools	2.6	1.8	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.8	.7	.3	.4	1.5	1.4
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.2	2.1	.6	.5	.2	.6	1.1	.9	.3	.1	1.7	1.2
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	3.4	1.1	.8	.2	.1	1.6	2.4	.2	.1	4.3	2.3
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.0	1.5	.7	.6	.1	.1	.8	.6	.2	.2	2.1	1.6
General industrial machinery	2.7	2.5	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.8	1.5	.2	.2	1.9	1.5
Office and store machines and devices	1.6	1.2	1.0	.7	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	3.2	2.1
Service-industry and household machines	2.1	5.0	.9	.6	.3	.1	.9	4.0	.2	.3	4.4	2.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.9	1.8	.7	.5	.2	.2	1.7	.7	.4	.3	2.2	2.0
Electrical machinery	2.9	2.6	1.0	.9	.2	.1	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	2.8	2.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.3	1.7	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.3	.8	.2	.3	1.7	1.7
Communication equipment	(³)	2.5	(³)	1.1	(³)	.2	(³)	1.3	(³)	.1	(³)	2.1
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.9	3.1	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	2.1	1.5	.2	.1	2.7	2.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(³)	1.2	(³)	.6	(³)	.1	(³)	.3	(³)	.2	(³)	1.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.1	4.4	.7	.7	.1	.2	2.2	3.2	.1	.3	4.0	2.4
Transportation equipment	3.7	3.4	1.2	.9	.2	.2	1.9	1.9	.5	.4	5.4	4.6
Automobiles	3.9	3.0	1.4	1.0	.3	.2	1.5	1.2	.7	.5	6.8	6.1
Aircraft and parts	(³)	1.7	(³)	.8	(³)	.1	(³)	.6	(³)	.2	(³)	1.9
Aircraft	1.9	1.6	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.8	2.0
Aircraft engines and parts	2.3	1.8	.9	.6	.1	.1	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	1.8	1.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	(³)	3.6	(³)	.5	(³)	.1	(³)	2.5	(³)	.5	(³)	.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.9	2.1	1.0	.8	.2	.2	3.5	1.0	.2	.1	1.8	1.9
Ship and boat building and repairing	11.5	14.9	1.2	1.6	.4	.4	9.7	12.7	.3	.2	12.2	9.7
Railroad equipment	(³)	3.5	(³)	.8	(³)	.3	(³)	6.8	(³)	.5	(³)	10.6
Locomotives and parts	(³)	3.3	(³)	.3	(³)	.1	(³)	2.0	(³)	.8	(³)	7.2
Railroad and street cars	(³)	10.5	(³)	1.0	(³)	.4	(³)	8.6	(³)	.4	(³)	11.9
Other transportation equipment	2.6	13.6	.7	.3	.1	(³)	1.5	13.2	.4	.1	17.8	.7
Instruments and related products	2.8	1.5	.7	.5	.1	(³)	1.8	.7	.2	.1	2.5	1.5
Photographic apparatus	(³)	.5	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	.1	(³)	.9
Watches and clocks	1.6	3.6	.6	.7	.1	(³)	.7	2.7	.2	.3	3.8	1.7
Professional and scientific instruments	2.9	1.4	.7	.6	.1	.1	1.8	.5	.2	.2	2.6	1.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.9	5.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	3.6	.2	.3	6.0	2.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	.3	.1	1.2	.7	.1	.2	2.4	1.9
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	3.6	2.7	2.5	1.4	.2	.3	.5	.8	.3	.2	3.7	3.4
Iron mining	1.2	2.5	.4	.2	.1	(³)	.4	2.0	.4	.2	1.1	.6
Copper mining	4.3	2.4	2.9	1.7	.3	.2	.6	.1	.5	.3	4.6	5.9
Lead and zinc mining	1.1	1.9	.7	1.0	(³)	.1	.1	.4	.2	.4	2.1	2.0
Anthracite mining	1.7	1.2	.5	.6	(³)	(³)	.8	.5	.3	.1	1.3	1.1
Bituminous-coal mining	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.1	(³)	1.0	.4	.2	.1	1.5	1.4
Communication:												
Telephone	(³)	1.2	(³)	.9	(³)	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	.1	(³)	1.0
Telegraph	(³)	1.4	(³)	.8	(³)	(³)	(³)	.3	(³)	.2	(³)	1.1

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Data are not available.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

⁶ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal									Coal								
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$81.65	43.9	\$1.86	\$80.34	43.9	\$1.83	\$85.73	45.6	\$1.88	\$81.60	42.5	\$1.92	\$71.19	31.5	\$2.26	\$78.09	34.1	\$2.29
1953: Average	88.54	43.4	2.04	90.74	42.4	2.14	91.60	45.8	2.00	80.05	41.7	1.92	72.91	29.4	2.48	85.81	34.4	2.48
1954: January	92.00	43.6	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	99.22	46.8	2.12	84.32	42.8	1.97	70.93	28.6	2.48	82.84	33.2	2.48
February	85.49	41.7	2.05	86.03	40.2	2.14	88.56	43.2	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	74.84	29.7	2.52	79.04	32.0	2.47
March	82.62	40.5	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14	83.22	41.2	2.02	73.10	39.3	1.86	63.74	25.6	2.49	73.06	29.7	2.47
April	81.19	39.8	2.04	76.74	36.3	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.24	39.6	1.90	64.45	26.2	2.46	71.67	28.9	2.48
May	82.00	40.0	2.05	77.80	36.7	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.75	40.3	1.88	62.74	25.4	2.47	76.32	30.9	2.47
June	83.84	40.7	2.06	81.32	38.0	2.14	87.34	42.4	2.06	74.07	39.4	1.88	66.20	26.5	2.65	83.00	33.2	2.50
July	83.63	40.4	2.07	83.62	38.1	2.20	83.03	40.5	2.05	74.19	40.1	1.85	73.58	29.2	2.52	75.39	30.4	2.48
August	83.85	40.9	2.06	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.22	41.9	2.01	75.20	40.0	1.88	82.50	33.0	2.50	82.09	33.1	2.48
September	84.03	40.4	2.06	80.81	36.4	2.22	87.54	42.7	2.05	74.03	39.8	1.86	56.88	23.6	2.41	81.17	32.6	2.49
October	83.62	40.2	2.08	80.30	36.5	2.20	86.94	42.0	2.07	75.30	40.7	1.85	66.27	24.1	2.53	87.54	35.3	2.48
November	85.06	40.7	2.09	78.94	35.4	2.23	90.25	43.6	2.07	80.55	42.4	1.90	85.26	33.7	2.53	88.29	35.6	2.48
December	87.78	41.8	2.10	81.92	36.9	2.22	91.10	43.8	2.08	83.96	43.5	1.93	89.86	35.1	2.56	92.01	37.1	2.48
1955: January	90.73	43.0	2.11	85.75	38.8	2.21	97.02	45.2	2.10	82.88	42.6	1.95	76.56	31.9	2.40	92.26	37.2	2.48
Mining—Continued																		
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$85.90	41.1	\$2.09	\$71.10	45.0	\$1.88	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$86.72	41.1	\$2.11	\$80.26	41.8	\$1.92	\$91.35	40.6	\$2.25
1953: Average	90.39	40.9	2.21	75.99	44.7	1.70	91.61	37.7	2.43	90.27	40.8	2.24	85.29	41.2	2.07	93.85	39.6	2.37
1954: January	92.80	40.7	2.28	70.60	41.0	1.73	87.12	34.8	2.54	83.68	36.0	2.33	71.69	34.3	2.09	91.02	37.0	2.46
February	91.06	40.3	2.29	73.79	42.9	1.72	92.85	36.7	2.53	91.14	39.5	2.29	81.37	39.5	2.06	97.30	40.0	2.43
March	90.48	40.3	2.28	74.22	42.9	1.73	93.24	37.0	2.52	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.96	39.5	2.05	95.92	39.8	2.41
April	90.48	40.2	2.25	75.06	43.4	1.73	92.87	37.0	2.51	89.60	39.3	2.26	82.53	39.3	2.10	94.71	39.3	2.43
May	94.58	41.3	2.29	77.88	44.8	1.75	94.50	37.6	2.82	93.79	40.6	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	97.93	40.3	2.43
June	90.63	40.1	2.26	78.68	44.9	1.75	95.63	38.1	2.81	96.14	41.8	2.30	91.81	42.7	2.18	100.28	41.1	2.44
July	92.07	40.6	2.28	80.46	45.2	1.78	95.63	38.1	2.81	97.29	42.3	2.30	95.26	43.9	2.17	99.19	40.9	2.43
August	93.98	41.4	2.27	79.83	45.1	1.77	95.28	38.9	2.81	97.44	43.0	2.29	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.77	41.3	2.44
September	93.02	40.8	2.28	79.67	44.7	1.78	95.84	38.8	2.85	92.97	39.9	2.33	88.75	40.9	2.17	96.33	39.0	2.47
October	90.85	40.2	2.26	79.92	44.9	1.78	95.74	37.4	2.86	94.13	40.4	2.33	86.62	40.1	2.16	100.53	40.7	2.47
November	90.85	40.2	2.26	78.80	44.4	1.77	94.32	36.7	2.87	94.30	40.3	2.34	88.94	40.8	2.18	98.55	39.9	2.47
December	90.68	40.3	2.25	76.38	43.4	1.76	94.54	36.5	2.89	89.47	38.4	2.33	80.51	37.8	2.13	96.08	38.9	2.47
1955: January	96.09	42.0	2.30	74.45	42.3	1.76	91.95	35.5	2.89	86.16	37.3	2.31	77.28	36.8	2.10	91.74	37.6	2.44
Building construction																		
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$88.01	38.1	\$2.31	\$82.78	38.8	\$2.15	\$91.99	37.7	\$2.44	\$94.92	38.9	\$2.44	\$82.72	35.2	\$2.35	\$110.30	40.7	\$2.71
1953: Average	91.76	37.8	2.48	87.73	37.8	2.34	\$95.08	36.7	2.59	98.30	38.1	2.58	87.10	34.7	2.51	111.61	39.3	2.84
1954: January	87.48	33.9	2.59	82.13	33.8	2.43	91.80	34.0	2.70	90.06	37.3	2.68	82.26	31.8	2.59	111.07	38.3	2.90
February	93.24	38.0	2.59	88.94	36.8	2.45	96.30	33.8	2.69	101.30	37.8	2.69	87.28	33.7	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
March	94.29	38.4	2.59	90.41	36.9	2.45	97.11	36.1	2.69	101.68	37.8	2.69	88.58	34.2	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
April	94.17	38.5	2.58	90.55	36.7	2.44	97.28	36.3	2.69	101.41	37.7	2.69	89.27	34.6	2.58	110.96	38.4	2.89
May	94.69	38.7	2.58	90.67	36.6	2.46	98.16	36.7	2.68	101.95	37.9	2.69	89.78	34.8	2.58	113.59	38.9	2.92
June	95.72	37.1	2.58	90.04	36.9	2.44	99.70	37.2	2.69	103.41	38.5	2.70	92.04	35.4	2.60	113.39	39.1	2.90
July	95.30	36.9	2.58	90.65	36.7	2.44	99.80	37.1	2.69	103.14	38.2	2.70	92.39	35.4	2.61	112.40	38.1	2.95
August	96.30	37.0	2.60	91.81	36.9	2.48	99.90	37.0	2.70	103.53	38.2	2.71	92.81	35.1	2.63	113.88	39.0	2.92
September	94.32	36.0	2.62	89.00	35.6	2.50	98.10	36.2	2.71	102.92	37.7	2.73	92.57	34.8	2.66	110.08	37.7	2.92
October	96.36	36.6	2.63	91.62	36.5	2.51	99.46	36.7	2.71	103.63	38.1	2.73	92.75	35.0	2.65	115.05	39.0	2.95
November	94.15	35.8	2.63	89.61	35.7	2.51	97.65	35.9	2.72	100.10	38.8	2.72	90.37	34.1	2.65	112.18	37.9	2.92
December	95.49	36.0	2.65	90.83	35.9	2.53	98.55	36.1	2.73	107.30	38.7	2.77	91.12	34.0	2.68	113.30	38.8	2.92
1955: January	99.28	35.2	2.85	88.30	34.9	2.53	98.37	35.9	2.73	104.58	37.9	2.77	86.98	32.7	2.69	113.00	38.7	2.92
Special-trade contractors—Con.																		
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods *			Nondurable goods *			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$88.43	37.0	\$2.39	\$87.97	40.7	\$1.67	\$73.46	41.5	\$1.77	\$80.98	39.6	\$1.54	\$77.47	42.8	\$1.81	\$93.23	41.6	\$1.53
1953: Average	91.04	35.7	2.55	71.66	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	83.60	39.5	1.81	77.90	41.0	1.93	96.83	41.2	1.81
1954: January	83.21	31.4	2.65	70.92	36.4	1.80	76.50	40.1	1.91	83.63	38.5	1.85	77.60	40.0	1.94	88.71	40.9	1.68
February	90.80	34.8	2.65	71.28	36.6	1.80	78.28	40.2	1.90	84.02	38.8	1.85	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.64	40.5	1.67
March	91.87	34.8	2.64	70.71	36.8	1.79	78.00	40.0	1.90	84.02	38.8	1.85	78.40	40.0	1.96	87.64	40.5	1.67
April	90.10	34.4	2.65	70.39	36.0	1.80	75.43	39.7	1.94	82.87	38.1	1.84	78.21	39.7	1.97	87.54	40.2	1.68
May	94.68	36.0	2.63	71.18	39.3	1.81	78.21	39.9	1.91	83.91	38.5	1.86	78.80	40.0	1.97	88.54	40.8	1.68
June	95.89	36.6	2.62	71.68	39.4	1.81	76.40	40.0	1.91	84.57	38.9	1.86	79.40	40.1	1.98	90.55	41.4	1.68
July	95.15	36.7	2.62	70.92	39.4	1.80	75.83	39.7	1.91	84.74	39.0	1.86	79.80	40.1	1.99	89.72	41.5	1.68
August	96.10	36.4	2.64	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.59	40.1	1.91	84.68	39.2	1.85	80.20	40.1	2.00	87.87	41.2	1.64
September	94.08	35.5	2.65	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	85.24	39.3	1.86	80.60	40.1	2.01	88.48	41.5	1.67
October	94.87	35.8	2.65	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.97	40.4	1.93	85.07	39.2	1.86	81.41	40.5	2.01	88.30	40.9	1.67
November	93.80	35.2	2.65	70.93	39.0	1.83	76.15	41.1	1.96	85.97	39.5	1.87	80.80	40.7	2.02	87.54	40.8	1.68
December	91.77	34.6	2.66	74.12	40.5	1.83	80.15	41.1	1.96	86.30	39.0	1.87	88.21	40.7	2.02	79.79	41.4	1.71
1955: January	99.38	33.0	2.69	73.97	40.2	1.84	80.16	40.9	1.96	86.02	39.2	1.88	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.58	40.8	1.71

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products ¹			Meatpacking, whole- sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ¹			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and less		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$70.30	41.6	\$1.69	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$69.72	42.0	\$1.66	\$63.90	44.0	\$1.45	\$66.41	45.8	\$1.45	\$64.09	43.6	\$1.47
1953: Average	74.57	41.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	68.00	43.9	1.55	69.77	45.9	1.52	68.53	43.1	1.59
1954: January	78.78	41.8	1.85	80.60	42.2	1.91	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.29	43.1	1.61	70.84	45.2	1.55	69.64	41.7	1.67
February	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.22	39.8	1.89	73.35	40.3	1.82	69.71	43.3	1.61	70.20	45.0	1.56	71.40	42.8	1.66
March	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.81	39.9	1.90	72.44	39.8	1.82	69.12	43.2	1.60	70.04	44.9	1.56	70.72	42.6	1.66
April	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.86	39.4	1.90	73.03	40.4	1.83	68.83	43.3	1.59	70.51	45.2	1.56	70.28	42.4	1.66
May	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.97	40.3	1.91	76.36	41.8	1.84	69.01	43.4	1.59	71.75	45.7	1.57	69.65	42.2	1.68
June	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	76.41	41.3	1.85	71.36	44.6	1.60	73.08	47.2	1.59	72.14	43.9	1.67
July	77.98	41.7	1.87	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.83	42.3	1.84	71.81	44.6	1.61	74.08	46.3	1.60	74.26	44.2	1.69
August	76.07	40.9	1.86	78.91	41.1	1.92	78.96	41.6	1.85	69.58	43.2	1.61	71.42	45.2	1.58	70.81	42.4	1.67
September	77.87	41.2	1.89	81.14	41.4	1.96	76.78	41.8	1.85	71.07	43.6	1.63	74.54	46.3	1.61	73.84	43.1	1.69
October	78.02	41.8	1.88	81.71	41.9	1.95	76.30	40.8	1.87	70.47	43.5	1.62	70.31	44.5	1.58	71.74	42.7	1.69
November	83.03	42.8	1.94	83.25	43.1	2.01	79.80	42.0	1.90	68.26	42.4	1.61	70.44	44.3	1.60	70.47	41.7	1.69
December	81.75	42.8	1.91	85.10	43.2	1.97	79.00	41.8	1.89	69.34	42.8	1.62	70.44	44.3	1.59	71.40	42.0	1.70
1955: January	79.84	41.8	1.91	83.30	42.5	1.96	78.28	41.2	1.90	70.58	43.3	1.63	72.61	45.1	1.61	70.89	41.7	1.70
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Canning and preserving ¹			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ¹			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$51.88	39.3	\$1.32	\$45.87	31.0	\$1.47	\$54.12	41.0	\$1.32	\$60.15	44.9	\$1.54	\$71.71	45.1	\$1.59	\$67.62	46.0	\$1.47
1953: Average	53.19	39.1	1.36	45.00	29.8	1.51	55.76	40.7	1.37	71.88	44.1	1.63	75.68	44.5	1.70	69.30	43.1	1.66
1954: January	55.04	37.7	1.46	46.33	30.5	1.65	57.87	39.7	1.45	73.81	44.2	1.67	79.73	45.3	1.76	71.10	45.0	1.88
February	54.38	37.5	1.45	42.41	27.9	1.52	57.67	39.5	1.46	72.65	43.8	1.67	77.08	44.3	1.74	69.52	44.0	1.68
March	53.95	38.7	1.47	41.27	28.8	1.54	57.13	38.6	1.48	71.38	43.0	1.66	76.36	42.9	1.71	70.26	44.2	1.69
April	52.85	38.2	1.46	42.63	27.6	1.55	55.63	38.1	1.46	71.94	43.6	1.65	74.70	44.2	1.69	70.47	44.6	1.68
May	54.72	38.0	1.44	45.63	29.7	1.57	57.31	39.8	1.44	73.87	44.2	1.66	76.39	43.9	1.74	70.53	45.8	1.55
June	53.27	38.6	1.38	44.87	31.6	1.42	56.70	40.5	1.40	76.32	45.7	1.67	78.23	44.7	1.75	74.10	47.6	1.55
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	55.36	36.6	1.54	54.94	40.1	1.37	76.73	45.4	1.69	81.35	45.7	1.78	72.85	46.4	1.57
August	55.96	40.5	1.38	45.60	30.4	1.50	57.82	41.5	1.39	74.42	44.3	1.68	79.87	44.7	1.78	72.05	45.6	1.68
September	56.30	40.8	1.38	46.66	30.7	1.52	56.38	42.0	1.39	77.92	45.3	1.72	84.64	46.0	1.84	73.92	48.2	1.60
October	52.90	38.4	1.38	38.09	27.4	1.39	55.60	40.0	1.39	75.31	44.3	1.70	82.45	45.3	1.82	72.19	45.4	1.59
November	51.61	36.5	1.41	48.64	29.3	1.66	53.27	38.6	1.38	75.60	43.7	1.73	84.73	45.8	1.85	71.44	44.1	1.62
December	55.39	38.2	1.45	54.28	32.7	1.66	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.48	43.3	1.72	80.55	44.5	1.81	71.72	44.0	1.63
1955: January	54.98	37.4	1.47	44.62	28.6	1.56	58.21	39.6	1.47	75.26	43.5	1.73	82.63	45.4	1.82	70.47	43.5	1.62
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products ¹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ¹			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$63.38	41.7	\$1.52	\$56.17	41.3	\$1.36	\$64.41	42.1	\$1.53	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$65.94	42.0	\$1.57
1953: Average	64.84	41.2	1.57	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.92	41.2	1.43	71.18	43.4	1.64	74.94	42.1	1.75	69.80	42.3	1.66
1954: January	66.10	40.8	1.62	67.49	40.9	1.65	60.20	40.4	1.49	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.78	40.1	1.84	78.85	44.9	1.78
February	66.42	41.0	1.62	67.65	41.0	1.65	61.09	41.0	1.49	73.81	41.2	1.73	72.51	39.5	1.84	75.78	42.1	1.80
March	66.80	40.8	1.63	67.49	40.9	1.65	61.98	41.3	1.53	78.79	42.9	1.79	82.53	43.9	1.88	79.30	38.0	1.80
April	67.08	40.9	1.64	68.39	41.2	1.66	60.83	39.5	1.54	68.99	39.2	1.76	72.31	39.3	1.84	66.97	37.0	1.81
May	67.85	41.0	1.65	69.14	41.4	1.67	60.68	39.4	1.54	72.92	41.2	1.77	77.33	41.8	1.85	71.38	40.1	1.78
June	68.31	41.4	1.65	69.72	41.5	1.68	63.24	40.8	1.55	72.63	41.5	1.78	76.86	42.0	1.83	70.88	40.5	1.75
July	68.64	41.1	1.67	70.21	41.5	1.70	61.75	40.1	1.54	72.57	41.0	1.77	77.15	41.7	1.85	70.80	40.0	1.77
August	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.04	41.2	1.70	60.78	39.2	1.56	71.75	41.0	1.78	78.62	41.1	1.84	72.16	41.0	1.76
September	68.88	41.0	1.68	70.62	41.3	1.71	62.40	40.8	1.56	72.78	41.1	1.77	77.00	41.4	1.86	71.28	40.5	1.78
October	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.93	39.7	1.56	68.08	41.5	1.64	74.03	39.8	1.86	67.78	42.9	1.58
November	68.21	40.6	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.00	39.1	1.56	78.16	40.1	1.66	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.02	40.7	1.61
December	69.12	40.9	1.69	70.62	41.3	1.71	61.39	39.1	1.57	73.78	40.6	1.55	74.96	40.3	1.86	75.14	40.1	1.63
1955: January	68.11	40.3	1.69	69.83	40.6	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	74.03	42.3	1.75	73.10	39.5	1.86	81.27	44.9	1.81
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Confectionery and related products ¹			Confectionery			Beverages ¹			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$52.27	39.9	\$1.31	\$50.67	39.9	\$1.27	\$71.14	41.6	\$1.71	\$55.73	43.2	\$1.29	\$82.20	41.1	\$2.00	\$70.88	39.6	\$1.79
1953: Average	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	76.04	41.1	1.85	60.49	42.8	1.42	89.79	41.0	2.19	71.42	38.4	1.88
1954: January	54.60	39.6	1.40	52.65	39.0	1.35	75.96	39.3	1.91	58.81	39.8	1.47	85.40	39.7	2.28	73.84	38.4	1.91
February	54.16	39.4	1.40	53.06	39.1	1.35	78.80	40.3	1.92	62.96	41.0	1.48	86.22	40.0	2.34	75.54	38.5	1.92
March	55.52	39.1	1.42	53.26	38.9	1.37	77.79	40.1	1.94	60.68	41.0	1.48	91.37	39.9	2.39	73.73	38.6	1.91
April	55.34	38.7	1.43	53.50	38.8	1.39	78.57	40.5	1.94	61.30	41.7	1.47	92.45	40.2	2.30	78.20	39.2	1.92
May	55.34	38.7	1.43	55.13	38.5	1.38	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.42	41.1	1.47	92.92	40.4	2.30	73.50	38.7	1.90
June	57.17	39.7	1.44	55.04	39.6	1.39	80.86	41.1	1.96	63.62	42.7	1.49	95.30	40.9	2.33	74.31	38.5	1.98
July	54.91	38.4	1.43	51.79	37.8	1.37	82.17	41.5	1.98	68.94	43.2	1.48	97.60	41.1	2.36	75.66	39.2	1.95
August	55.95	39.4	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.76	40.8	1.90	63.63	42.2	1.47	98.53	40.7	2.35	73.73	38.4	1.96
September	57.08	40.2	1.42	54.94	40.1	1.37	79.17	40.6	1.95	61.63	42.5	1.45	93.60	40.0	2.34	74.11	38.2	1.94
October	55.55	39.4	1.41	53.84	39.3	1.37	78.78	40.4	1.95	61.50	41.9	1.47	91.80	39.4	2.23	76.25	39.1	1.96
November	55.44	39.6	1.40	53.45	39.6	1.35	79.00	39.9	1.98	59.94	40.5	1.48	92.20	39.4	2.34	80.60	40.1	2.01
December	56.26	39.9	1.41	54.26	39.9	1.36	78.21	39.5	1.98	60.75	40.5	1.50	93.83	39.8	2.35	72.64	39.5	1.99
1955: January	57.31	39.8	1.44	55.18	39.7	1.37												

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures					
	Miscellaneous food products ²			Corn, strap, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$49.35	42.2	\$1.13	\$77.00	43.5	\$1.77	\$59.90	46.0	\$1.30	\$44.93	38.4	\$1.17	\$56.45	39.2	\$1.44
1953: Average.....	\$58.12	41.8	\$1.51	\$80.94	42.6	\$1.90	\$3.34	45.9	\$1.38	47.37	38.2	\$1.24	\$8.59	38.8	\$1.51
1954: January.....	66.20	41.9	1.58	81.95	41.6	1.97	65.04	45.8	1.42	45.97	36.2	1.27	58.40	37.2	1.57
February.....	66.36	42.0	1.58	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.18	45.5	1.41	46.31	35.9	1.29	54.91	35.2	1.56
March.....	65.36	41.9	1.56	81.02	42.2	1.92	64.30	45.6	1.41	47.52	36.0	1.32	56.66	36.1	1.57
April.....	65.16	41.8	1.57	79.49	41.4	1.92	65.42	45.4	1.41	49.01	36.3	1.35	60.96	35.1	1.60
May.....	65.78	41.9	1.57	82.84	42.7	1.94	65.71	45.6	1.41	49.98	37.3	1.34	61.60	35.8	1.60
June.....	65.31	41.6	1.57	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.18	45.2	1.43	51.71	35.3	1.35	65.53	40.7	1.61
July.....	65.10	42.1	1.57	84.74	42.8	1.98	67.45	47.5	1.42	51.54	37.9	1.35	67.32	41.3	1.63
August.....	66.99	42.4	1.58	90.29	45.6	1.98	66.46	46.8	1.42	49.67	38.5	1.29	68.30	41.9	1.63
September.....	66.94	42.1	1.59	84.97	42.7	1.99	66.27	45.7	1.45	48.86	39.4	1.24	66.91	41.3	1.62
October.....	67.68	42.3	1.60	86.96	43.7	1.99	65.86	44.8	1.47	49.72	40.1	1.24	66.99	41.1	1.63
November.....	68.26	42.4	1.61	85.73	43.3	1.98	65.85	45.1	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62
December.....	66.98	41.6	1.61	82.06	42.3	1.94	66.28	45.4	1.46	49.92	38.4	1.30	67.73	41.3	1.64
1955: January.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	81.87	42.2	1.94	65.12	44.6	1.46	50.32	37.7	1.34	66.33	40.2	1.65
Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products					
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ³		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$47.74	37.3	\$1.28	\$38.91	39.3	\$0.99	\$53.18	39.1	\$1.26	\$52.80	40.0	\$1.57	\$49.18	38.7	\$1.27
1953: Average.....	\$58.90	37.7	1.35	39.73	38.2	1.04	\$3.57	39.1	1.37	62.40	39.0	1.60	48.51	38.2	1.27
1954: January.....	60.18	36.1	1.39	37.63	35.5	1.06	50.80	37.4	1.38	58.78	37.2	1.58	44.13	35.3	1.25
February.....	60.92	36.9	1.38	38.63	34.8	1.11	52.06	38.0	1.37	60.74	38.2	1.59	44.78	35.8	1.25
March.....	49.76	35.8	1.35	41.54	35.2	1.18	51.68	38.0	1.36	60.04	38.0	1.56	45.14	36.4	1.24
April.....	51.80	37.0	1.40	44.53	36.2	1.23	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.09	37.0	1.67	43.96	35.4	1.24
May.....	53.02	37.6	1.41	45.14	36.4	1.24	51.10	37.3	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	45.00	36.0	1.25
June.....	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.00	37.9	1.24	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.03	40.9	1.59	45.50	36.4	1.25
July.....	51.97	36.6	1.42	42.12	35.1	1.20	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.51	43.1	1.52	45.88	37.0	1.24
August.....	55.10	38.8	1.43	37.80	36.4	1.04	52.36	38.5	1.36	62.78	41.3	1.52	46.88	37.5	1.25
September.....	55.63	39.1	1.43	38.21	39.8	1.06	52.50	38.6	1.36	60.61	39.1	1.55	46.75	37.1	1.26
October.....	54.53	38.4	1.42	39.96	41.2	1.07	53.31	39.2	1.36	58.08	35.5	1.55	47.09	37.6	1.25
November.....	53.20	37.2	1.43	34.17	33.8	1.02	54.66	39.9	1.37	66.25	35.6	1.58	48.13	38.5	1.25
December.....	54.20	37.9	1.43	39.89	37.7	1.05	55.07	40.2	1.37	60.28	39.4	1.57	49.00	39.2	1.25
1955: January.....	53.28	37.0	1.44	36.85	36.9	1.08	54.25	39.6	1.37	63.29	41.1	1.54	49.01	38.9	1.26
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued									Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber					
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			United States			North			South		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$49.79	38.6	\$1.29	\$51.99	38.8	\$1.34	\$49.79	38.6	\$1.29	\$55.28	38.1	\$1.45	\$48.78	38.7	\$1.29
1953: Average.....	49.53	39.0	1.27	52.80	39.4	1.34	51.00	39.3	1.30	55.37	39.7	1.42	49.78	39.2	1.27
1954: January.....	46.61	36.7	1.27	46.13	37.5	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	53.86	38.2	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25
February.....	46.30	36.8	1.27	46.03	37.9	1.32	48.78	37.8	1.29	54.14	38.4	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26
March.....	48.89	38.8	1.36	50.16	38.0	1.32	48.78	37.8	1.29	54.43	38.6	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26
April.....	45.47	35.8	1.27	48.73	37.2	1.31	47.36	37.0	1.28	53.44	37.9	1.41	46.06	36.8	1.25
May.....	47.37	37.3	1.27	48.97	37.4	1.32	47.34	36.7	1.29	53.72	38.1	1.41	45.86	36.4	1.26
June.....	47.63	37.5	1.27	49.63	37.6	1.32	47.49	37.1	1.28	54.53	38.4	1.42	46.13	36.9	1.25
July.....	48.01	37.8	1.27	49.52	37.8	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	54.14	38.4	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25
August.....	46.28	38.5	1.28	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.15	38.1	1.29	54.57	38.7	1.41	47.88	38.0	1.26
September.....	46.02	38.3	1.28	51.08	38.7	1.32	49.54	38.4	1.29	55.38	39.0	1.42	48.26	38.3	1.26
October.....	44.80	35.0	1.28	52.14	39.5	1.32	50.96	39.5	1.29	55.81	39.3	1.42	50.17	39.6	1.27
November.....	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.20	40.3	1.32	52.25	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.05	40.2	1.27
December.....	50.82	39.7	1.28	53.59	40.6	1.32	52.52	40.4	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	51.31	40.4	1.27
1955: January.....	51.21	39.7	1.29	52.80	40.0	1.32	51.47	39.9	1.29	57.37	40.4	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27
Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued									Woolen and worsted					
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁵			United States			North			South		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1953: Average.....	\$54.37	40.2	\$1.35	\$49.02	38.3	\$1.28	\$57.61	37.9	\$1.52	\$57.00	37.5	\$1.53	\$56.06	39.2	\$1.52
1953: Average.....	54.53	39.8	1.37	48.75	37.5	1.30	56.70	37.9	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.24	37.0	1.52
1954: January.....	54.21	39.0	1.39	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.95	37.3	1.50	58.78	37.6	1.51	55.65	37.1	1.50
February.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	48.84	37.0	1.32	57.75	38.3	1.50	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.37	38.5	1.49
March.....	54.65	39.6	1.38	48.71	36.9	1.32	57.83	38.3	1.51	58.53	38.5	1.54	57.07	38.3	1.49
April.....	53.30	39.1	1.38	48.92	36.8	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.49	59.35	38.4	1.47	56.84	37.2	1.49
May.....	54.65	39.4	1.38	47.65	36.1	1.32	58.12	38.5	1.51	54.87	36.1	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50
June.....	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.34	36.9	1.31	54.09	36.3	1.49	54.96	36.4	1.51	53.58	36.2	1.48
July.....	53.68	38.9	1.38	47.58	36.6	1.30	52.94	35.8	1.48	54.81	36.3	1.51	51.83	35.5	1.46
August.....	53.98	39.4	1.37	48.88	37.6	1.30	54.46	36.8	1.48	53.79	36.1	1.49	54.66	37.2	1.47
September.....	54.39	39.7	1.37	49.13	37.5	1.31	54.31	37.2	1.47	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.46	37.3	1.46
October.....	54.60	39.0	1.40	50.17	38.3	1.31	54.96	37.9	1.45	53.09	36.3	1.46	56.12	38.7	1.45
November.....	55.30	39.5	1.40	50.82	38.9	1.32	56.79	38.9	1.46	54.43	38.4	1.47	56.02	39.2	1.45
December.....	55.74	40.1	1.39	50.56	38.3	1.32	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.18	38.9	1.47	58.36	39.7	1.47
1955: January.....	55.32	39.8	1.39	49.24	37.3	1.32	56.98	38.5	1.48	55.06	37.2	1.48	57.87	39.1	1.48

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Textile-mill products—Continued																			
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ¹		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)					
	North			South																
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings		
1952: Average.....	\$43.62	38.6	\$1.13	\$39.33	37.1	\$1.06	\$49.14	39.0	\$1.26	\$45.55	38.6	\$1.18	\$62.58	42.0	\$1.46	\$62.18	42.0	\$1.45		
1953: Average.....	43.86	37.5	1.17	39.31	36.4	1.08	50.81	38.2	1.33	45.12	37.6	1.20	61.65	41.1	1.50	61.65	41.1	1.50		
1954: January.....	40.80	34.0	1.20	39.05	35.5	1.10	49.07	35.3	1.36	42.33	34.7	1.22	59.49	39.4	1.51	59.49	39.6	1.50		
February.....	42.72	35.6	1.30	39.71	36.1	1.10	50.82	36.3	1.40	43.06	35.6	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51		
March.....	43.32	36.1	1.30	39.32	35.6	1.11	50.46	35.5	1.39	43.44	35.9	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51		
April.....	39.63	33.3	1.19	37.74	34.0	1.11	49.90	35.9	1.39	41.97	34.4	1.22	59.55	39.9	1.50	59.55	39.8	1.49		
May.....	42.72	36.2	1.18	38.85	35.0	1.11	51.32	36.4	1.41	43.68	36.1	1.21	60.00	40.0	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49		
June.....	44.25	37.5	1.18	40.15	36.5	1.10	52.13	37.5	1.39	45.02	36.9	1.22	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.64	40.3	1.48		
July.....	44.46	38.0	1.17	41.29	37.2	1.11	52.72	38.2	1.38	45.13	37.3	1.21	61.16	40.5	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50		
August.....	43.52	37.2	1.17	41.10	36.7	1.12	53.65	38.6	1.39	45.26	37.1	1.22	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50		
September.....	44.72	37.9	1.18	43.39	38.4	1.13	53.38	38.4	1.39	45.74	37.8	1.23	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.55	41.7	1.50		
October.....	44.25	37.5	1.18	43.78	38.4	1.13	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.49	37.8	1.23	65.18	42.6	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.52		
November.....	43.44	36.5	1.19	42.83	37.9	1.13	52.36	37.4	1.40	45.13	37.3	1.21	66.22	43.0	1.54	66.10	43.2	1.53		
December.....	43.20	36.0	1.20	41.86	36.4	1.15	50.74	36.5	1.39	44.53	36.5	1.22	64.14	42.2	1.52	64.02	42.4	1.51		
1955: January.....																				
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ²						Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ³			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1952: Average.....	\$58.39	41.2	\$1.40	\$65.74	39.6	\$1.66	\$53.20	37.2	\$1.43	\$60.00	40.6	\$1.48	\$67.70	40.3	\$1.68	\$57.07	38.3	\$1.49	\$61.83	38.9
1953: Average.....	70.58	40.8	1.73	68.08	39.7	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.04	41.3	1.72	61.83	38.9	1.50	61.65	41.1
1954: January.....	68.66	39.7	1.73	66.98	38.7	1.73	54.53	36.6	1.49	61.78	40.1	1.54	67.94	39.8	1.72	57.24	36.6	1.50	59.49	39.4
February.....	69.83	39.9	1.75	66.99	38.5	1.74	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.00	40.0	1.55	67.82	39.2	1.73	59.54	37.4	1.50	61.65	41.1
March.....	69.72	40.3	1.73	67.69	38.9	1.74	53.10	35.4	1.50	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.17	40.1	1.70	60.59	37.4	1.52	62.06	41.1
April.....	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.26	38.3	1.73	46.11	31.8	1.45	60.88	39.4	1.54	68.46	39.8	1.72	58.81	36.3	1.62	60.31	37.0
May.....	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.19	37.9	1.72	62.39	35.4	1.48	61.23	39.5	1.55	66.05	38.4	1.72	57.96	36.0	1.61	59.64	40.3
June.....	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.02	37.8	1.72	54.96	36.4	1.51	61.69	39.8	1.55	71.40	40.8	1.75	60.31	37.0	1.63	61.05	40.7
July.....	69.13	39.5	1.75	65.57	37.9	1.73	53.76	35.6	1.51	61.70	39.3	1.57	69.83	39.9	1.75	60.39	36.6	1.65	61.38	37.2
August.....	71.63	40.7	1.76	67.99	39.3	1.73	59.90	38.4	1.56	61.85	39.9	1.55	69.25	39.8	1.74	61.55	37.3	1.65	62.54	37.9
September.....	73.09	41.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	54.60	36.4	1.50	62.56	40.1	1.56	70.45	39.8	1.77	62.54	37.9	1.65	63.06	40.1
October.....	72.28	41.3	1.75	67.82	39.2	1.73	53.59	34.8	1.54	62.87	40.3	1.56	71.81	40.8	1.78	61.38	37.2	1.65	63.57	40.2
November.....	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.84	38.6	1.71	57.82	37.3	1.55	64.06	40.8	1.57	71.98	40.9	1.79	62.05	38.3	1.62	64.02	42.4
December.....	71.86	41.3	1.74	69.20	39.0	1.73	60.76	39.2	1.55	65.89	41.7	1.58	72.16	41.0	1.76	64.62	39.4	1.64	65.06	42.8
1955: January.....	72.51	41.2	1.76	69.77	40.1	1.74	55.80	37.2	1.50	64.94	41.1	1.58	70.70	40.4	1.75	62.54	37.9	1.65	66.10	43.2
Textile-mill products—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Paddings and upholstery filling			Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours			
1952: Average.....	\$64.17	41.4	\$1.55	\$51.24	42.7	\$1.20	\$75.68	44.2	\$1.71	\$53.06	39.6	\$1.34	\$47.58	36.6	\$1.30	\$52.15	35.0			
1953: Average.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	51.30	42.4	1.21	80.10	44.5	1.80	53.33	38.5	1.35	48.41	36.4	1.33	57.93	36.9			
1954: January.....	69.55	41.9	1.66	50.82	42.0	1.21	76.84	42.6	1.80	52.25	38.7	1.35	47.68	34.8	1.37	55.84	34.9			
February.....	65.61	39.7	1.65	49.79	41.1	1.21	79.53	43.7	1.82	53.18	39.1	1.36	49.46	36.1	1.37	57.96	36.0			
March.....	67.65	40.1	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	77.29	42.7	1.81	53.84	39.3	1.37	49.59	36.2	1.37	57.32	35.6			
April.....	66.66	40.4	1.65	50.02	41.0	1.22	76.93	42.5	1.81	51.41	37.8	1.36	45.62	34.3	1.33	52.64	32.9			
May.....	60.14	41.4	1.67	51.73	42.4	1.22	77.59	42.4	1.83	52.20	38.1	1.37	46.07	34.9	1.32	52.97	32.9			
June.....	64.71	39.7	1.63	51.29	41.7	1.23	79.61	43.5	1.83	52.06	38.0	1.37	46.55	35.0	1.33	55.08	34.0			
July.....	67.60	40.0	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	74.03	40.9	1.81	53.88	39.6	1.37	47.17	35.2	1.34	56.80	35.5			
August.....	65.67	39.8	1.65	50.68	41.2	1.23	78.32	42.4	1.82	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.05	35.0			
September.....	64.19	38.9	1.65	51.83	41.8	1.24	81.33	44.2	1.84	53.31	39.2	1.36	48.82	35.9	1.36	57.35	35.4			
October.....	67.67	41.2	1.64	52.08	42.0	1.24	81.84	44.0	1.86	53.54	38.8	1.36	47.84	35.7	1.34	53.63	32.9			
November.....	70.73	42.1	1.68	52.56	42.4	1.24	84.52	45.2	1.87	52.61	38.4	1.37	48.27	36.1	1.34	55.09	33.8			
December.....	75.41	44.1	1.71	53.29	42.9	1.24	86.10	45.8	1.88	53.70	39.2	1.37	49.01	36.3	1.35	58.32	35.0			
1955: January.....	72.76	42.8	1.70	52.20	42.1	1.24	85.43	45.2	1.89	53.96	39.1	1.38	48.60	35.0	1.35	58.03	35.6			
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴			Shirts, collars, and neckties			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁵			Women's dresses				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours			
1952: Average.....	\$60.50	37.5	\$1.08	\$39.96	37.6	\$1.08	\$42.96	37.6	\$1.14	\$35.15	37.5	\$0.93	\$52.39	35.4	\$1.48	\$51.48	35.5			
1953: Average.....	41.18	37.1	1.11	41.40	37.3	1.11	44.53	37.5	1.19	34.32	36.9	.93	52.65	35.1	1.50	52.15	35.0			
1954: January.....	39.56	34.9	1.15	39.45	34.5	1.15	44.16	36.2	1.22	31.39	32.7	.96	52.44	34.5	1.52	50.96	34.2			
February.....	41.15	38.1	1.14	41.50	36.4	1.14	45.87	37.6	1.22	33.79	35.2	.96	54.93	35.9	1.53	55.18	36.3			
March.....	39.10	34.6	1.13	39.22	34.4	1.14	42.72	35.6	1.20	34.69	36.9	.94	49.01	33.8	1.45	52.25	34.6			
April.....	39.67	34.8	1.14	39.67	34.8	1.14	41.41	34.8	1.19	34.20	35.0	.95	49.76	34.8	1.45	53.45	35.4			
May.....	40.00	34.4	1.13	39.67	34.8	1.14	40.83	34.6	1.18	34.04	36.6	.93	48.53	33.7	1.44	47.91	33.5			
June.....	39.76	35.5	1.12	39.65	35.0	1.13	41.77	35.7	1.17	33.77	35.5	.94	50.81	34.1	1.49	48.67	33.5			
July.....	41.70	36.9	1.13	41.47	36.7	1.13	43.32	36.1	1.20	34.78	37.0	.94	53.15	35.2	1.51	52.69	35.6			
August.....	41.84	36.7	1.14	42.44	36.9	1.15	43.44	36.5	1.19	33.44	35.2	.95	52.17	34.1	1.53	52.86	34.1			
September.....	41.58	36.8	1.14	42.75	37.5	1.14	42.13	35.7	1.18	33.65	35.8	.94	50.40	33.6	1.50	52.05	33.8			
October.....	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.82	38.1	1.15	42.36	35.6	1.19	32.50	34.3	.95	51.65	34.9	1.48	52.50	35.0			
November.....	40.91	36.2	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	43.55	36.6	1.19	33.12	34.5	.96	53.55	35.7	1.50	53.70	35.8			
December.....	40.91	36.2	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.1	1.19	34.03	36.2	.94	53.61	35.5	1.51	53.19				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
		Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$39.56	37.7	\$1.06	\$44.94	33.3	\$1.56	\$43.62	37.8	\$1.16	\$41.08	37.3	\$1.10	\$47.34	38.1	\$1.24	\$38.40	36.4	\$1.81	
1952: January	39.74	38.8	1.06	44.81	32.9	1.57	44.28	38.9	1.20	41.58	38.8	1.13	48.10	37.0	1.30	38.64	38.2	1.82	
1954: January	38.26	35.1	1.09	46.80	33.4	2.00	42.33	34.7	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	45.89	34.6	1.33	39.29	34.6	1.82	
February	40.28	36.6	1.10	47.94	33.8	2.01	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.63	36.2	1.15	47.97	35.8	1.34	47.06	32.7	1.65	
March	41.18	37.1	1.11	45.47	32.9	1.90	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.98	36.8	1.14	48.64	36.3	1.34	47.20	40.0	1.66	
April	40.04	36.4	1.10	41.43	27.8	1.87	42.58	34.9	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	46.63	34.8	1.34	45.90	36.0	1.80	
May	39.79	36.8	1.09	41.44	28.9	1.78	43.67	35.8	1.23	40.14	34.9	1.18	48.78	36.4	1.34	44.68	29.2	1.83	
June	38.66	34.7	1.12	40.59	32.4	1.87	43.91	35.7	1.23	40.24	35.3	1.14	48.51	36.2	1.34	43.33	32.8	1.61	
July	37.66	35.2	1.07	40.44	33.9	1.96	42.24	35.2	1.20	39.78	35.2	1.13	45.89	35.3	1.30	55.71	34.6	1.84	
August	38.91	35.7	1.09	46.92	33.8	1.98	43.80	36.2	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.01	36.1	1.33	62.58	37.7	1.64	
September	39.66	36.0	1.11	46.60	31.8	2.00	44.65	36.9	1.21	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.55	36.5	1.33	64.51	38.4	1.68	
October	40.18	36.2	1.11	50.40	29.7	2.00	45.50	37.6	1.21	43.05	38.1	1.13	49.18	36.7	1.34	60.13	36.5	1.62	
November	41.63	37.5	1.11	60.87	30.9	1.97	45.51	37.3	1.22	43.09	37.8	1.14	49.28	36.5	1.35	61.90	33.7	1.84	
December	40.70	37.0	1.10	66.25	33.8	1.96	43.92	36.3	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.78	36.4	1.34	53.50	35.2	1.62	
1955: January	39.38	35.8	1.10	67.97	34.5	1.97	43.80	35.9	1.22	40.68	36.0	1.13	48.83	35.8	1.35	56.52	36.7	1.54	
Year and month		Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
		1952: Average	\$43.62	37.3	\$1.17	\$43.16	37.3	\$1.16	\$46.46	38.4	\$1.21	\$42.67	38.1	\$1.13	\$47.60	38.7	\$1.23	\$49.58	36.9
1952: January	44.41	38.4	1.22	44.32	37.1	1.20	47.78	37.6	1.27	42.18	37.0	1.14	49.63	38.1	1.20	51.09	39.0	1.31	
1954: January	45.69	35.9	1.27	43.63	35.4	1.21	45.97	35.6	1.26	39.56	34.1	1.16	46.41	37.9	1.23	48.01	37.6	1.33	
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	43.92	36.6	1.30	47.06	36.2	1.30	41.53	35.8	1.16	47.78	36.2	1.32	50.28	37.5	1.34	
March	46.63	37.3	1.23	43.80	36.2	1.21	47.66	36.9	1.29	42.69	36.8	1.16	49.80	37.5	1.32	49.76	37.6	1.35	
April	42.11	34.8	1.21	40.92	34.1	1.30	46.70	34.3	1.29	41.64	33.9	1.16	48.78	36.4	1.34	51.84	38.4	1.35	
May	44.29	36.8	1.21	43.19	35.4	1.22	47.47	36.8	1.29	41.40	36.0	1.15	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.33	39.5	1.35	
June	45.28	37.2	1.22	42.89	35.2	1.21	47.23	36.9	1.28	41.41	35.7	1.16	49.65	37.0	1.35	53.19	39.4	1.35	
July	45.38	37.3	1.22	43.12	35.1	1.20	46.85	36.6	1.28	41.29	35.9	1.15	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.27	39.3	1.33	
August	46.62	37.9	1.23	43.92	36.3	1.21	48.00	37.8	1.28	42.78	37.2	1.15	50.18	38.1	1.36	52.26	39.0	1.34	
September	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.77	36.7	1.22	48.76	37.2	1.29	44.58	38.1	1.17	54.26	38.9	1.36	55.58	39.7	1.40	
October	44.16	36.2	1.22	45.38	37.2	1.22	49.02	38.3	1.28	45.24	39.0	1.16	51.71	38.3	1.35	52.50	38.6	1.36	
November	44.77	37.0	1.21	45.51	37.3	1.22	49.79	38.6	1.29	45.78	39.1	1.17	52.28	38.8	1.35	51.84	38.4	1.35	
December	43.92	36.3	1.21	45.13	37.3	1.21	50.18	38.6	1.30	45.31	38.4	1.18	52.22	38.4	1.36	52.67	39.6	1.33	
1955: January	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.43	35.6	1.22	48.62	37.4	1.30	42.83	36.3	1.18	51.27	37.7	1.36	60.05	38.5	1.30	
Year and month		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
											United States			South			West		
1952: Average	\$63.86	41.2	\$1.55	\$77.68	41.1	\$1.89	\$63.24	40.8	\$1.55	\$63.65	40.8	\$1.56	\$63.03	42.6	\$1.01	\$61.51	39.0	\$2.09	
1952: January	65.00	40.7	1.62	79.00	39.5	2.00	65.37	40.6	1.61	64.18	40.6	1.63	63.78	42.5	1.03	63.83	38.9	2.16	
1954: January	62.65	39.4	1.59	72.74	38.9	1.87	62.73	39.2	1.60	63.11	39.2	1.61	61.61	40.4	1.03	60.85	37.9	2.13	
February	63.76	40.1	1.60	73.92	38.7	1.91	63.92	40.2	1.59	64.32	40.2	1.60	63.87	42.3	1.03	60.85	38.5	2.10	
March	64.40	40.0	1.61	72.95	38.3	2.01	64.96	40.6	1.60	65.37	40.6	1.61	63.26	42.0	1.03	62.66	39.0	2.12	
April	65.93	40.3	1.64	80.30	37.7	2.13	65.77	40.6	1.62	66.34	40.7	1.63	63.66	42.0	1.04	64.10	36.3	2.14	
May	67.03	39.9	1.69	76.90	38.4	2.11	67.23	40.5	1.66	67.64	40.5	1.67	63.26	41.6	1.04	64.85	39.1	2.17	
June	68.71	40.9	1.68	79.18	38.2	2.02	68.80	41.2	1.67	69.38	41.3	1.68	64.20	42.5	1.04	66.76	38.8	2.18	
July	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.00	37.5	1.68	64.64	41.7	1.55	65.21	41.8	1.56	65.15	43.0	1.05	65.69	38.6	2.22	
August	66.67	41.5	1.58	67.30	38.9	1.73	67.10	42.2	1.59	67.68	42.3	1.60	65.67	43.4	1.05	65.40	40.1	2.23	
September	67.47	40.4	1.67	68.16	35.5	1.92	70.06	41.7	1.68	70.47	41.7	1.69	65.68	43.5	1.05	66.19	39.0	2.21	
October	70.14	41.8	1.68	77.03	39.3	1.98	70.81	41.9	1.69	71.40	42.0	1.70	66.11	43.5	1.06	68.44	40.2	2.20	
November	68.64	41.1	1.67	76.05	39.0	1.95	68.89	41.5	1.66	69.31	41.5	1.67	65.39	43.2	1.05	66.94	39.7	2.19	
December	66.91	40.8	1.64	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	67.08	40.9	1.64	65.47	43.3	1.05	63.81	38.8	2.16	
1955: January	66.50	40.8	1.63				66.91	40.8	1.64	67.52	40.8	1.65	63.68	42.0	1.04	65.41	39.0	2.19	
Year and month		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cips			Miscellaneous wood products		
		1952: Average	\$66.94	42.1	\$1.59	\$65.83	42.3	\$1.56	\$70.42	42.8	\$1.65	\$60.80	41.3	\$1.22	\$60.82	42.0	\$1.21	\$63.68	41.9
1952: January	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.55	41.8	1.64	71.32	42.2	1.69	61.25	41.0	1.25	61.34	41.4	1.24	65.46	41.7	1.33	
1954: January	66.26	40.4	1.60	67.80	40.6	1.67	72.63	42.1	1.73	67.72	38.8	1.23	67.46	38.9	1.22	53.07	39.9	1.33	
February	69.19	40.7	1.70	68.47	41.0	1.67	73.25	42.1	1.74	68.60	39.7	1.23	67.98	39.3	1.22	54.67	40.8	1.34	
March	68.84	40.8	1.68	68.47	41.0	1.67	71.31	41.7	1.71	69.08	38.9	1.23	68.20	40.0	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34	
April	68.78	40.7	1.69	67.73	40.8	1.68	71.62	41.4	1.73	69.20	40.0	1.23	68.45	40.2	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34	
May	69.77	40.9	1.71	69.55	41.4	1.68	71.10	40.4	1.70	69.97	40.3	1.24	69.83	40.2	1.24	54.68	40.8	1.35	
June	71.60	41.8	1.72	71.99	42.6	1.69	71.81	40.8	1.78	71.10	40.6	1.26	71.56	40.6	1.27	55.08	40.8	1.35	
July	69.72	41.5	1.68	70.90	42.2	1.68	68.50	40.8	1.63	69.48	39.9	1.24	69.20	40.0	1.23	53.07	39.9	1.33	
August	71.99	42.6	1.69	72.84	43.1	1.69	68.09	42.4	1.62	69.98	39.5	1.24	67.95	39.3	1.22	54.13	40.7	1.38	
September	71.28	42.1	1.73	72.85	42.6	1.71	71.61	40.8	1.76	50.82	39.7	1.28	63.43	39.4	1.28	56.17	40.7	1.38	
October	74.12	42.6	1.74	73.96	43.0	1.72	77.51	43.3	1.79	51.82	40.8	1.27	63.96	40.6	1.27	56.72	41.1	1.38	
November	73.48	42.2	1.74	72.69	42.4	1.72	75.72	43.1	1.78	60.80	40.4	1.28	65.38	40.3	1.28	67.18	41.1	1.39	
December	73.78	42.4	1.74	72.50	42.4	1.71	75.72	44.2	1.78	50.53	40.1	1.26	65.38	40.3	1.25	57.13	41.4	1.38	
1955: JANUARY	72.63	41.5	1.70	70.21	42.3	1.70	70.90	43.9	1.82	49.63	39.7	1.25	60.90	40.0	1.24	56.65	40.9	1.38	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Offices, public-building, and professional furniture ¹		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings
1982: Average.....	\$81.01	41.5	\$1.47	\$58.98	41.5	\$1.43	\$53.38	41.7	\$1.28	\$64.58	41.4	\$1.58	\$64.87	40.8	\$1.89	\$68.38	42.2	\$1.82
1983: Average.....	82.14	41.9	1.44	60.28	42.8	1.48	55.21	41.7	1.34	65.43	42.4	1.62	66.23	39.9	1.66	71.23	41.9	1.70
1984: January.....	81.78	39.6	1.56	58.41	39.2	1.49	53.60	40.0	1.34	60.10	37.1	1.62	64.08	38.6	1.66	70.86	41.2	1.72
February.....	82.18	40.1	1.55	59.30	39.8	1.49	54.14	40.4	1.34	63.41	38.9	1.63	66.30	39.7	1.67	69.94	40.9	1.71
March.....	82.50	40.1	1.56	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.84	40.4	1.35	63.87	39.0	1.63	66.97	39.8	1.67	70.93	41.0	1.73
April.....	81.00	39.1	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.18	37.9	1.64	64.30	38.5	1.67	68.97	40.1	1.72
May.....	80.63	38.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	1.50	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.48	38.1	1.63	63.34	38.4	1.66	69.08	40.4	1.73
June.....	82.17	39.6	1.57	59.19	39.2	1.51	54.26	39.9	1.36	61.13	37.5	1.63	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.32	40.3	1.72
July.....	82.02	39.5	1.57	59.04	39.1	1.51	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.10	38.1	1.63	67.70	40.3	1.68	69.60	40.5	1.72
August.....	83.74	40.6	1.57	61.00	40.4	1.51	54.81	40.6	1.35	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.28	41.3	1.68	72.91	41.9	1.74
September.....	84.46	40.8	1.58	61.71	40.6	1.52	55.08	40.5	1.36	77.49	40.9	1.65	69.97	41.4	1.69	72.31	41.8	1.73
October.....	85.10	41.2	1.58	62.62	41.2	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	68.80	41.5	1.66	68.95	40.8	1.69	72.98	41.7	1.75
November.....	84.62	40.9	1.58	62.17	40.9	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	69.14	41.4	1.67	69.19	39.4	1.68	72.34	41.1	1.74
December.....	85.83	41.4	1.59	63.19	41.3	1.53	57.27	41.8	1.37	70.98	42.0	1.69	70.27	41.6	1.70	74.27	42.2	1.76
1985: January.....	83.99	40.5	1.58	61.00	40.4	1.51	56.30	41.4	1.36	62.92	38.6	1.63	68.80	40.0	1.72	72.60	41.3	1.70
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings
1982: Average.....	\$80.86	41.4	\$1.47	\$72.90	41.6	\$1.75	\$71.17	40.9	\$1.74	\$87.69	41.5	\$1.39	\$88.91	42.8	\$1.61	\$73.68	43.6	\$1.60
1983: Average.....	81.71	40.8	1.50	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.85	40.8	1.81	82.31	42.1	1.48	72.87	43.0	1.66	78.76	44.0	1.79
1984: January.....	80.80	40.0	1.49	77.11	40.8	1.86	75.14	40.4	1.86	82.47	40.3	1.55	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81
February.....	80.55	39.7	1.50	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.60	40.0	1.84	82.88	41.1	1.53	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81
March.....	80.10	39.4	1.50	77.71	40.9	1.90	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.58	40.9	1.53	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.99	43.4	1.82
April.....	80.17	37.2	1.51	75.98	40.2	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	82.42	40.8	1.53	71.45	41.6	1.72	77.47	42.8	1.81
May.....	81.75	38.5	1.50	75.60	40.0	1.89	73.54	39.7	1.85	81.45	41.6	1.53	74.30	42.1	1.73	79.19	43.2	1.81
June.....	80.80	39.2	1.50	77.14	40.6	1.90	73.14	39.4	1.86	84.74	41.5	1.56	74.20	42.4	1.75	79.70	43.6	1.83
July.....	80.84	40.3	1.48	78.54	39.6	1.91	73.90	39.1	1.89	84.90	41.6	1.56	74.62	42.4	1.76	81.47	43.8	1.86
August.....	81.69	41.4	1.49	77.29	40.1	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	84.84	41.3	1.57	74.98	42.6	1.76	81.10	43.6	1.86
September.....	80.68	41.0	1.48	78.36	40.6	1.93	77.39	40.1	1.93	85.00	41.4	1.57	75.23	42.8	1.77	81.97	43.6	1.88
October.....	80.40	40.6	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.84	39.5	1.92	85.41	41.4	1.58	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.07	43.7	1.88
November.....	80.20	38.8	1.50	79.32	41.1	1.93	76.90	40.1	1.92	84.78	41.0	1.58	76.18	42.8	1.78	81.91	43.8	1.87
December.....	80.90	40.6	1.50	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.78	40.2	1.91	86.10	42.6	1.60	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.34	43.8	1.88
1985: January.....	80.90	40.2	1.49	81.12	41.6	1.95	76.57	40.3	1.90	85.44	40.9	1.60	76.72	42.3	1.79	82.16	43.7	1.88
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings
1982: Average.....	\$84.45	42.4	\$1.52	\$84.18	42.5	\$1.51	\$86.01	41.0	\$1.61	\$82.40	41.6	\$1.80	\$81.48	38.8	\$2.10	\$87.12	36.3	\$2.40
1983: Average.....	87.96	42.3	1.60	87.42	42.4	1.59	91.65	41.9	1.71	85.31	41.6	1.57	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.22	36.2	2.83
1984: January.....	85.34	40.1	1.63	85.12	40.2	1.62	89.60	39.1	1.78	85.53	40.7	1.61	86.02	38.4	2.24	90.07	35.8	2.83
February.....	86.09	40.3	1.64	85.69	40.3	1.63	91.69	40.5	1.77	85.85	40.9	1.61	85.95	38.2	2.25	90.42	35.8	2.84
March.....	86.78	40.7	1.64	86.34	40.7	1.63	91.99	40.5	1.77	86.01	41.0	1.61	86.85	38.6	2.25	90.68	35.7	2.84
April.....	86.33	40.2	1.65	86.99	40.2	1.64	91.20	40.0	1.78	85.37	40.8	1.61	86.11	38.1	2.26	92.36	35.9	2.87
May.....	87.89	40.9	1.66	87.63	41.0	1.65	91.82	39.9	1.80	86.42	41.0	1.62	86.71	38.2	2.27	93.56	36.1	2.90
June.....	89.14	41.4	1.67	89.06	41.6	1.68	92.47	39.6	1.83	86.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	93.50	36.1	2.90
July.....	89.05	41.1	1.68	88.39	41.6	1.68	92.47	39.6	1.83	86.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	93.50	36.1	2.90
August.....	70.56	42.0	1.68	70.47	42.2	1.67	73.63	39.8	1.85	86.83	41.0	1.63	87.40	38.5	2.27	91.85	35.6	2.86
September.....	70.98	42.0	1.69	70.47	42.2	1.67	74.48	39.2	1.90	86.87	40.9	1.63	88.39	38.6	2.29	94.68	36.0	2.93
October.....	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	40.0	1.87	87.65	41.0	1.65	87.94	38.4	2.29	94.32	36.0	2.93
November.....	71.83	42.5	1.69	71.74	42.7	1.68	72.71	39.3	1.85	88.28	41.1	1.66	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.32	36.0	2.93
December.....	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.97	41.9	1.67	75.52	40.6	1.86	88.39	41.2	1.66	90.09	39.0	2.31	97.52	36.8	2.95
1985: January.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	69.46	41.1	1.69	75.95	40.4	1.88	87.56	40.7	1.66	88.24	38.2	2.31	91.78	35.3	2.60
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings	Ave. wily. earnings	Ave. wily. hours	Ave. hily. earnings
1982: Average.....	\$83.90	40.0	\$2.09	\$71.24	39.8	\$1.79	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99	\$81.61	40.2	\$2.05	\$45.84	38.2	\$1.20	\$82.23	39.2	\$1.89
1983: Average.....	86.98	39.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	84.42	40.2	2.16	85.26	40.6	2.16	48.80	37.6	1.29	86.30	39.7	1.67
1984: January.....	86.87	40.3	2.23	74.49	39.0	1.91	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.07	39.0	2.13	51.61	37.4	1.38	87.16	38.6	1.74
February.....	86.27	40.3	2.24	73.81	38.9	1.90	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.94	39.7	2.14	52.10	38.2	1.39	86.96	38.7	1.73
March.....	86.58	39.9	2.22	75.84	39.5	1.92	85.57	38.8	2.18	87.68	40.3	2.16	53.20	38.0	1.40	87.83	39.3	1.73
April.....	86.63	39.2	2.31	73.99	38.5	1.92	84.50	39.3	2.15	84.22	39.4	2.14	53.16	37.7	1.41	86.91	38.9	1.72
May.....	86.14	38.8	2.22	75.27	38.8	1.94	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.97	39.8	2.16	54.66	37.8	1.43	87.64	39.1	1.73
June.....	85.63	38.4	2.23	75.66	39.2	1.93	83.02	39.0	2.18	86.91	40.6	2.19	51.65	37.7	1.37	88.34	39.6	1.73
July.....	87.58	39.1	2.24	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.10	39.4	2.18	86.66	40.3	2.20	51.66	37.0	1.38	87.94	39.4	1.73
August.....	91.03	40.1	2.27	78.98	40.5	1.95	85.70	39.4	2.18	86.54	40.7	2.20	52.62	38.2	1.39	87.64	39.4	1.73
September.....	89.95	39.8	2.26	78.18	39.8	1.94	83.99	39.4	2.19	86.90	40.0	2.20	53.34	38.1	1.40	87.47	39.0	1.73
October.....	89.62	42.9	2.26	77.22	40.0	1.98	86.90	39.5	2.20	88.00	40.0	2.20	52.68	37.9	1.39	88.38	39.3	1.74
November.....	89.58	39.8	2.25	78.18	39.8	1.94	83.99	39.4	2.19	86.90	40.0	2.20	53.34	38.1	1.40	87.47	39.0	1.73
December.....	87.12	39.0	2.20	78.41	39.6	1.98	88.84	40.2	2.21	87.16	39.8	2.19	54.34	38.0	1.43	89.87	39.7	1.76
1985: January.....	88.98	39.2	2.27	78.41	39.4	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	86.73	38.9	2.23	55.86	38.0	1.47	88.60	38.7	1.77

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products															
		Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ¹			Alkalies and chlorides			Industrial organic chemicals ¹			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			
Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1952: Average	\$98.28	38.3	\$2.56	\$70.45	41.2	\$1.71	\$77.08	41.0	\$1.88	\$76.82	40.7	\$1.88	\$75.11	40.6	\$1.85	\$76.37	41.1	\$1.83		
1953: Average	104.15	39.6	2.63	75.38	41.8	1.83	82.81	41.2	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99	80.19	40.7	1.97	82.88	42.5	1.98		
1954: January	104.41	39.4	2.65	76.90	41.1	1.87	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	81.41	40.8	2.01	81.32	41.7	1.98		
February	108.25	38.7	2.87	76.89	41.1	1.87	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	82.12	41.9	1.98		
March	106.79	38.7	2.69	76.86	41.1	1.87	85.08	40.7	2.00	82.82	40.4	2.05	81.30	40.3	2.02	81.84	41.8	1.98		
April	102.96	38.0	2.71	77.27	41.1	1.88	84.66	40.7	2.08	83.22	40.4	2.06	82.62	40.3	2.05	82.18	41.7	1.97		
May	104.13	39.0	2.67	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.76	41.8	1.98		
June	103.60	38.8	2.67	79.19	41.2	1.92	85.89	40.9	2.10	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.05	41.0	2.05	83.60	41.8	2.00		
July	104.49	38.7	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	86.88	40.6	2.14	83.50	39.2	2.13	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.02	41.1	2.02		
August	105.30	39.0	2.70	78.94	40.9	1.93	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.43	40.6	2.06	84.02	41.8	2.01		
September	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.52	41.3	1.93	88.32	40.7	2.17	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.24	42.2	2.02		
October	104.99	38.6	2.72	78.09	41.2	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.87	42.3	2.03		
November	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	85.86	40.8	2.12	84.66	40.9	2.07	85.85	41.5	2.02		
December	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	41.0	2.11	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.43	42.3	2.02		
1955: January	106.77	39.4	2.71	79.90	41.4	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	84.61	41.0	2.11	84.46	41.0	2.06	85.43	41.5	2.02		
		Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ¹			Soap and glycerin			
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$86.96	40.5	\$2.00	\$66.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$70.96	39.6	\$1.77	\$63.44	38.9	\$1.59	\$73.99	41.3	\$1.79	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96		
1953: Average	87.29	40.5	2.15	66.87	39.7	1.76	74.84	39.6	1.86	68.71	40.9	1.69	78.47	41.3	1.90	85.80	41.1	2.00		
1954: January	88.29	40.8	2.18	71.90	40.0	1.76	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.28	41.3	1.78	79.93	41.2	1.94	86.07	40.6	2.13		
February	88.88	40.4	2.20	69.42	39.6	1.78	78.90	40.7	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.79	79.38	40.9	1.94	87.97	41.3	2.12		
March	86.20	40.0	2.25	70.71	39.8	1.79	76.43	39.8	1.94	72.45	41.4	1.78	80.78	41.2	1.96	88.58	40.8	2.18		
April	89.69	40.4	2.22	72.47	40.1	1.83	76.58	39.2	1.95	76.64	40.6	1.74	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.29	40.6	2.15		
May	90.28	40.9	2.23	72.38	40.1	1.83	77.81	39.9	2.16	77.86	40.4	1.78	80.66	40.8	2.07	88.85	41.2	2.02		
June	90.76	40.7	2.23	72.07	40.7	1.82	78.40	40.0	1.96	71.81	40.5	1.76	81.97	41.4	1.98	89.19	41.1	2.17		
July	91.39	40.8	2.24	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.05	38.8	1.96	71.40	40.6	1.76	81.39	40.9	1.99	89.16	40.9	2.18		
August	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.21	39.7	1.97	71.63	40.7	1.76	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.80	41.3	2.20		
September	94.92	42.0	2.26	75.82	40.6	1.89	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.34	41.1	1.76	83.42	41.5	2.01	91.74	41.7	2.20		
October	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.40	40.0	1.81	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	41.2	1.78	82.01	40.8	2.01	86.84	40.7	2.20		
November	92.60	41.1	2.26	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.20	40.0	1.98	72.80	40.9	1.78	82.62	40.9	2.02	90.98	40.9	2.20		
December	92.60	40.7	2.28	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.50	40.1	1.97	73.39	41.0	1.78	84.25	41.1	2.03	91.91	41.4	2.22		
1955: January	93.25	40.9	2.29	72.76	40.2	1.81	79.90	40.4	1.98	73.21	40.9	1.79	83.84	41.3	2.03	90.83	41.1	2.21		
		Paints, pigments, and fillers ¹			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ¹			Vegetable oils			
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$71.36	41.8	\$1.72	\$70.47	41.7	\$1.69	\$59.39	42.1	\$1.41	\$56.23	42.6	\$1.32	\$61.51	45.9	\$1.34	\$67.07	46.4	\$1.25		
1953: Average	78.08	41.8	1.83	74.64	41.7	1.79	64.22	41.7	1.54	59.58	42.4	1.40	64.80	45.7	1.42	59.67	45.9	1.50		
1954: January	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.26	40.9	1.84	64.58	41.4	1.56	60.35	41.5	1.43	64.17	46.6	1.42	61.36	47.2	1.30		
February	78.67	41.0	1.87	75.44	41.0	1.84	62.36	41.9	1.56	56.50	42.2	1.41	66.87	45.8	1.46	61.58	46.3	1.33		
March	78.11	40.7	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	65.05	41.7	1.55	61.32	42.5	1.46	67.33	45.8	1.47	62.44	46.6	1.34		
April	77.04	41.2	1.89	74.70	40.6	1.84	67.89	42.7	1.59	62.78	42.4	1.42	68.25	45.2	1.51	63.65	45.8	1.39		
May	77.87	41.2	1.87	76.45	41.1	1.86	66.17	41.1	1.61	62.33	42.2	1.47	68.53	44.6	1.54	63.65	46.3	1.43		
June	79.64	41.6	1.90	77.00	41.4	1.88	67.73	42.6	1.60	61.90	42.4	1.46	68.89	45.8	1.56	64.53	44.3	1.46		
July	79.65	41.5	1.90	77.00	41.4	1.88	68.17	42.6	1.61	62.30	42.4	1.46	68.78	44.8	1.56	64.53	44.3	1.46		
August	78.86	41.3	1.91	76.86	41.1	1.87	68.80	43.0	1.62	61.30	41.7	1.47	69.90	44.3	1.58	64.37	43.2	1.49		
September	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.74	40.5	1.87	70.14	42.0	1.67	62.40	41.6	1.50	67.74	46.4	1.46	62.38	46.9	1.33		
October	77.90	41.0	1.90	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.19	41.8	1.44	67.68	47.0	1.44	63.10	47.8	1.32		
November	79.07	41.4	1.91	77.64	41.3	1.88	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.88	41.7	1.46	69.41	46.9	1.48	64.74	47.6	1.36		
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89	67.84	42.4	1.60	61.86	41.8	1.48	69.36	46.5	1.47	63.32	46.9	1.35		
1955: January	78.31	41.0	1.91	78.70	40.8	1.88	69.21	42.2	1.64	61.01	41.5	1.47	69.16	45.8	1.51	63.20	45.8	1.38		
		Chemicals and allied products—Continued															Products of petroleum and coal			
		Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ¹			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal		Petroleum refining				
Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1952: Average	\$70.34	44.8	\$1.57	\$66.35	41.1	\$1.60	\$54.49	39.2	\$1.39	\$74.10	42.3	\$1.76	\$64.85	40.5	\$2.09	\$88.44	40.2	\$2.20		
1953: Average	78.48	46.4	1.84	69.94	42.9	1.71	57.66	38.7	1.49	86.77	42.3	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21	94.19	40.6	2.32		
1954: January	79.39	45.2	1.69	70.35	40.2	1.73	59.44	38.4	1.56	81.67	42.1	1.94	91.53	40.5	2.26	96.58	40.5	2.36		
February	79.88	44.7	1.72	71.46	40.5	1.76	61.66	39.4	1.57	80.67	41.8	1.93	90.66	40.3	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.26		
March	78.75	44.3	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.78	60.45	38.5	1.57	80.10	41.5	1.93	90.45	40.2	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35		
April	78.58	44.2	1.71	70.03	40.3	1.78	60.22	38.6	1.56	82.06	42.3	1.94	91.08	40.3	2.26	94.87	40.2	2.36		
May	79.90	44.7	1.70	70.93	40.3	1.78	59.90	38.4	1.58	81.29	41.9	1.94	93.52	41.2	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37		
June	77.98	45.6	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.78	60.68	38.9	1.58	81.71	41.9	1.98	93.88	41.7	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37		
July	78.86	46.4	1.70	70.98	40.1	1.77	58.20	37.6	1.55	82.17	41.6	1.96	94.53	41.2	2.30	97.51	40.8	2.39		
August	78.60	46.0	1.71	71.53	40.3	1.77	58.68	38.8	1.55	83.71	42.2	1.								

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products														Leather and leather products	
	Coke and other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products		Tires and inner tubes		Rubber footwear		Other rubber products		Total: Leather and leather products							
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hly. earnings	
1932: Average.....	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83	\$85.55	40.4	\$2.12	\$62.22	40.4	\$1.54	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$80.40	38.4	\$1.32	
1933: Average.....	78.81	41.7	1.89	77.78	40.3	1.93	88.31	39.6	2.23	65.90	40.0	1.64	70.90	41.0	1.73	81.55	37.7	1.57	
1934: January.....	77.87	40.4	1.92	75.08	38.7	1.94	82.88	37.5	2.21	62.98	38.4	1.64	70.62	39.9	1.77	81.80	37.6	1.58	
February.....	77.52	40.8	1.90	73.47	38.9	1.94	83.03	37.4	2.22	65.57	39.5	1.66	70.40	40.0	1.78	82.44	38.0	1.58	
March.....	78.98	40.3	1.89	74.81	38.5	1.93	80.80	38.6	2.21	65.51	39.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.78	82.40	37.7	1.59	
April.....	76.95	40.5	1.90	75.08	38.7	1.94	84.14	37.9	2.22	63.58	38.3	1.66	69.30	39.6	1.75	49.13	35.6	1.38	
May.....	80.05	41.7	1.92	77.81	39.7	1.96	85.65	39.4	2.25	65.46	39.2	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	49.21	35.4	1.39	
June.....	83.27	42.7	1.98	79.60	40.2	1.98	82.06	40.2	2.29	67.30	40.3	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.01	36.7	1.39	
July.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	78.53	39.4	1.95	87.01	38.5	2.26	68.45	40.5	1.69	70.92	39.9	1.77	81.38	37.5	1.37	
August.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	78.25	39.1	1.95	85.65	37.4	2.29	66.40	40.0	1.66	71.15	40.2	1.77	81.24	37.4	1.37	
September.....	87.67	43.4	2.02	77.81	39.3	1.96	86.18	38.3	2.25	66.08	39.1	1.69	72.38	40.2	1.80	49.96	36.2	1.39	
October.....	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.39	39.3	2.30	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.98	41.2	1.82	49.62	35.7	1.39	
November.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	83.02	41.1	2.02	94.54	40.4	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.71	41.6	1.82	81.06	37.0	1.38	
December.....	79.58	40.6	1.96	85.07	41.7	2.04	98.18	41.6	2.36	71.69	41.2	1.74	76.44	42.0	1.82	82.16	37.8	1.38	
1935: January.....	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	97.41	41.1	2.37	68.97	40.1	1.72	76.08	41.8	1.82	82.44	38.0	1.38	
Leather: tanned, cured, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing		Boot and shoe out stock and findings		Footwear (except rubber)		Luggage		Handbags and small leather goods		Handbags and small leather goods		Handbags and small leather goods		Handbags and small leather goods		
1932: Average.....	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$64.12	41.1	\$1.56	\$49.40	38.9	\$1.27	\$48.26	38.0	\$1.27	\$56.70	40.5	\$1.40	\$45.08	38.2	\$1.18	
1933: Average.....	68.25	39.9	1.71	67.87	41.7	1.63	50.16	38.0	1.32	49.19	37.2	1.32	57.09	39.1	1.46	46.99	38.3	1.23	
1934: January.....	68.68	39.7	1.73	68.22	41.2	1.68	50.55	37.8	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	53.10	38.4	1.50	46.38	37.1	1.25	
February.....	68.34	39.6	1.73	66.80	40.0	1.67	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33	51.94	38.2	1.51	48.88	38.1	1.25	
March.....	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.57	38.9	1.66	48.08	35.5	1.35	46.42	34.9	1.33	54.60	37.2	1.51	49.38	36.5	1.25	
April.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	64.91	39.1	1.66	48.08	35.5	1.35	46.42	34.9	1.33	54.60	36.4	1.50	45.00	36.0	1.25	
May.....	68.25	39.0	1.73	61.94	38.0	1.63	48.96	36.0	1.36	45.89	34.5	1.33	57.60	38.4	1.50	45.18	35.3	1.28	
June.....	69.70	39.6	1.78	65.01	39.4	1.65	50.12	37.4	1.34	47.75	35.9	1.33	58.11	39.0	1.49	47.13	37.7	1.28	
July.....	68.43	39.1	1.75	63.53	38.8	1.64	49.50	37.5	1.32	48.73	37.2	1.31	58.83	38.4	1.48	46.62	37.9	1.23	
August.....	68.50	39.2	1.76	66.97	40.1	1.67	48.55	36.5	1.33	48.71	36.9	1.32	58.24	38.0	1.48	47.82	39.2	1.22	
September.....	68.32	38.6	1.77	66.63	39.9	1.67	49.08	36.5	1.33	46.68	35.1	1.33	59.36	38.8	1.53	48.09	39.1	1.23	
October.....	69.60	39.1	1.78	66.53	39.6	1.68	47.66	35.3	1.35	45.62	34.3	1.33	61.20	40.0	1.53	48.63	38.9	1.25	
November.....	71.64	39.8	1.80	68.68	40.4	1.70	50.05	36.8	1.36	47.39	35.9	1.32	60.58	39.2	1.52	50.02	39.7	1.26	
December.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	69.02	40.6	1.70	52.52	38.9	1.35	49.10	37.2	1.32	54.66	38.2	1.51	49.88	39.9	1.25	
1935: January.....	71.78	40.1	1.79	67.49	39.7	1.70	52.26	39.0	1.34	49.88	37.5	1.33	56.10	37.4	1.50	47.58	39.0	1.22	
Leather and leather products—Con.			Stone, clay, and glass products																
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		Flat glass		Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ¹		Glass containers		Pressed and blown glass		Pressed and blown glass		Pressed and blown glass		Pressed and blown glass		
1932: Average.....	\$44.15	37.1	\$1.19	\$65.33	41.2	\$1.61	\$45.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$62.09	39.8	\$1.56	\$63.12	39.7	\$1.59	\$60.90	39.8	\$1.53	
1933: Average.....	44.04	36.4	1.21	70.35	40.9	1.72	97.34	40.9	2.38	67.89	39.7	1.71	69.60	40.0	1.74	65.46	39.2	1.67	
1934: January.....	43.54	35.4	1.23	69.48	39.7	1.78	99.31	40.7	2.44	68.54	39.0	1.75	70.35	39.3	1.79	66.61	38.8	1.73	
February.....	44.02	35.5	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.78	100.28	41.1	2.44	70.09	39.6	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	66.95	38.7	1.73	
March.....	44.27	35.7	1.24	70.30	40.4	1.74	96.00	40.0	2.40	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	67.47	39.0	1.73	
April.....	43.77	35.3	1.24	70.18	40.1	1.78	96.80	40.0	2.42	68.94	38.3	1.80	72.52	39.2	1.85	63.81	37.1	1.72	
May.....	44.02	35.5	1.24	71.10	40.4	1.76	99.38	40.4	2.46	69.81	39.0	1.79	73.39	40.1	1.83	65.25	37.5	1.74	
June.....	43.65	35.2	1.24	70.79	40.4	1.75	96.94	40.1	2.41	69.46	38.8	1.79	72.83	39.8	1.83	65.28	37.8	1.74	
July.....	43.79	35.6	1.23	71.53	40.3	1.77	97.94	40.1	2.44	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.98	39.0	1.82	65.75	37.6	1.78	
August.....	44.90	36.5	1.23	72.04	40.7	1.77	96.29	39.3	2.45	70.77	39.1	1.81	73.45	39.7	1.85	66.85	38.2	1.75	
September.....	45.14	36.7	1.23	72.85	40.7	1.79	100.44	40.5	2.48	71.53	39.3	1.82	71.41	38.6	1.85	71.96	40.2	1.79	
October.....	45.28	36.6	1.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	102.12	42.2	2.42	72.25	39.7	1.82	73.63	39.8	1.85	70.31	39.5	1.78	
November.....	46.50	37.5	1.24	74.39	41.1	1.81	111.11	42.9	2.59	72.91	39.2	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85	72.19	38.4	1.88	
December.....	45.00	36.0	1.25	73.98	41.1	1.80	109.04	43.1	2.53	73.08	39.5	1.85	73.84	39.7	1.86	71.92	39.3	1.83	
1935: January.....	45.51	36.7	1.24	73.31	40.5	1.81	108.97	42.9	2.54	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.91	39.2	1.86	72.31	39.3	1.84	
Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic		Structural clay products ¹		Brick and hollow tile		Floor and wall tile		Sewer pipe		Sewer pipe		Sewer pipe		Sewer pipe		
1932: Average.....	\$56.30	40.8	\$1.38	\$67.72	41.8	\$1.62	\$60.00	40.6	\$1.48	\$58.51	42.4	\$1.38	\$62.64	39.9	\$1.57	\$59.98	39.2	\$1.53	
1933: Average.....	60.01	41.1	1.46	73.39	41.7	1.76	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.77	42.4	1.45	67.47	40.4	1.67	64.56	40.1	1.61	
1934: January.....	57.57	38.9	1.48	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.81	39.8	1.59	59.13	40.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	63.29	39.5	1.60	
February.....	59.94	40.5	1.48	74.06	41.6	1.78	64.40	40.5	1.59	62.08	42.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	64.40	40.0	1.61	
March.....	60.49	40.8	1.49	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.31	42.1	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68	64.98	40.1	1.62	
April.....	59.19	39.2	1.51	74.05	41.6	1.78	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	43.4	1.51	67.03	39.9	1.68	66.26	40.4	1.64	
May.....	59.10	39.4	1.50	73.98	41.1	1.80	66.74	41.2	1.62	65.82	43.3	1.52	68.40	40.0	1.71	68.06	41.0	1.65	
June.....	58.29	38.6	1.51	77.10	41.9	1.84	66.32	41.2	1.61	65.23	43.2	1.51	70.18	40.8	1.72	67.87	41.2	1.64	
July.....	59.95	39.7	1.51	78.44	41.5	1.86	66.17	41.1	1.61	65.21	42.9	1.52	68.98	40.4	1.70	68.64	41.1	1.67	
August.....	61.76	40.9	1.51	76.36	41.5	1.84	67.23	41.5	1.62	66.40	43.4	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	69.22	41.7	1.66	
September.....	62.47	41.1	1.52	80.22	42.0	1.91	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.78	42.7	1.54	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.45	40.5	1.69	
October.....	63.72	42.3	1.51	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.28	40.4	1.69	69.19	40.7	1.70	
November.....	63.57	42.1	1.51	76.13	41.5	1.83	67.65	41.0	1.65	65.79	43.0	1.53	67.25	39.8	1.69	68.95	40.8	1.69	
December.....	64.30	42.3	1.52	75.53	41.5	1.82	67.67	41.2	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.74	40.2	1.71	68.68	41.6	1.68	
1935: January.....	62.12	40.6	1.53	70.59	41.4	1.85	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.68	41.5	1.52	68.06	39.5	1.71	64.45	39.3	1.64	

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ³					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$61.60	38.5	\$1.60	\$61.15	38.7	\$1.58	\$70.65	45.0	\$1.57	\$70.22	45.3	\$1.55	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$69.83	40.6	\$1.72			
1953: Average.....	66.85	38.2	1.75	62.04	37.6	1.65	72.87	43.9	1.66	71.06	43.9	1.63	63.91	41.8	1.54	74.07	40.7	1.83			
1954: January.....	67.11	37.7	1.78	60.14	35.8	1.68	70.81	42.1	1.67	68.30	41.9	1.63	61.29	39.8	1.54	73.06	39.6	1.85			
February.....	66.93	37.6	1.78	61.62	36.9	1.67	72.48	43.4	1.67	70.63	43.6	1.62	63.55	41.0	1.55	72.98	39.5	1.84			
March.....	65.16	36.4	1.79	63.60	37.3	1.68	72.38	43.8	1.66	70.79	43.7	1.62	64.12	41.1	1.56	72.50	39.4	1.84			
April.....	64.44	36.0	1.79	60.70	36.4	1.67	73.04	44.0	1.66	70.56	44.1	1.60	64.27	41.2	1.56	71.02	38.6	1.84			
May.....	66.06	38.7	1.80	60.82	38.2	1.68	73.48	44.0	1.67	71.44	44.1	1.62	65.16	41.5	1.57	72.92	39.2	1.85			
June.....	64.98	36.1	1.80	59.95	35.9	1.67	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.45	44.0	1.61	63.18	40.5	1.56	73.47	39.5	1.84			
July.....	66.06	36.7	1.80	57.63	34.1	1.69	75.90	44.7	1.70	73.35	45.0	1.63	62.87	40.3	1.56	72.91	39.2	1.86			
August.....	67.16	36.9	1.82	60.33	35.7	1.69	76.05	45.0	1.69	73.51	45.1	1.63	64.78	41.0	1.58	73.28	39.4	1.86			
September.....	69.33	36.3	1.91	60.53	35.7	1.69	75.82	44.6	1.70	72.86	44.7	1.63	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.24	39.7	1.87			
October.....	68.63	36.9	1.86	64.26	37.8	1.70	76.27	44.6	1.71	74.09	44.9	1.65	66.04	41.8	1.58	75.58	40.2	1.88			
November.....	70.19	37.8	1.87	64.73	38.3	1.69	75.24	44.0	1.71	72.27	43.8	1.65	66.36	42.0	1.58	76.33	40.6	1.88			
December.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	63.10	36.9	1.71	74.12	43.6	1.70	70.58	43.3	1.63	66.56	41.6	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89			
1955: January.....	71.08	38.7	1.86	61.56	36.0	1.71	72.67	43.0	1.69	68.85	42.5	1.62	64.37	41.0	1.67	77.90	41.0	1.90			
Year and month	Primary metal industries																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Abrasives products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$73.45	39.7	\$1.85	\$71.57	42.6	\$1.68	\$65.70	36.3	\$1.81	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90	\$79.50	40.0	\$1.99	\$79.60	40.0	\$1.99			
1953: Average.....	79.08	40.6	1.97	76.43	42.7	1.79	71.51	36.3	1.97	84.25	40.9	2.06	87.45	40.5	2.16	87.48	40.5	2.16			
1954: January.....	76.44	39.0	1.96	75.07	40.8	1.84	71.64	36.0	1.90	81.74	39.3	2.08	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18			
February.....	78.86	38.9	1.95	75.81	41.2	1.84	68.95	34.8	2.01	79.52	38.6	2.06	81.27	37.8	2.16	81.27	37.8	2.16			
March.....	74.69	38.3	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	61.74	31.5	1.96	78.28	38.0	2.00	79.12	36.8	2.10	79.12	36.8	2.10			
April.....	75.86	36.9	1.98	77.29	41.3	1.87	61.04	31.3	1.95	78.49	38.4	2.07	81.22	37.6	2.16	81.22	37.6	2.16			
May.....	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.71	42.4	1.88	60.28	30.6	1.97	80.70	38.8	2.08	83.22	38.0	2.19	83.22	38.0	2.19			
June.....	73.00	36.9	1.98	78.40	41.7	1.98	63.24	32.1	1.97	80.81	38.3	2.11	84.00	37.5	2.24	84.00	37.5	2.24			
July.....	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.25	41.4	1.99	65.93	33.3	1.98	80.64	38.4	2.10	82.43	37.3	2.21	82.43	37.3	2.21			
August.....	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.57	42.1	1.89	68.71	34.7	1.98	82.39	38.5	2.14	84.90	37.4	2.22	84.90	37.4	2.22			
September.....	78.20	40.0	2.00	78.66	41.6	1.90	72.00	36.0	2.00	82.64	38.8	2.13	84.45	37.7	2.24	84.45	37.7	2.24			
October.....	80.40	40.0	2.01	79.04	41.6	1.95	75.55	37.4	2.02	84.53	39.5	2.14	87.30	38.8	2.25	87.30	38.8	2.25			
November.....	83.84	41.3	2.03	79.90	42.1	1.90	75.89	37.2	2.04	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.98	39.1	2.25	87.98	39.1	2.25			
December.....	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.98	42.4	1.91	76.26	37.2	2.05	86.65	40.3	2.15	89.67	39.5	2.27	89.67	39.5	2.27			
1955: January.....																					
Year and month	Primary metal industries																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ⁵			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ⁶					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$75.04	41.1	\$1.85	\$72.22	40.8	\$1.77	\$69.89	40.4	\$1.73	\$70.96	39.2	\$1.80	\$77.70	42.0	\$1.85	\$75.48	41.7	\$1.81			
1953: Average.....	80.40	41.0	1.94	76.33	40.6	1.88	74.89	40.7	1.84	76.95	40.5	1.90	79.98	40.6	1.97	80.93	41.5	1.95			
1954: January.....	77.41	39.9	1.94	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.89	72.77	38.1	1.91	76.48	38.6	1.98	83.40	41.7	2.00			
February.....	77.61	39.8	1.95	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.61	38.5	1.89	70.11	36.9	1.90	77.61	39.3	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97			
March.....	77.02	39.7	1.94	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.42	38.4	1.89	74.68	39.1	1.91	78.43	38.8	1.98	79.30	39.9	1.98			
April.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	72.06	38.4	1.90	72.66	38.8	1.87	72.58	37.8	1.92	73.68	37.4	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97			
May.....	78.41	39.8	1.97	72.77	38.3	1.90	72.66	38.8	1.87	73.01	37.7	1.91	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.40	40.0	1.98			
June.....	79.00	39.7	1.99	73.53	38.7	1.90	73.30	39.2	1.87	71.28	37.7	1.90	74.48	37.6	1.98	79.39	40.3	1.97			
July.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	72.95	38.6	1.89	72.73	39.1	1.86	69.55	36.8	1.89	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.00	39.8	2.00			
August.....	79.00	39.5	2.00	74.10	39.0	1.90	73.49	39.8	1.90	73.07	39.1	1.92	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.60	40.2	1.98			
September.....	82.82	40.6	2.04	74.11	38.8	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	74.11	38.2	1.94	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.39	39.3	2.02			
October.....	82.01	40.4	2.03	75.66	39.2	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	77.02	39.7	1.94	76.00	38.0	2.00	80.40	40.0	2.01			
November.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	76.04	39.4	1.93	76.02	39.8	1.91	78.90	40.1	1.96	75.60	37.8	2.02	80.60	40.3	2.00			
December.....	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.99	40.2	1.94	77.76	40.8	1.92	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.38	38.8	2.02	81.00	40.5	2.00			
1955: January.....	83.44	40.9	2.04	78.78	40.4	1.95	78.53	40.7	1.95	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.59	39.4	2.02	82.21	40.7	2.02			
Year and month	Primary metal industries																				
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ⁷			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$75.00	41.7	\$1.80	\$76.08	41.8	\$1.82	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$76.49	41.8	\$1.83	\$69.95	40.2	\$1.74			
1953: Average.....	80.41	42.1	1.91	81.81	40.5	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	82.91	42.3	1.95	85.37	42.9	1.99	77.93	40.8	1.91			
1954: January.....	82.49	42.3	1.95	84.66	40.9	2.07	73.63	40.9	1.80	78.21	39.7	1.97	77.21	38.9	1.99	77.99	40.2	1.84			
February.....	77.93	40.8	1.91	82.80	40.0	2.07	73.63	40.8	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	73.64	38.2	1.98	78.57	40.0	1.94			
March.....	74.43	39.8	1.88	84.46	40.2	2.07	72.85	40.7	1.80	77.80	40.7	1.92	78.61	39.6	1.98	78.61	39.6	1.98			
April.....	74.28	39.3	1.89	84.45	40.5	2.08	72.85	40.7	1.79	78.41	39.0	1.90	76.23	38.5	1.96	79.58	40.6	1.95			
May.....	74.68	39.5	1.89	84.45	40.5	2.08	73.80	41.0	1.80	80.30	40.3	1.90	79.80	39.9	2.00	79.58	40.6	1.95			
June.....	76.31	39.9	1.91	84.40	40.6	2.08	73.13	41.5	1.81	81.19	40.8	1.90	82.01	40.8	2.01	79.77	40.7	1.95			
July.....	75.55	39.8	1.90	83.34	40.4	2.11	73.31	40.5	1.81	79.60	40.0	1.90	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.85	38.8	1.97			
August.....	76.80	39.1	1.91	84.83	40.3	2.11	72.67	40.5	1.79	80.60	40.1	2.01	80.49	40.0	2.01	80.00	40.0	2.00			
September.....	74.66	39.3	1.95	85.01	40.1	2.12	75.00	41.3	1.84	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.22	40.8	2.03			
October.....	76.43	39.5	1.95	84.66	40.4	2.14	77.15	41.7	1.85	82.44	40.7	2.05	83.61								

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
		Primary metal industries—Continued																				
		Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ¹			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-rolled pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products					
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
1952: Average.....	\$77.79	41.6	\$1.87	\$82.18	41.7	\$1.97	\$86.09	42.3	\$2.04	\$80.84	41.8	\$1.95	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$73.38	41.6	\$1.74				
1953: Average.....	\$80.97	41.1	1.97	\$77.87	41.5	2.11	\$1.12	41.8	2.18	\$4.87	41.0	2.07	\$4.45	40.8	2.08	\$77.15	41.7	1.88				
1954: January.....	\$80.40	40.0	2.01	\$83.95	39.5	2.12	\$8.68	40.0	2.21	\$1.81	39.2	2.07	\$3.37	39.7	2.10	\$76.50	40.7	1.89				
February.....	\$80.20	40.1	2.00	\$83.43	39.4	2.12	\$7.56	39.8	2.20	\$1.84	39.2	2.08	\$2.16	39.5	2.08	\$76.33	40.6	1.88				
March.....	\$79.00	39.5	2.00	\$82.29	39.0	2.11	\$5.58	39.9	2.20	\$1.33	39.1	2.08	\$2.16	39.5	2.08	\$75.95	40.4	1.88				
April.....	\$78.01	39.2	1.99	\$81.66	38.7	2.11	\$3.23	38.0	2.19	\$1.33	39.1	2.08	\$2.97	39.7	2.09	\$75.30	40.1	1.88				
May.....	\$79.00	39.5	2.00	\$83.53	39.4	2.12	\$4.04	38.2	2.20	\$4.21	40.1	2.10	\$4.85	40.6	2.09	\$77.33	40.7	1.90				
June.....	\$79.19	39.4	2.01	\$85.39	39.9	2.14	\$4.42	38.2	2.21	\$6.92	41.0	2.12	\$6.00	40.8	2.11	\$76.92	40.7	1.89				
July.....	\$77.79	38.7	2.01	\$84.10	39.3	2.14	\$4.80	38.2	2.22	\$4.80	40.0	2.12	\$5.24	40.4	2.11	\$75.80	40.0	1.89				
August.....	\$78.90	39.7	2.01	\$84.53	39.5	2.14	\$6.08	38.6	2.23	\$5.55	40.4	2.12	\$5.16	39.6	2.10	\$76.95	40.3	1.89				
September.....	\$80.39	39.6	2.03	\$85.75	39.7	2.16	\$5.79	38.7	2.24	\$7.10	40.7	2.14	\$6.03	40.2	2.12	\$77.74	40.7	1.91				
October.....	\$84.25	40.9	2.06	\$86.18	39.9	2.16	\$7.45	38.7	2.26	\$7.33	41.0	2.13	\$5.22	40.2	2.12	\$78.53	40.9	1.92				
November.....	\$84.85	40.6	2.09	\$86.80	40.0	2.17	\$8.70	39.1	2.27	\$7.74	41.0	2.14	\$2.80	39.1	2.12	\$79.71	41.3	1.93				
December.....	\$84.66	40.9	2.07	\$90.45	41.3	2.19	\$1.88	40.3	2.28	\$1.15	42.2	2.16	\$7.53	40.9	2.14	\$80.70	41.6	1.94				
1955: January.....	\$83.82	40.3	2.08	\$91.72	41.5	2.21	\$3.94	40.5	2.30	\$0.72	42.0	2.16	\$9.82	41.2	2.18	\$80.34	41.2	1.95				
Year and month		Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ²			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ³					
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
		1952: Average.....	\$69.31	41.5	\$1.67	\$69.06	41.1	\$1.66	\$63.84	41.0	\$1.55	\$69.38	41.3	\$1.68	\$70.60	41.1	\$1.72	\$70.90	40.8	\$1.74		
		1953: Average.....	\$75.71	41.6	1.82	\$74.85	41.6	1.78	\$7.22	41.3	1.83	\$4.70	41.5	1.80	\$78.90	41.7	1.82	\$78.87	40.2	1.83		
1954: January.....	\$77.79	40.1	1.94	\$73.16	40.9	1.82	\$4.12	39.1	1.84	\$7.67	40.2	1.83	\$78.33	40.6	1.88	\$71.80	39.8	1.88				
February.....	\$81.71	41.9	1.95	\$75.39	40.1	1.83	\$5.67	39.8	1.86	\$7.43	39.9	1.84	\$78.76	40.3	1.88	\$73.10	39.3	1.88				
March.....	\$78.23	41.1	1.88	\$72.94	39.8	1.81	\$4.42	38.7	1.84	\$7.68	40.2	1.86	\$78.16	40.4	1.92	\$76.95	39.3	1.92				
April.....	\$78.94	40.9	1.93	\$72.62	39.9	1.82	\$3.41	38.9	1.83	\$7.10	39.4	1.83	\$75.95	40.4	1.88	\$70.66	38.4	1.84				
May.....	\$82.74	42.0	1.97	\$74.74	40.4	1.85	\$6.00	40.0	1.85	\$7.31	39.3	1.84	\$78.50	41.1	1.91	\$73.28	39.4	1.88				
June.....	\$83.13	42.2	1.97	\$72.65	39.7	1.83	\$5.74	39.6	1.86	\$7.13	39.2	1.84	\$75.01	39.9	1.88	\$74.50	40.1	1.88				
July.....	\$82.12	41.9	1.96	\$72.29	39.8	1.83	\$4.29	39.2	1.84	\$7.84	38.5	1.84	\$75.79	40.1	1.89	\$72.34	39.1	1.88				
August.....	\$83.13	42.2	1.97	\$74.74	40.4	1.85	\$6.17	40.1	1.85	\$7.36	39.6	1.85	\$77.93	40.8	1.91	\$75.14	40.4	1.88				
September.....	\$81.34	41.5	1.96	\$75.11	40.6	1.85	\$6.90	40.3	1.86	\$7.26	39.6	1.85	\$78.50	41.1	1.91	\$75.20	40.0	1.88				
October.....	\$80.00	40.2	1.96	\$75.70	40.7	1.86	\$8.21	40.6	1.88	\$7.16	39.3	1.86	\$79.30	41.3	1.92	\$76.95	40.7	1.92				
November.....	\$79.29	39.8	1.99	\$76.45	40.9	1.87	\$6.97	41.4	1.89	\$7.21	39.9	1.86	\$79.52	41.2	1.93	\$75.79	40.1	1.89				
December.....	\$83.21	41.4	2.01	\$78.62	41.6	1.89	\$7.04	41.2	1.70	\$4.59	40.1	1.86	\$83.10	42.4	1.96	\$76.78	40.2	1.91				
1955: January.....	\$81.41	40.5	2.01	\$79.23	41.7	1.90	\$6.34	40.2	1.70	\$7.33	40.5	1.86	\$84.55	42.7	1.98	\$75.25	39.4	1.91				
Year and month		Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, and stoves classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁴			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products					
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
		1952: Average.....	\$73.08	40.0	\$1.84	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$74.87	42.3	\$1.77	\$75.05	42.4	\$1.77	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78	\$74.90	42.5	\$1.78		
		1953: Average.....	\$75.64	39.6	1.91	\$72.32	40.4	1.79	\$6.75	42.5	1.90	\$1.27	43.0	1.89	\$78.44	41.8	1.89	\$80.94	42.8	1.90		
1954: January.....	\$74.69	38.9	1.92	\$70.65	38.8	1.83	\$8.26	41.8	1.93	\$2.18	42.8	1.92	\$75.20	40.1	1.88	\$80.87	41.9	1.88				
February.....	\$74.69	38.9	1.92	\$72.39	39.5	1.83	\$7.49	41.4	1.92	\$8.09	42.3	1.91	\$74.86	39.4	1.90	\$80.67	41.8	1.88				
March.....	\$75.04	38.4	1.95	\$71.92	38.3	1.83	\$7.69	41.3	1.91	\$7.99	42.1	1.90	\$78.21	39.9	1.91	\$76.30	41.3	1.92				
April.....	\$72.98	37.5	1.92	\$69.87	38.6	1.81	\$7.72	41.0	1.92	\$7.42	41.8	1.90	\$75.42	39.8	1.92	\$74.94	40.9	1.93				
May.....	\$75.66	39.2	1.93	\$72.99	39.5	1.83	\$7.30	41.3	1.92	\$8.41	42.1	1.91	\$76.99	40.1	1.92	\$78.74	40.8	1.93				
June.....	\$77.70	40.1	1.94	\$73.38	40.1	1.83	\$8.06	41.7	1.92	\$1.75	42.8	1.91	\$79.10	41.2	1.92	\$78.74	40.8	1.93				
July.....	\$75.83	39.7	1.91	\$70.62	38.8	1.82	\$7.13	41.0	1.93	\$7.46	41.6	1.91	\$79.35	40.9	1.94	\$77.79	40.1	1.94				
August.....	\$79.38	40.5	1.96	\$73.53	40.4	1.82	\$7.73	41.1	1.94	\$8.87	41.9	1.93	\$78.28	40.4	1.94	\$78.76	40.6	1.94				
September.....	\$76.44	39.2	1.95	\$74.56	40.3	1.85	\$7.38	40.9	1.94	\$7.30	41.3	1.92	\$79.79	40.5	1.97	\$79.18	40.8	1.94				
October.....	\$79.59	40.4	1.97	\$75.89	40.8	1.86	\$7.56	40.8	1.95	\$7.90	41.4	1.93	\$80.19	40.5	1.98	\$78.39	40.2	1.98				
November.....	\$81.39	40.9	1.99	\$73.53	39.8	1.85	\$7.56	40.8	1.95	\$8.10	41.5	1.98	\$79.79	40.3	1.98	\$79.17	40.6	1.98				
December.....	\$80.00	40.5	2.00	\$74.80	40.0	1.87	\$8.15	41.1	1.95	\$7.52	41.2	1.93	\$83.40	41.7	2.00	\$79.77	40.7	1.96				
1955: January.....	\$80.00	40.2	1.99	\$72.93	39.0	1.87	\$7.18	40.3	1.94	\$7.57	40.4	1.92	\$79.79	40.3	1.98	\$79.18	40.4	1.96				
Year and month		Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁵			Vitrocoated products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products					
		Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings			
		1952: Average.....	\$75.18	42.0	\$1.79	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$64.00	42.7	\$1.44	\$73.43	41.8	\$1.85	\$66.00	40.0	\$1.70	\$68.30	40.9	\$1.67		
		1953: Average.....	\$80.22	42.0	1.91	\$78.81	41.7	1.89	\$6.05	38.6	1.83	\$1.90	42.0	1.95	\$72.60	40.8	1.79	\$72.62	39.8	1.78		
1954: January.....	\$77.95	40.8	1.92	\$81.16	41.3	1.97	\$8.68	38.3	1.83	\$3.63	41.4	1.93	\$72.68	40.1	1.81	\$73.02	39.9	1.83				
February.....	\$76.80	40.0	1.92	\$78.78	40.6	1.94	\$6.80	38.5	1.85	\$3.69	40.8	1.90	\$70.69	39.6	1.78	\$73.04	39.8	1.81				
March.....	\$77.18	40.2	1.92	\$77.97	40.4	1.94	\$6.87	38.7	1.85	\$3.68	41.2	1.90	\$70.44	40.4	1.79	\$72.76	40.8	1.84				
April.....	\$77.18	40.0	1.92	\$78.18	40.3	1.94	\$6.83	38.5	1.86	\$6.80	40.5	1.90	\$70.35	39.7	1.79	\$71.46	39.7	1.80				
May.....	\$79.73	41.1	1.94	\$80.36	41.0	1.98	\$1.98	38.4	1.89	\$3.01	41.3	2.01	\$71.82	39.9	1.80	\$72.66	40.1	1.81				
June.....	\$79.93	41.2	1.94	\$79.58	40.8	1.96	\$9.01	38.2	1.83	\$2.21	40.9	2.01	\$71.10	39.5	1.80	\$72.80	40.0	1.82				
July.....	\$79.54	41.0	1.94	\$78.44	39.2	1.98	\$8.13	38.3	1.89	\$7.40	39.8	2.01	\$71.29	39.6	1.80	\$72.94	40.3	1.81				
August.....	\$79.37	40.7	1.95	\$78.40	40.0	1.96	\$9.70	37.1	1.61	\$0.90	40.1	2.01	\$70.71	39.8	1.79	\$73.12	39.4	1.81				
September.....	\$78.17	40.6	1.95	\$80.78	40.8	1.98	\$1.24	37.8	1.62	\$5.84	41.1	2.04	\$72.32	40.4	1.79	\$72.76	40.2	1.81				
October.....	\$78.78	40.4	1.95	\$82.96	41.7	1.99	\$3.18	38.9	1.62	\$5.96	41.3	2.05	\$70.48	40.5	1.87	\$73.86	40.8	1.84				
November.....	\$78.20	40.1	1.95	\$85.02	42.3	2.01	\$1.34	39.1	1.62	\$2.87	42.5	2.07	\$69.91	41.5	1.92	\$76.18	41.4	1.84				
December.....	\$80.57	40.9	1.97	\$85.43	42.5	2.01	\$3.43	39.4	1.61	\$8.18	42.6	2.07	\$80.51	41.8	1.94	\$77.93	41.9	1.86				
1955: January.....	\$77.61	39.8	1.95	\$85.67	42.2	2.03	\$6.99	39.5	1.62	\$9.45	42.8	2.09	\$79.15	40.8	1.94	\$75.48	40.8	1.86				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ¹			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pots			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$73.02	42.7	\$1.71	\$79.61	43.8	\$1.83	\$74.26	40.8	\$1.82	\$72.83	42.1	\$1.73	\$76.37	44.4	\$1.72	\$79.79	42.9	\$1.86
1953: Average	78.81	42.9	1.89	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.13	42.2	1.97	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.07	44.3	1.83	82.91	42.3	1.96
1954: January	74.70	40.6	1.84	81.41	40.8	2.02	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.00	40.0	1.85	78.76	41.4	1.83	82.40	41.2	2.00
February	75.45	41.0	1.85	82.01	40.6	2.02	79.00	40.1	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	78.95	41.8	1.83	82.90	41.3	2.00
March	72.47	39.6	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	77.08	39.3	1.95	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.92	41.0	1.82	82.20	41.1	2.00
April	72.47	39.6	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	78.07	38.3	1.96	72.52	39.3	1.88	72.25	39.7	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
May	73.78	40.1	1.84	85.68	42.0	2.04	78.04	37.9	1.98	72.91	39.2	1.85	74.12	40.5	1.83	81.61	40.6	2.01
June	74.56	40.3	1.85	84.84	42.0	2.02	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.68	39.4	1.87	73.03	40.4	1.83	81.41	40.5	2.01
July	73.28	39.4	1.86	77.99	38.8	2.01	76.04	38.6	1.97	73.14	38.7	1.86	71.92	39.3	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.00
August	74.00	40.0	1.85	85.08	41.1	2.07	74.48	38.0	1.96	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.62	39.9	1.84	80.80	40.2	2.01
September	75.70	40.7	1.85	83.44	40.6	2.06	77.01	38.7	1.99	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.61	40.2	2.03
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06	80.87	41.9	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87	82.01	40.4	2.03
November	79.38	42.0	1.89	83.22	40.4	2.06	85.08	41.1	2.07	83.42	43.0	1.94	80.22	42.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04
December	80.75	42.5	1.90	84.86	40.8	2.08	89.25	42.3	2.11	85.06	43.4	1.95	78.38	41.9	1.87	83.44	40.9	2.04
1955: January	80.79	42.3	1.91	85.07	40.9	2.08												

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																				
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																				
Year and month	General industrial machinery ¹			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings		
1952: Average.....	\$79.34	43.3	\$1.83	\$78.66	43.7	\$1.80	\$79.79	43.9	\$1.86	\$74.47	42.8	\$1.74	\$81.22	43.2	\$1.88	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86		
1953: Average.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	81.98	42.7	1.92	84.44	43.3	1.95	76.50	42.8	1.80	83.80	42.6	1.90	85.00	43.4	1.96		
1954: January.....	81.16	41.2	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.76	41.8	1.97	75.07	40.8	1.84	78.15	38.1	1.92	83.82	41.7	2.01		
February.....	81.36	41.3	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	82.76	41.8	1.98	74.26	40.8	1.82	76.04	39.4	1.90	81.99	41.2	1.99		
March.....	79.77	40.7	1.96	78.38	40.4	1.94	81.16	41.2	1.97	73.02	39.9	1.83	77.03	39.5	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.98		
April.....	78.96	40.3	1.96	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.79	40.6	1.97	72.40	40.0	1.81	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98		
May.....	79.39	40.3	1.97	76.63	39.5	1.94	82.00	41.0	2.00	73.38	40.1	1.83	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98		
June.....	80.16	40.1	1.97	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.61	41.1	2.01	74.93	40.5	1.85	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.00	40.2	1.99		
July.....	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.81	39.9	1.95	85.04	42.1	2.02	73.68	39.4	1.87	78.65	38.4	1.97	79.80	39.6	1.99		
August.....	80.30	40.3	1.99	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.60	40.1	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	77.82	39.5	1.97	80.80	40.2	2.01		
September.....	80.90	40.4	2.00	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.80	40.0	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.89	78.41	40.5	2.01	82.62	40.7	2.03		
October.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.20	40.0	2.03	76.40	40.0	1.91	81.41	40.5	2.01	83.03	40.7	2.04		
November.....	80.00	40.0	2.01	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.3	2.03	75.43	39.7	1.90	79.40	39.9	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04		
December.....	81.61	40.6	2.00	79.59	40.4	1.97	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.24	39.7	1.87	79.60	40.0	1.99	83.44	40.9	2.04		
1955: January.....	83.60	40.3																		
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ¹			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service industry and household machines ¹			Domestic laundry equipment					
1952: Average.....	\$76.97	43.0	\$1.79	\$75.26	40.9	\$1.84	\$81.80	40.9	\$2.00	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$73.81	41.2	\$1.84	\$74.80	40.7	\$1.84		
1953: Average.....	81.62	42.2	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92	82.21	40.2	2.07	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.74	40.8	1.93	78.57	40.8	1.94		
1954: January.....	82.96	41.7	1.99	78.60	39.9	1.97	84.40	40.0	2.11	71.31	39.4	1.81	77.62	39.6	1.95	79.91	38.1	1.94		
February.....	82.76	41.8	1.98	77.81	39.7	1.96	84.19	39.9	2.11	71.50	39.5	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	79.20	39.7	1.95		
March.....	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.52	39.6	1.96	84.51	40.1	2.11	69.89	38.4	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	79.29	39.7	1.95		
April.....	80.19	40.8	1.98	77.82	39.5	1.97	83.74	39.5	2.12	71.74	39.2	1.83	78.01	39.8	1.96	74.25	37.8	1.95		
May.....	79.00	40.2	1.98	77.42	39.3	1.97	83.10	39.2	2.12	72.13	39.2	1.84	77.22	39.2	1.97	74.88	38.6	1.94		
June.....	80.60	39.8	1.99	78.41	39.6	1.98	84.10	39.3	2.14	73.63	39.8	1.85	75.85	39.1	1.94	77.27	38.6	1.95		
July.....	79.00	39.7	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	85.80	40.0	2.17	72.96	39.6	1.84	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97		
August.....	82.01	40.8	2.00	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.97	39.8	2.16	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.80	39.8	1.98	85.35	41.7	2.06		
September.....	81.41	40.3	2.02	79.80	39.9	2.00	85.93	39.6	2.17	74.70	40.6	1.84	79.80	40.1	1.99	87.35	42.2	2.07		
October.....	80.20	39.9	2.01	81.20	40.2	2.02	87.64	40.2	2.18	76.99	40.9	1.88	78.80	39.6	1.99	84.26	41.1	2.05		
November.....	81.00	40.3	2.01	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.64	40.2	2.18	75.52	40.7	1.88	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.81	40.8	2.02		
December.....	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.80	40.2	2.01	87.99	40.5	2.17	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.40	39.9	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02		
1955: January.....	79.20	39.8	1.99	80.80	40.2	2.01	87.99	40.5	2.17	75.41	39.9	1.89	79.40	39.9	1.99	80.40	39.8	2.02		
Commercial laundries, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ¹			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings					
1952: Average.....	\$76.39	43.9	\$1.74	\$76.73	40.6	\$1.89	\$76.04	41.1	\$1.85	\$75.30	42.1	\$1.79	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$74.87	41.2	\$1.81		
1953: Average.....	76.86	42.3	1.81	77.01	39.9	1.90	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.85	41.5	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	77.71	40.9	1.90		
1954: January.....	78.93	40.4	1.83	77.60	38.8	2.00	79.40	39.9	1.99	78.57	40.5	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	77.42	39.5	1.98		
February.....	75.36	40.9	1.84	79.20	38.8	1.99	79.00	39.7	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	75.85	39.1	1.94		
March.....	75.11	40.6	1.85	78.60	40.0	1.99	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.18	40.4	1.95	75.08	38.9	1.93		
April.....	78.63	41.1	1.84	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.44	38.8	1.97	78.81	39.8	1.94	77.60	40.0	1.94	73.73	38.4	1.92		
May.....	75.85	41.0	1.85	79.80	38.8	2.00	78.01	39.2	1.99	77.60	40.0	1.94	78.40	40.0	1.95	74.50	39.1	1.93		
June.....	74.86	40.3	1.85	79.80	38.1	1.99	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.79	40.1	1.94	78.20	40.1	1.95	75.46	39.1	1.93		
July.....	72.10	39.4	1.83	78.21	39.5	1.98	74.60	38.3	1.95	77.03	39.5	1.94	75.27	38.6	1.95	74.69	38.8	1.94		
August.....	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.66	38.6	1.96	77.03	39.5	1.95	76.44	38.8	1.97	75.46	39.1	1.93		
September.....	73.42	39.9	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.21	39.3	1.99	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.20	40.1	2.00	75.65	38.6	1.96		
October.....	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.42	39.1	1.98		
November.....	74.15	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	78.80	39.4	2.00	79.96	40.4	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	78.61	39.7	1.98		
December.....	74.98	40.5	1.85	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.40	40.2	2.00	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.00	40.3	2.00	80.60	40.5	1.99		
1955: January.....	72.90	39.4	1.84	79.80	39.7	2.01	80.40	40.0	2.01	81.79	41.1	1.99	80.20	40.3	1.99	83.42	41.5	2.01		
Electrical machinery																				
Machinery (except electrical)—Cont.			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1952: Average.....	\$78.55	43.4	\$1.81	\$68.80	41.2	\$1.67	\$74.40	41.8	\$1.78	\$64.78	41.0	\$1.58	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$71.48	41.8	\$1.71		
1953: Average.....	80.26	42.7	1.88	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.83	41.4	1.88	68.54	40.8	1.68	77.83	41.4	1.88	78.57	41.1	1.79		
1954: January.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	70.74	39.3	1.80	76.99	40.1	1.92	67.20	39.3	1.71	75.39	40.1	1.88	71.92	39.8	1.82		
February.....	79.49	41.4	1.92	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.28	40.3	1.92	67.32	39.6	1.70	76.14	40.5	1.90	72.16	39.2	1.82		
March.....	79.71	41.3	1.93	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.46	40.0	1.91	67.49	39.7	1.70	74.43	39.8	1.87	73.25	38.7	1.82		
April.....	77.74	40.7	1.91	70.56	39.2	1.80	75.45	39.5	1.91	65.25	38.6	1.69	74.61	39.9	1.87	71.50	39.5	1.81		
May.....	79.82	41.2	1.93	71.50	39.5	1.81	76.22	39.7	1.92	66.08	39.1	1.69	74.82	39.8	1.88	72.44	39.8	1.82		
June.....	79.82	41.1	1.93	72.07	39.6	1.82	76.61	39.9	1.92	66.47	39.1	1.70	74.07	39.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82		
July.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.82	76.42	39.8	1.92	66.79	39.3	1.72	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82		
August.....	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.78	40.3	1.80	74.80	40.0	1.87	74.82	40.5	1.84		
September.....	79.38	40.8	1.96	72.96	40.1	1.82	78.76	40.6	1.94	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.80	40.0	1.87	74.82	40.5	1.84		
October.....	79.54	40.5	1.96	73.93	40.4	1.83	78.78	40.6	1.94	69.89	40.4	1.73	74.95	40.3	1.86	74.90	40.7	1.84		
November.....	79.54	41.0	1.96	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.18	40.6	1.94	70.50	40.4	1.73	74.34	40.4	1.84	74.18	40.3	1.84		
December.....	81.95	41.6	1.97	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.56	40.8	1.95	71.17	40.9	1.74	76.07	40.9	1.86	71.89	39.5	1.82		
1955: January.....	82.96	41.6	1.97	74.56	40.3	1.85	78.78	40.4	1.95	69.43	39.9	1.74	76.67	41.0	1.87	73.20	40.0	1.82		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-board and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$80.22	42.0	\$1.91	\$72.04	40.7	\$1.77	\$72.16	42.2	\$1.71	\$91.28	46.1	\$1.98	\$72.32	40.4	\$1.79	\$72.11	43.7	\$1.66
1953: Average.....	84.08	41.6	2.02	76.33	40.6	1.88	75.84	41.9	1.81	88.20	42.6	2.00	78.92	40.7	1.80	72.24	42.3	1.73
1954: January.....	82.62	40.8	2.04	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.11	40.8	1.85	78.21	39.7	1.97	74.87	39.2	1.91	67.20	39.3	1.71
February.....	83.23	40.6	2.05	76.24	39.3	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.39	40.2	1.98	75.02	39.8	1.91	69.22	40.3	1.72
March.....	82.01	40.2	2.04	76.20	40.1	1.95	74.37	40.3	1.85	80.58	41.1	1.98	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.87	40.1	1.71
April.....	86.89	39.7	2.08	78.44	39.2	1.98	73.68	39.6	1.88	83.72	43.6	1.97	78.28	39.2	1.92	67.77	39.4	1.72
May.....	80.78	39.6	2.04	79.19	40.2	1.97	74.99	40.1	1.87	81.96	41.2	1.97	78.28	39.3	1.92	69.14	40.2	1.73
June.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	78.69	40.2	1.95	75.36	40.3	1.87	83.42	41.6	2.01	74.68	39.1	1.91	69.77	40.1	1.74
July.....	81.80	40.1	2.04	77.02	39.7	1.94	75.39	40.1	1.88	83.23	40.8	2.04	78.46	39.3	1.92	70.30	40.4	1.74
August.....	83.64	40.6	2.06	78.98	40.5	1.95	75.98	40.2	1.89	86.48	42.6	2.03	75.46	39.3	1.92	69.95	40.2	1.74
September.....	85.08	41.1	2.07	76.14	40.5	1.88	76.76	40.4	1.90	87.55	42.5	2.06	76.43	39.6	1.93	73.39	41.7	1.75
October.....	84.87	41.0	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	83.64	41.0	2.04	73.73	38.2	1.93	72.39	40.9	1.77
November.....	84.05	40.8	2.06	80.77	41.0	1.97	79.32	41.1	1.93	83.64	41.2	2.03	79.17	40.6	1.95	74.82	41.8	1.78
December.....	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.58	42.5	1.99	79.13	41.0	1.93	84.84	42.0	2.02	78.38	40.4	1.94	73.69	41.4	1.78
1955: January.....	84.25	40.7	2.07	81.95	41.6	1.97	76.21	39.9	1.91	83.83	41.5	2.02	77.42	39.7	1.95	73.51	41.3	1.78
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$58.89	39.0	\$1.51	\$64.21	40.9	\$1.57	\$82.12	40.6	\$1.53	\$57.49	40.2	\$1.43	\$82.03	43.4	\$1.89
1953: Average.....	78.79	40.8	1.88	65.21	40.5	1.61	66.66	40.4	1.58	64.64	39.9	1.53	62.27	40.7	1.53	82.49	42.3	1.83
1954: January.....	75.08	39.3	1.91	64.12	39.1	1.64	65.96	38.8	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.68	59.72	37.8	1.58	77.78	40.3	1.93
February.....	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.89	39.7	1.71	67.09	39.7	1.69	61.78	39.1	1.58	79.38	40.5	1.95
March.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	65.34	39.3	1.66	67.85	39.8	1.71	65.59	39.4	1.69	61.39	39.1	1.57	78.99	40.8	1.95
April.....	72.19	38.4	1.86	64.19	38.9	1.65	66.30	39.0	1.70	66.38	38.9	1.69	62.02	38.8	1.47	77.03	39.5	1.98
May.....	78.17	40.5	1.93	64.85	39.3	1.65	67.42	39.2	1.72	66.08	39.1	1.69	62.65	39.4	1.59	78.41	39.8	1.97
June.....	75.54	38.3	1.92	63.69	38.4	1.66	67.64	39.1	1.73	67.20	39.3	1.71	61.99	38.8	1.61	78.21	39.5	1.98
July.....	74.10	39.0	1.90	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	67.66	39.8	1.70	64.08	39.8	1.61	80.60	40.3	2.06
August.....	74.50	38.8	1.92	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.55	40.2	1.73	68.34	40.2	1.70	63.99	39.5	1.62	81.60	40.8	2.06
September.....	81.18	41.0	1.98	67.77	40.1	1.69	70.88	40.5	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.43	41.1	2.03
October.....	79.59	40.4	1.97	68.51	40.3	1.70	71.23	40.7	1.75	69.25	40.5	1.71	67.49	40.9	1.65	84.66	41.8	2.03
November.....	79.38	40.5	1.95	68.51	40.3	1.70	70.53	40.3	1.76	69.32	40.3	1.72	64.62	39.4	1.64	84.62	41.2	2.05
1955: January.....	80.89	40.7	1.98	68.17	40.1	1.70	70.93	40.3	1.76	69.14	40.2	1.72	64.62	39.4	1.64	86.32	41.7	2.07
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products ²									Transportation equipment								
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ³					
1952: Average.....	\$65.90	40.7	\$1.62	73.34	41.2	\$1.78	\$56.66	39.9	\$1.42	\$72.93	42.9	\$1.70	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$82.82	46.6	\$2.04
1953: Average.....	67.94	40.2	1.59	76.67	41.0	1.87	58.20	40.0	1.48	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.28	41.2	2.07	87.95	41.1	2.14
1954: January.....	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.22	39.7	1.92	60.13	38.9	1.52	74.64	39.7	1.89	85.85	40.5	2.12	89.79	41.0	2.19
February.....	69.60	40.0	1.74	76.99	40.1	1.92	60.80	40.0	1.52	77.74	40.7	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	85.72	39.5	2.17
March.....	68.73	39.5	1.74	75.84	39.5	1.93	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.37	40.4	1.92	84.82	40.2	2.11	87.26	40.4	2.18
April.....	67.51	38.8	1.74	75.66	39.2	1.93	57.91	38.1	1.52	77.59	40.2	1.93	85.67	40.6	2.11	88.34	40.9	2.16
May.....	69.53	39.5	1.76	79.00	40.1	1.97	59.19	39.2	1.51	76.62	39.7	1.93	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.28	39.3	2.17
June.....	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.24	39.3	1.94	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.79	40.3	1.98	84.38	39.8	2.12	85.06	39.2	2.17
July.....	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.06	39.3	1.91	57.90	38.6	1.50	77.60	40.0	1.94	85.63	40.2	2.13	88.00	40.0	2.20
August.....	67.82	39.2	1.73	75.95	39.0	1.94	58.25	39.1	1.49	78.41	39.8	1.97	86.90	40.0	2.15	89.15	39.8	2.24
September.....	69.48	39.7	1.75	78.00	39.9	1.97	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.00	40.1	1.97	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.54	40.6	2.23
October.....	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.9	2.00	58.20	38.8	1.50	78.98	40.5	1.95	90.91	41.7	2.18	96.53	42.9	2.25
November.....	70.53	39.4	1.79	77.62	39.4	1.97	59.13	38.9	1.52	81.16	41.2	1.97	93.08	42.5	2.19	99.44	44.0	2.26
December.....	70.35	39.3	1.79	76.44	39.0	1.95	59.74	39.3	1.52	78.41	39.8	1.97	91.98	42.0	2.19	96.10	42.9	2.24
1955: January.....	70.35	39.3	1.79	76.44	39.0	1.95	59.74	39.3	1.52	78.41	39.8	1.97	91.98	42.0	2.19	96.10	42.9	2.24
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$83.64	40.6	\$2.06	\$70.18	40.8	\$1.72	\$70.82	41.0	\$1.73	\$81.70	43.0	\$1.90	\$79.66	42.6	\$1.87	\$88.22	43.0	\$1.98
1953: Average.....	88.78	41.1	2.16	74.36	40.8	1.82	73.60	40.0	1.84	83.80	41.9	2.00	82.19	41.3	1.99	87.29	43.0	2.08
1954: January.....	90.42	41.1	2.20	75.68	40.2	1.88	72.86	38.8	1.87	83.23	40.6	2.00	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.67	41.3	2.05
February.....	88.11	39.8	2.18	72.68	39.8	1.84	73.49	39.3	1.87	85.28	41.3	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08
March.....	85.10	39.4	2.16	74.99	40.7	1.84	72.89	39.4	1.85	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.67	41.1	2.06	84.24	40.5	2.08
April.....	88.07	40.9	2.14	77.00	41.0	1.88	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.42	40.3	2.07
May.....	85.85	39.2	2.19	77.71	40.9	1.90	78.91	41.1	1.92	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.80	40.8	2.08	84.65	40.8	2.08
June.....	86.07	39.3	2.19	74.10	39.0	1.90	74.29	39.1	1.90	84.06	40.7	2.08	84.80	40.8	2.08	86.81	41.0	2.11
July.....	88.58	39.9	2.23	78.09	41.1	1.90	73.70	39.2	1.88	83.27	40.8	2.00	85.07	40.9	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10
August.....	89.95	40.8	2.26	76.22	39.7	1.92	74.69	38.7	1.93	85.08	40.8	2.10	85.69	40.9	2.10	84.63	40.9	2.10
September.....	97.18	40.9	2.38	75.83	39.7	1.91	79.49	41.4	1.92	85.47	40.7	2.10	85.47	40.7	2.10	84.63	40.9	2.10
October.....	100.11	44.1	2.27	78.38	40.4	1.94	82.88	42.5	1.95	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.56	41.3	2.12	87.34	41.2	2.12
November.....	96.73	43.9	2.23	78.63	39.5	1.94	77.97	40.4	1.93	88.60	41.4	2.14	86.23	41.5	2.15	87.95	41.1	2.12
1955: January.....	96.73	43.9	2.23	78.63	39.5	1.94	77.97	40.4	1.93	88.60	41.4	2.14	86.23	41.5	2.15	87.95	41.1	2.12

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																
	Transportation equipment—Continued																
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ¹			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1932: Average	\$62.35	45.0	\$2.05	\$81.22	43.2	\$1.88	\$75.58	40.2	\$1.88	\$76.78	40.2	\$1.91	\$66.23	39.9	\$1.66		
1933: Average	85.90	41.9	2.05	85.17	42.8	1.99	79.37	39.1	2.03	80.91	38.9	2.08	70.88	40.1	1.79		
1934: Average	78.28	38.0	2.06	85.07	41.7	2.04	78.66	38.0	2.07	80.14	37.8	2.12	70.83	38.4	1.79		
1934: January	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.04	41.4	2.03	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.25	38.9	2.14	70.45	39.8	1.77		
February	85.67	40.6	2.11	84.05	41.2	2.04	81.95	39.4	2.08	84.28	38.2	2.15	70.68	40.3	1.76		
March	82.76	39.6	2.09	83.85	40.9	2.05	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.18	38.4	2.14	71.58	40.9	1.78		
April	79.87	38.4	2.08	83.08	41.3	2.06	80.94	39.1	2.07	82.83	38.7	2.14	72.34	41.1	1.76		
May	80.26	38.4	2.09	84.87	41.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.08	82.64	38.8	2.13	71.23	40.7	1.78		
June	79.87	38.4	2.08	83.84	40.5	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	82.22	38.6	2.13	68.96	39.4	1.78		
July	82.53	39.3	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.03	38.8	2.14	70.78	40.2	1.76		
August	83.35	39.5	2.11	86.10	41.0	2.10	78.83	37.9	2.08	80.09	37.6	2.13	71.06	39.7	1.79		
September	83.37	39.7	2.10	87.34	41.2	2.12	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.51	38.2	2.16	70.49	39.6	1.78		
October	84.21	40.1	2.10	87.98	41.5	2.12	80.22	38.2	2.10	81.96	37.9	2.15	71.51	41.1	1.74		
November	84.21	40.1	2.10	90.09	42.1	2.14	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.36	38.8	2.20	71.51	41.1	1.74		
December	83.41	40.1	2.08	87.98	41.5	2.12	82.35	39.4	2.09	85.46	39.2	2.18	70.12	40.3	1.74		
1935: January																	
Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products	
	Railroad equipment ¹			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1932: Average	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$74.00	40.0	\$1.85	\$73.02	42.7	\$1.71	\$72.07	41.9	\$1.72		
1933: Average	80.39	39.6	2.03	82.00	40.0	2.05	79.19	39.4	2.05	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.48		
1934: Average	82.32	39.2	2.10	82.89	39.1	2.12	81.84	38.2	2.08	68.78	38.0	1.81	72.22	39.7	1.81		
1934: January	82.95	39.5	2.10	84.21	40.1	2.10	82.11	39.1	2.10	71.31	39.4	1.81	73.12	40.4	1.81		
February	81.93	39.2	2.09	82.97	39.7	2.09	81.30	38.9	2.09	71.31	39.4	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.81		
March	80.68	38.5	2.08	81.97	39.6	2.07	78.79	37.7	2.09	71.16	39.1	1.82	73.07	39.6	1.82		
April	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.78	39.8	2.08	79.13	37.5	2.11	73.35	40.3	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82		
May	81.45	38.6	2.11	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.33	37.3	2.10	77.27	41.1	1.88	72.83	39.8	1.83		
June	80.60	38.2	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12	78.70	37.3	2.11	71.07	38.9	1.85	72.29	39.6	1.83		
July	81.79	38.4	2.13	86.43	40.2	2.15	78.49	37.2	2.11	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.6	1.83		
August	78.02	36.8	2.12	78.81	37.0	2.13	77.23	36.6	2.11	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.82	39.9	1.85		
September	82.61	38.2	2.16	83.71	39.3	2.13	81.38	37.5	2.17	71.23	38.5	1.85	74.19	40.1	1.85		
October	86.98	39.9	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.38	39.9	2.19	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.66	40.3	1.85		
November	88.88	40.4	2.20	89.38	41.0	2.18	88.40	40.0	2.21	71.19	38.9	1.83	75.33	40.5	1.86		
December	87.38	39.9	2.19	88.29	40.5	2.18	87.12	39.6	2.20	75.14	40.4	1.86	74.77	40.2	1.86		
1935: January																	
Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products	
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1932: Average	\$93.11	45.2	\$2.06	\$71.06	42.4	\$1.69	\$76.68	42.5	\$1.80	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	\$56.63	39.6	\$1.43		
1933: Average	80.25	42.5	2.10	74.16	41.2	1.80	79.00	42.7	1.85	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.48		
1934: Average	80.50	38.7	2.08	72.83	39.8	1.83	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.00	40.6	1.65	58.78	39.7	1.48		
1934: January	83.22	40.4	2.06	74.70	40.6	1.84	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.73	40.8	1.66	58.76	39.7	1.48		
February	83.43	40.5	2.06	74.12	40.5	1.83	73.20	40.0	1.83	67.23	40.5	1.66	58.71	39.4	1.49		
March	82.18	39.7	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.30	39.7	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50		
April	81.56	39.4	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.30	39.7	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50		
May	82.69	39.9	2.07	74.77	40.2	1.86	73.41	39.9	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	58.80	39.0	1.50		
June	79.72	38.7	2.06	74.24	39.7	1.87	74.64	39.7	1.88	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.50		
July	82.69	39.9	2.07	74.24	39.7	1.87	74.64	39.7	1.88	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.50		
August	84.63	40.3	2.10	75.29	40.1	1.88	76.78	40.6	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.65	39.5	1.51		
September	84.63	40.3	2.10	75.29	40.1	1.88	76.78	40.2	1.91	65.46	39.2	1.67	59.64	39.1	1.51		
October	86.30	40.9	2.11	75.58	40.2	1.88	78.31	41.0	1.91	66.47	39.8	1.67	59.70	39.8	1.50		
November	87.97	41.3	2.13	77.49	41.0	1.89	78.09	41.1	1.90	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.10	39.4	1.50		
December	86.69	40.8	2.11	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	67.30	40.3	1.67	58.65	39.1	1.50		
1935: January																	
Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products	
	Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ¹			Jewelry and findings				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1932: Average	\$76.73	41.7	\$1.84	\$60.55	40.1	\$1.51	\$61.50	41.0	\$1.50	\$65.99	42.3	\$1.56	\$63.33	42.5	\$1.49		
1933: Average	77.49	41.0	1.89	66.96	41.6	1.61	64.06	40.8	1.67	68.85	42.5	1.62	65.41	42.2	1.55		
1934: Average	81.16	41.2	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.58	40.6	1.64	62.55	40.8	1.55		
1934: January	80.87	40.9	1.97	64.39	39.5	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60	68.22	41.6	1.64	64.95	41.9	1.55		
February	79.96	40.6	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	64.06	40.0	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.12	41.1	1.56		
March	79.90	40.4	1.98	62.43	38.3	1.63	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.8	1.57		
April	79.90	40.4	1.98	62.43	38.3	1.63	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.8	1.57		
May	79.79	40.3	1.98	62.98	38.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.90	40.6	1.65	62.80	40.6	1.55		
June	80.98	40.9	1.98	61.66	37.6	1.64	63.36	39.6	1.60	65.85	40.4	1.63	62.93	40.6	1.55		
July	79.59	40.4	1.97	63.69	38.5	1.65	62.79	39.0	1.61	64.06	39.3	1.63	60.30	38.9	1.54		
August	79.79	40.5	1.97	63.91	38.5	1.65	62.79	39.0	1.61	66.26	40.9	1.62	62.58	40.9	1.53		
September	80.60	40.3	2.00	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.40	40.0	1.61	70.05	42.2	1.66	66.99	42.4	1.58		
October	81.30	40.6	2.00	67.06	40.4	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.89	43.6	1.58		
November	81.60	40.8	2.00	65.74	39.6	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61	71.81	43.0	1.67	68.37	43.0	1.59		
December	82.01	40.8	2.01	65.63	39.3	1.67	66.18	40.6	1.63	71.48	42.8	1.67	67.58	42.5	1.59		
1935: January	83.23	41.0	2.03	66.00	39.1	1.69	66.09	40.3	1.64	67.98	41.2	1.65	64.68	41.2	1.57		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ¹			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$70.81	41.9	\$1.69	\$68.64	41.1	\$1.67	\$58.75	40.5	\$1.45	\$58.84	40.3	\$1.46	\$58.90	40.9	\$1.44
1953: Average	75.86	43.1	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.35	40.1	1.53	60.33	40.5	1.49
1954: January	71.53	40.8	1.77	70.78	40.3	1.76	50.22	38.6	1.56	50.23	37.8	1.59	60.55	39.9	1.53
February	73.98	41.1	1.80	70.40	40.0	1.76	60.30	38.9	1.55	60.83	38.6	1.58	59.49	39.4	1.51
March	73.03	40.8	1.79	69.13	39.5	1.75	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.15	39.2	1.56	58.65	39.1	1.50
April	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.90	38.8	1.73	57.78	38.0	1.52	58.52	38.0	1.54	56.77	38.1	1.49
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.06	38.1	1.76	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.13	38.9	1.52	58.71	39.4	1.49
June	70.62	39.9	1.77	71.06	39.7	1.79	57.66	38.7	1.49	57.28	38.7	1.48	58.20	38.8	1.50
July	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.88	39.6	1.79	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.99	37.9	1.48	57.98	38.4	1.51
August	74.03	40.9	1.81	71.20	40.0	1.78	58.41	39.2	1.49	58.25	39.4	1.49	58.74	39.9	1.51
September	75.59	41.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.85	58.35	39.0	1.50	58.25	39.1	1.49	58.58	38.8	1.52
October	77.65	42.2	1.84	77.65	42.2	1.84	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49	59.58	39.2	1.52
November	78.87	43.1	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.50	39.0	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51
December	79.67	43.3	1.84	76.49	41.8	1.83	58.74	38.9	1.51	57.68	38.2	1.51	59.80	39.6	1.51
1955: January	74.57	41.2	1.81	73.85	40.8	1.81	59.82	39.1	1.53	60.06	39.0	1.54	59.58	39.2	1.52
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Transportation and public utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$57.26	40.9	\$1.40	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$54.79	41.8	\$1.55	\$52.02	40.8	\$1.52	\$74.30	40.6	\$1.83
1953: Average	58.98	40.4	1.46	59.09	40.2	1.47	57.97	41.7	1.63	54.80	40.5	1.60	75.33	40.6	1.88
1954: January	59.30	39.8	1.49	57.42	38.8	1.48	56.23	39.9	1.56	55.46	39.2	1.67	75.08	38.7	1.94
February	61.80	41.3	1.50	57.67	39.5	1.46	57.06	40.4	1.66	56.00	40.0	1.65	79.18	40.4	1.96
March	60.70	40.8	1.49	57.82	39.6	1.46	57.40	40.6	1.66	56.40	40.0	1.66	78.60	41.4	1.90
April	61.61	40.8	1.51	55.53	38.1	1.46	55.40	39.4	1.66	55.18	39.5	1.65	78.80	41.1	1.91
May	61.31	40.8	1.51	56.45	38.4	1.47	56.86	39.8	1.68	55.13	39.6	1.67	78.76	39.2	1.94
June	61.05	40.7	1.50	57.77	39.3	1.47	57.20	40.0	1.68	56.30	39.7	1.67	79.84	41.8	1.91
July	60.30	39.8	1.49	56.21	38.5	1.46	57.60	40.0	1.69	55.35	38.9	1.68	77.69	40.2	1.92
August	59.35	40.1	1.48	56.74	39.4	1.44	58.61	40.6	1.69	56.63	39.9	1.67	78.10	41.2	1.92
September	60.45	40.3	1.50	56.90	38.7	1.45	58.35	40.8	1.70	56.23	39.9	1.66	80.32	41.4	1.94
October	62.58	40.9	1.53	57.77	39.3	1.47	59.53	40.9	1.70	56.57	40.1	1.66	78.38	40.4	1.94
November	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.82	39.6	1.46	70.38	41.4	1.70	56.40	40.0	1.66	80.90	41.7	1.94
December	61.60	41.0	1.50	58.58	40.4	1.45	71.04	41.3	1.72	58.81	40.3	1.70	81.64	42.3	1.93
1955: January	61.46	40.7	1.51	59.13	40.5	1.46	70.79	40.9	1.73	58.63	39.9	1.72			
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Local railways and buslines ¹			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ¹			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹			Telegraph		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$78.56	40.4	\$1.95	\$61.22	38.5	\$1.59	\$51.43	37.0	\$1.39	\$66.51	42.2	\$2.05	\$72.48	43.4	\$1.67
1953: Average	83.1	41.1	2.00	65.02	38.7	1.69	54.39	37.0	1.47	62.23	42.5	2.17	74.23	41.7	1.78
1954: January	78.59	44.4	1.77	55.70	38.2	1.72	54.36	36.2	1.50	61.94	41.6	2.21	72.80	40.9	1.79
February	77.25	43.4	1.78	55.74	38.0	1.73	54.36	36.0	1.51	62.57	41.7	2.22	73.69	41.4	1.78
March	77.33	43.2	1.79	55.70	38.2	1.72	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.91	42.3	2.22	73.75	41.2	1.79
April	77.58	43.1	1.80	56.09	38.2	1.73	54.09	36.3	1.49	63.46	42.1	2.22	75.78	42.1	1.80
May	77.94	43.8	1.80	57.28	38.5	1.75	56.98	37.0	1.54	63.48	42.1	2.23	75.78	42.1	1.80
June	79.10	43.7	1.81	57.54	38.7	1.74	56.39	37.1	1.52	64.75	42.3	2.24	77.15	41.7	1.85
July	78.81	42.9	1.83	58.40	39.2	1.75	57.16	37.6	1.52	66.98	42.9	2.26	77.15	41.7	1.85
August	78.26	43.0	1.82	57.69	38.9	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	65.18	42.3	2.25	77.33	41.8	1.85
September	78.14	42.7	1.83	71.60	40.0	1.79	58.00	38.0	1.55	105.77	45.2	2.34	77.93	41.9	1.86
October	78.32	42.8	1.83	72.04	39.8	1.81	60.04	38.6	1.58	104.13	44.5	2.34	78.31	42.1	1.86
November	77.78	42.5	1.82	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.08	44.1	2.36	76.78	41.6	1.85
December	79.49	43.2	1.84	70.74	39.3	1.80	56.83	36.9	1.54	103.66	44.3	2.34	77.60	41.4	1.86
1955: January	78.38	42.6	1.84	69.27	38.7	1.79	57.04	36.8	1.55	96.97	42.3	2.29	76.82	41.3	1.86
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Other public utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ¹			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$75.12	41.5	\$1.81	\$67.80	40.6	\$1.67	\$52.67	39.9	\$1.32	\$58.41	38.9	\$1.07	\$44.77	37.0	\$1.21
1953: Average	80.81	41.5	1.94	71.69	40.5	1.77	55.02	39.3	1.40	58.98	38.1	1.11	44.88	35.9	1.25
1954: January	81.77	41.3	1.96	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.77	39.9	1.43	60.14	34.9	1.15	45.31	35.4	1.28
February	80.97	41.1	1.97	72.36	40.2	1.80	55.91	39.1	1.43	59.90	35.0	1.14	45.47	35.8	1.27
March	80.77	41.0	1.97	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.91	39.1	1.43	60.13	35.2	1.14	45.49	36.1	1.28
April	80.77	41.0	1.97	73.16	40.2	1.82	55.91	39.1	1.43	59.78	35.5	1.12	45.74	36.3	1.28
May	81.59	41.0	1.99	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.41	38.9	1.45	59.91	34.7	1.15	45.82	35.8	1.28
June	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.93	40.4	1.83	57.28	39.3	1.46	61.30	35.3	1.17	47.06	36.2	1.30
July	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.61	39.8	1.47	62.35	36.2	1.17	47.84	36.8	1.30
August	83.43	41.3	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.36	39.7	1.47	61.76	36.0	1.16	47.32	36.4	1.30
September	85.49	41.7	2.05	74.74	40.4	1.85	57.62	39.2	1.47	60.83	35.2	1.16	46.93	36.1	1.30
October	86.94	42.0	2.07	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.18	38.9	1.47	60.48	34.9	1.16	46.41	35.7	1.30
November	85.28	41.4	2.05	74.74	40.4	1.85	56.50	38.7	1.46	60.14	34.6	1.16	46.05	35.7	1.29
December	84.87	41.4	2.05	75.80	40.8	1.86	56.88	39.5	1.44	61.92	37.1	1.13	49.15	38.4	1.28
1955: January	84.25	40.9	2.06	75.74	40.5	1.87	57.87	39.1	1.48	62.01	35.6	1.18	47.42	36.2	1.31

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
										Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$36.82	39.8	\$1.42	\$70.06	45.2	\$1.55	\$43.68	35.8	\$1.22	\$51.06	42.7	\$1.43	\$51.19	43.4	\$1.41
1953: Average.....	55.89	39.0	1.51	73.92	44.8	1.65	44.96	35.4	1.27	62.31	42.1	1.48	64.65	43.1	1.50
1954: January.....	59.75	38.3	1.56	71.66	44.2	1.62	46.11	35.2	1.21	63.06	42.0	1.50	64.14	42.2	1.53
February.....	59.59	38.2	1.56	72.82	44.4	1.64	46.15	35.5	1.30	61.89	42.1	1.47	65.33	42.7	1.53
March.....	59.75	38.3	1.56	73.26	44.4	1.65	45.89	35.5	1.29	62.46	42.2	1.48	65.33	42.7	1.53
April.....	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.78	44.5	1.68	46.37	35.4	1.31	62.31	42.1	1.48	66.22	43.0	1.54
May.....	59.82	38.1	1.57	75.78	44.3	1.71	46.37	34.9	1.30	62.73	42.1	1.49	67.39	43.2	1.56
June.....	60.92	38.8	1.57	76.37	44.4	1.72	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.30	42.2	1.50	67.70	43.4	1.56
July.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.29	36.1	1.31	64.30	42.3	1.52	67.86	43.6	1.56
August.....	62.09	39.3	1.58	75.75	44.3	1.71	47.06	36.2	1.30	63.84	42.0	1.52	68.45	43.6	1.57
September.....	61.53	38.7	1.59	74.79	44.2	1.69	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.59	42.1	1.52	67.98	43.3	1.57
October.....	60.80	38.0	1.60	75.14	44.2	1.70	46.95	35.8	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	68.85	43.3	1.59
November.....	61.34	38.1	1.61	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.68	35.1	1.33	64.90	42.2	1.54	67.94	43.0	1.58
December.....	61.44	38.4	1.60	76.37	44.4	1.72	48.28	36.3	1.33	66.81	43.1	1.55	67.78	42.9	1.58
1955: January.....	61.18	38.0	1.61	76.81	44.4	1.73	47.08	35.4	1.33	64.68	42.0	1.54	66.57	42.4	1.57
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ²														
	Service and miscellaneous														
	Banks and trust companies			Security dealers and exchanges			Insurance carriers			Hotels, year round ³			Personal services		
													Laundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1952: Average.....	\$32.50	\$51.98	\$63.38	\$37.06	42.6	\$0.87	\$38.63	41.1	\$0.94	\$45.10	41.0	\$1.10	\$90.66		
1953: Average.....	54.84	82.94	67.29	35.40	42.2	.91	39.69	40.5	.98	45.71	40.1	1.14	90.64		
1954: January.....	56.51	86.83	68.74	39.71	41.8	.95	39.70	39.7	1.00	45.08	39.2	1.18	92.18		
February.....	56.79	86.57	68.66	39.90	42.0	.95	39.80	39.8	1.00	45.55	39.6	1.18	92.97		
March.....	56.47	89.53	69.06	39.81	41.9	.95	39.60	39.6	1.00	46.26	39.2	1.18	92.58		
April.....	56.76	92.09	69.99	39.62	41.7	.95	40.80	40.4	1.01	50.40	42.0	1.20	93.25		
May.....	57.19	91.53	69.72	40.13	41.8	.95	40.30	40.3	1.00	47.32	40.1	1.18	97.30		
June.....	57.09	92.97	69.78	39.81	41.9	.95	40.50	40.5	1.00	49.20	41.0	1.20	101.81		
July.....	57.66	94.89	71.12	40.03	41.7	.96	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.78	38.8	1.18	102.79		
August.....	57.75	97.66	71.09	40.13	41.8	.96	39.40	39.4	1.00	45.46	38.2	1.19	101.65		
September.....	57.71	96.75	70.68	40.64	41.9	.97	40.50	40.1	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	98.90		
October.....	58.02	97.24	70.90	40.87	41.7	.98	40.50	40.5	1.00	47.72	40.1	1.19	102.28		
November.....	58.11	100.09	70.70	41.16	42.0	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	46.77	39.3	1.19	98.28		
December.....	58.51	111.73	71.29	41.38	41.8	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.01	39.5	1.19	102.40		
1955: January.....	58.85	107.70	71.76	41.26	42.1	.98	40.50	40.1	1.01	46.99	39.4	1.19	103.04		

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group D).

⁶ Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as

switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1953 such employees made up 45 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1953 such employees made up 24 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ 10-month average.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

See NOTE on p. 471.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars		Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$28.70	1954: January.....	\$70.92	\$51.56	\$42.34	\$71.48	\$39.70	\$34.46
1940: Average.....	28.20	42.07	34.71	41.25	17.93	29.03	February.....	71.28	61.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.02	30.86	48.05	18.69	29.71	March.....	70.71	61.69	73.95	63.64	39.60	34.49
1942: Average.....	35.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	April.....	70.20	61.26	71.67	62.54	40.90	35.00
1943: Average.....	43.14	68.30	41.63	56.24	23.08	31.19	May.....	71.13	61.85	76.32	66.37	40.30	35.04
1944: Average.....	45.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	June.....	71.68	62.28	83.00	72.11	40.50	35.19
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	July.....	70.92	61.56	75.39	65.44	40.00	34.72
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	August.....	71.06	61.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	65.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	September.....	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.38	33.30	October.....	72.22	63.07	87.54	78.45	40.50	35.37
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	November.....	73.57	64.20	88.29	77.04	40.40	35.25
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.55	68.43	35.47	34.50	December.....	74.12	64.85	92.01	80.50	40.70	35.61
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	1955: January ¹	73.97	64.72	92.26	80.72	40.50	35.43
1952: Average.....	67.97	60.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.87	39.69	34.60							

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

¹ Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 471.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars				Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.68	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1954: January.....	\$70.92	133.9	\$58.80	\$51.04	\$56.00	\$57.20
1940: Average.....	28.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	February.....	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	56.30	57.65
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	45.55	March.....	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	55.83	57.34
1942: Average.....	35.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	April.....	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	55.41	57.08
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.95	May.....	71.13	134.3	58.97	51.28	56.18	57.55
1944: Average.....	45.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	June.....	71.68	135.4	59.41	51.62	56.63	57.89
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	35.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	July.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	56.00	57.20
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	48.28	43.20	51.80	August.....	71.06	134.2	58.91	51.23	56.12	57.80
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	September.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	56.78	58.22
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	October.....	72.22	136.4	59.84	52.26	57.07	58.58
1949: Average.....	54.92	100.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	November.....	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	58.18	59.49
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	December.....	74.12	140.0	61.36	53.68	58.63	60.04
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.08	61.28	55.21	1955: January ¹	73.97	139.7	61.15	53.50	58.41	59.95
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.30							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

¹ Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 471.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947-49=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	84.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.840	\$0.825	1954: January.....	\$1.80	\$1.76	136.6	\$1.91	\$1.86	\$1.65	\$1.61
1942: Average.....	.823	.805	82.5	.847	.811	.823	.808	February.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1943: Average.....	.901	.894	89.4	1.059	.976	.903	.883	March.....	1.79	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.961	.914	April.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.003	97.8	1.111	1.042	.964	.918	May.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.961	June.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	July.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.368	1.278	1.241	August.....	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.91	1.85	1.65	1.60
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	September.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.490	1.378	1.337	October.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	November.....	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	December.....	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.95	1.88	1.67	1.62
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	1955: January ²	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

² 11-month average: August 1948 excluded because of V-J holiday period.
³ Preliminary.
 See NOTE on p. 471.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1955	1954												Annual average	
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1953	1952
Total ³	100.6	103.7	104.3	103.8	103.1	102.9	100.2	102.1	100.4	99.9	101.8	102.4	101.9	113.5	109.7
Mining division.....	73.8	74.5	73.7	73.0	71.3	74.8	72.5	75.4	72.3	71.5	73.9	78.0	80.3	86.6	90.9
Contract construction division.....	101.6	114.5	124.1	129.3	129.4	135.4	132.7	129.4	122.5	115.9	109.8	108.0	98.3	124.2	127.8
Manufacturing division.....	102.2	104.1	103.5	102.2	101.4	100.1	97.4	100.0	99.1	99.5	102.5	103.5	103.5	113.7	108.4
Durable goods.....	109.9	111.2	110.1	107.3	104.7	103.5	102.2	107.0	107.2	109.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	125.5	116.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	496.2	480.5	483.7	490.5	494.7	489.9	506.1	522.1	542.0	587.5	654.3	712.1	764.1	826.7	625.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	87.8	91.8	95.9	97.7	92.3	83.2	80.6	93.8	88.5	85.3	84.1	82.3	79.5	94.0	96.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	95.9	100.7	101.0	101.7	99.7	96.6	88.9	90.0	88.8	91.6	95.3	96.7	96.1	108.2	105.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	98.5	101.5	102.2	102.2	100.7	99.9	96.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	98.2	97.8	95.2	106.6	104.3
Primary metal industries.....	100.3	98.7	96.2	92.7	91.5	91.6	91.5	94.0	92.4	92.5	94.4	97.5	101.4	114.0	104.6
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	109.2	111.7	110.8	108.0	106.0	105.5	102.8	107.5	107.8	106.9	109.4	111.5	112.9	123.7	112.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	98.0	97.5	95.1	94.8	95.3	94.9	95.9	100.6	102.0	103.7	106.6	108.6	109.4	118.9	118.4
Electrical machinery.....	128.1	130.6	131.5	128.7	125.5	121.5	117.2	119.8	122.0	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	148.0	131.3
Transportation equipment.....	145.5	144.8	138.2	125.6	118.3	124.2	127.0	131.9	136.0	138.6	141.0	144.0	146.6	158.7	138.0
Instruments and related products.....	106.8	111.4	110.7	110.0	109.8	106.6	106.8	110.2	112.0	114.3	118.9	120.9	121.9	129.1	122.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	95.3	96.9	103.8	104.6	101.6	97.8	91.6	96.4	95.6	95.5	101.0	102.1	95.7	109.8	106.5
Nondurable goods.....	93.1	95.6	98.6	96.1	97.6	98.1	91.7	91.6	89.4	89.2	92.9	92.8	92.1	99.7	98.8
Food and kindred products.....	81.4	87.3	91.0	95.8	103.9	101.0	94.8	89.4	84.2	81.3	81.5	81.8	83.8	93.5	94.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	84.9	95.4	94.0	111.0	107.9	97.4	78.1	78.4	75.5	75.5	75.0	80.1	87.3	90.1	92.2
Textile-mill products.....	82.3	84.1	83.2	81.6	80.2	79.6	75.8	78.0	76.0	75.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	90.0	90.7
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	101.7	102.8	101.0	99.0	100.6	101.0	91.8	91.9	91.5	93.8	106.1	104.8	98.2	105.8	104.5
Paper and allied products.....	107.7	109.6	110.7	110.4	110.3	109.0	107.2	108.5	108.9	105.7	107.6	107.5	107.6	111.4	105.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	104.7	108.1	106.8	106.5	106.7	104.5	103.9	104.9	104.0	104.0	105.4	103.7	104.3	104.5	102.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.6	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.3	99.9	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.8	104.9	104.4	105.0	107.8	104.7
Products of petroleum and coal.....	92.2	92.2	93.8	94.0	96.7	97.5	98.6	99.3	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.0	95.3	100.9	98.2
Rubber products.....	106.3	109.8	105.6	108.6	98.2	87.0	85.8	100.1	98.3	95.0	96.4	96.1	100.1	111.7	108.4
Leather and leather products.....	94.3	93.1	90.3	88.6	88.1	92.9	90.3	87.4	82.2	83.3	93.8	94.9	91.9	96.4	96.9

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes only the divisions shown.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Total apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ⁵	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.8	95.9	97.1	98.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.8	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.8	101.7	100.7	102.0	104.4	102.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.4
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	104.0	102.5	106.8	90.6	100.1	100.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	100.1	100.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	108.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.8	114.6	108.8	114.6	117.9	104.8	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1953: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.8	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	118.6	108.2	111.2	125.1	118.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	118.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	115.3	105.3	114.6	117.9	104.2	119.6	107.4	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.7	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.4	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.2	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	118.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.5	118.6	121.8	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.8	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	118.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	115.8
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.2	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.0
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.6
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.8	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	116.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.6
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.3	117.2	130.8	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	126.8	107.2	117.5	129.4	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	129.0	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	129.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.6	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	129.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	129.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.5	129.5	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.5	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8

¹A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, Bulletin 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1953 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1150; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Com-

mittee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

²Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

³Includes "Other shelter."

⁴Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ¹	Food at home						Year and month	Total food ¹	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ¹			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ¹
1947: Avg.....	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1953: Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	130.1	107.7	117.4
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	130.5	107.4	114.8
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	98.9	101.9	97.5	Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	130.3	109.2	113.8
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	98.9	97.6	101.2	1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.6
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	108.0	108.0	114.0
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.3	106.3	Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.8	108.0	107.9	112.3
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.8	104.6	110.0	113.6
1954: Avg.....	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.6	114.6	114.8
1955: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	113.2
Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	Aug.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	118.6
Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	Sept.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	Oct.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	113.7
June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	Nov.....	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	Dec.....	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.3	106.8	108.4	112.0
Aug.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	1955: Jan.....	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	Feb.....	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.
³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index ¹—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Apparel					Year and month	Apparel				
	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other ¹ apparel		Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other ¹ apparel
1947: Avg.....	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(²)	1953: Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.8	116.1	90.9
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	98.8	116.2	90.4
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	Feb.....	104.7	107.4	98.5	116.1	90.4
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
1953: Avg.....	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Apr.....	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1954: Avg.....	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1955: Jan.....	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	June.....	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	July.....	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Aug.....	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Sept.....	104.3	106.4	98.0	116.5	90.6
May.....	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.6	Oct.....	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	Nov.....	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	Dec.....	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	1955: Jan.....	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.8
Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.8	Feb.....	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented

in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

³ Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All Items	Total food ²			All Items	Total food ²			All Items	Total food ²	
1913: Average.....	42.3	39.6	70.7	1944: Average.....	75.3	67.4	125.7	1952: September.....	114.1	115.4	190.8
1914: Average.....	42.9	40.5	71.8	1945: Average.....	76.9	68.9	126.6	October.....	114.2	115.0	190.9
1915: Average.....	43.4	40.0	72.5	1946: Average.....	83.4	79.0	136.5	November.....	114.3	115.0	191.1
1916: Average.....	46.6	45.0	77.9	1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	156.6	December.....	114.1	113.8	190.7
1917: Average.....	54.5	57.9	91.6	1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	171.9	1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	190.4
1918: Average.....	64.3	66.5	107.5	1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	170.2	February.....	113.4	111.5	189.6
1919: Average.....	74.0	74.2	123.8	1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	171.9	March.....	113.6	111.7	189.9
1920: Average.....	85.7	83.6	143.3	1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	185.6	April.....	113.7	111.5	190.1
1921: Average.....	76.4	63.5	127.7	1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	189.8	May.....	114.0	112.1	190.4
1922: Average.....	71.6	59.4	119.7	1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	191.3	June.....	114.5	113.7	191.4
1923: Average.....	72.9	61.4	121.9	1954: Average.....	114.8	112.5	191.9	July.....	114.7	113.8	191.8
1924: Average.....	73.1	60.8	122.3	1951: January.....	108.6	106.9	181.8	August.....	115.0	114.1	192.5
1925: Average.....	75.0	65.8	125.4	February.....	109.9	111.9	183.8	September.....	115.2	113.8	192.6
1926: Average.....	75.6	68.0	126.4	March.....	110.3	112.0	184.5	October.....	115.4	113.6	192.9
1927: Average.....	74.2	65.5	124.0	April.....	110.4	111.7	184.6	November.....	115.0	112.0	192.3
1928: Average.....	73.3	64.8	122.6	May.....	110.9	112.0	185.4	December.....	114.9	112.3	192.1
1929: Average.....	73.5	65.6	122.5	June.....	110.8	112.3	185.2	1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	192.6
1930: Average.....	71.4	59.4	119.4	July.....	110.9	112.7	185.5	February.....	115.5	112.6	192.8
1931: Average.....	65.0	51.4	108.7	August.....	110.9	112.4	185.8	March.....	114.8	112.1	191.9
1932: Average.....	58.4	42.8	97.6	September.....	111.6	112.5	186.0	April.....	114.6	112.4	191.8
1933: Average.....	55.3	41.6	92.4	October.....	112.1	113.5	187.4	May.....	115.0	113.3	192.3
1934: Average.....	57.2	46.4	95.7	November.....	112.8	114.6	188.0	June.....	115.1	113.8	192.4
1935: Average.....	58.7	49.7	98.1	December.....	113.1	115.0	189.1	July.....	115.2	114.6	192.6
1936: Average.....	59.3	50.1	99.1	1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	189.1	August.....	115.6	113.9	192.8
1937: Average.....	61.4	53.1	102.7	February.....	112.4	112.8	187.9	September.....	114.7	112.4	191.8
1938: Average.....	60.3	48.4	100.8	March.....	112.4	112.7	188.0	October.....	114.5	111.8	191.4
1939: Average.....	59.4	47.1	99.4	April.....	112.9	113.9	188.7	November.....	114.6	111.1	*191.6
1940: Average.....	59.9	47.8	100.2	May.....	113.0	114.3	189.0	December.....	114.3	110.4	*191.6
1941: Average.....	62.9	52.2	106.2	June.....	113.4	114.6	189.6	1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	191.1
1942: Average.....	60.7	51.3	116.6	July.....	114.1	116.3	190.8	February.....	114.3	110.8	191.1
1943: Average.....	74.0	68.3	133.7	August.....	114.3	116.6	191.1				

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

* Correction.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

	1947-49=100														1935-39 =100
City	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	June 1950	Revised series Feb. 1955
United States average ²	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.6	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	101.8	191.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	(9)	(9)	115.7	(9)	(9)	116.3	(9)	(9)	117.6	(9)	(9)	117.0	(9)	(9)	(9)
Baltimore, Md.....	(9)	(9)	114.8	(9)	(9)	115.2	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	114.8	(9)	101.6	(9)
Boston, Mass.....	(9)	113.0	(9)	(9)	113.5	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	112.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	102.8	(9)
Chicago, Ill.....	117.1	117.0	117.0	117.6	117.1	117.4	117.7	118.0	117.3	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	102.8	199.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(9)	(9)	113.3	(9)	(9)	114.3	(9)	(9)	114.2	(9)	(9)	114.2	(9)	101.2	(9)
Cleveland, Ohio.....	114.9	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	115.2	(9)	195.8
Detroit, Mich.....	115.3	116.0	116.2	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.1	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	102.8	196.3
Houston, Tex.....	115.7	(9)	(9)	116.7	(9)	(9)	116.5	(9)	(9)	116.7	(9)	(9)	116.9	103.5	195.9
Kansas City, Mo.....	(9)	115.3	(9)	(9)	115.7	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	115.0	114.8	115.4	115.1	114.9	115.7	115.9	115.7	116.2	116.6	101.3	191.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(9)	116.5	(9)	(9)	116.9	(9)	(9)	117.3	(9)	(9)	116.3	(9)	(9)	102.1	(9)
New York, N. Y.....	112.5	112.3	112.2	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.0	113.3	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	100.9	186.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.7	115.4	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.2	116.3	115.9	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	101.6	192.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	114.3	(9)	(9)	115.4	(9)	(9)	114.5	(9)	(9)	101.1	(9)
Portland, Oreg.....	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	115.2	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	114.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
St. Louis, Mo.....	(9)	(9)	115.4	(9)	(9)	115.7	(9)	(9)	117.4	(9)	(9)	116.9	(9)	101.1	(9)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(9)	(9)	115.7	(9)	(9)	116.2	(9)	(9)	116.8	(9)	(9)	116.5	(9)	100.9	(9)
Scranton, Pa.....	111.7	(9)	(9)	112.3	(9)	(9)	112.4	(9)	(9)	112.3	(9)	(9)	113.2	(9)	185.6
Seattle, Wash.....	116.3	(9)	(9)	115.7	(9)	(9)	116.2	(9)	(9)	116.3	(9)	(9)	116.2	(9)	198.8
Washington, D. C.....	113.2	(9)	(9)	113.5	(9)	(9)	114.1	(9)	(9)	113.7	(9)	(9)	114.1	(9)	185.9

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

³ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
United States average.....	114.3	115.0	113.5	113.9	126.8	124.1	127.4	129.4	106.4	108.0	119.8	120.2
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	117.1	116.7	115.3	114.2	127.4	122.8	132.8	132.8	113.2	108.0	117.7	118.9
Detroit, Mich.	116.3	116.4	119.4	119.9	132.3	122.3	121.4	121.7	107.9	110.5	124.7	124.9
Los Angeles, Calif.	114.7	116.6	118.1	117.9	122.8	121.1	126.3	128.4	97.6	101.6	114.1	115.4
New York, N. Y.	112.5	112.8	108.3	108.6	125.0	123.2	130.1	135.1	104.1	107.6	121.0	121.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.7	115.2	117.8	117.2	133.6	123.8	137.9	137.2	112.8	110.5	123.9	122.8
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	114.9	115.2	114.5	115.0	131.0	129.2	119.5	123.1	116.4	117.3	119.1	119.8
Houston, Tex.	115.7	116.9	119.6	120.3	120.0	119.2	123.7	125.5	109.7	112.0	118.8	119.6
Scranton, Pa.	111.7	113.2	111.5	113.0	119.6	119.6	128.2	128.4	118.5	117.7	116.1	116.3
Seattle, Wash.	116.3	116.2	116.0	111.3	130.6	129.5	128.5	132.9	107.4	111.0	125.9	127.2
Washington, D. C.	113.2	114.1	111.3	112.4	118.2	117.1	129.0	128.1	104.3	110.5	129.8	127.2
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	113.0	112.7	112.3	112.6	124.5	124.5	133.8	135.5	107.4	107.3	118.4	118.0
Kansas City, Mo.	115.3	115.0	116.5	116.3	136.0	120.1	125.8	125.9	115.2	114.8	117.1	117.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	110.5	116.6	115.9	116.7	143.3	138.8	121.6	121.9	115.7	115.7	125.5	125.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	113.8	114.4	116.9	113.3	126.5	121.2	138.0	139.4	99.1	99.7	120.4	120.5
Portland, Ore.	114.6	115.4	110.6	111.7	125.2	121.0	123.7	125.8	115.5	117.1	118.6	119.4
Dec.:												
December 1954	113.8	114.4	116.9	113.3	126.5	121.2	138.0	139.4	99.1	99.7	120.4	120.5
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	115.7	117.1	115.5	115.9	121.6	119.5	125.7	129.0	106.3	112.5	118.0	118.2
Baltimore, Md.	114.8	114.5	107.5	108.1	133.4	132.9	138.9	139.6	117.1	113.1	123.0	121.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.3	114.6	109.0	109.3	126.3	124.6	123.5	130.5	99.3	99.7	116.3	118.1
St. Louis, Mo.	115.4	116.9	113.6	110.0	139.9	133.6	130.6	136.5	93.4	99.6	113.6	116.7
San Francisco, Calif.	115.7	116.9	111.7	113.0	123.7	123.0	141.3	144.1	107.6	104.5	115.5	117.4
Apparel												
Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel ³				
February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	
United States average.....	103.4	104.7	105.6	107.4	97.7	99.5	116.6	116.1	90.6	90.4		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.	104.7	108.1	110.3	113.5	95.6	101.5	120.4	117.5	92.9	93.6		
Detroit, Mich.	102.5	103.1	108.0	109.7	95.1	95.1	112.7	113.4	87.4	86.3		
Los Angeles, Calif.	103.9	104.2	108.2	109.6	97.0	97.9	118.0	114.5	83.0	82.6		
New York, N. Y.	101.9	104.9	105.5	106.6	95.0	100.2	115.8	115.4	93.2	93.8		
Philadelphia, Pa.	105.6	106.1	104.6	105.3	104.3	105.0	111.4	110.8	92.8	92.4		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	103.6	104.7	107.8	108.9	95.9	97.9	117.6	116.7	92.7	92.4		
Houston, Tex.	106.3	106.5	104.9	106.0	100.3	100.7	128.4	127.4	90.7	88.7		
Scranton, Pa.	105.4	106.4	106.8	107.4	100.2	101.9	120.4	120.5	91.5	90.8		
Seattle, Wash.	106.2	106.0	109.4	109.6	100.8	100.9	118.6	117.5	86.8	85.7		
Washington, D. C.	101.2	103.4	105.2	105.6	94.8	99.1	114.7	114.6	90.1	90.3		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.	101.7	100.6	103.9	103.2	95.6	94.7	112.8	111.7	103.2	99.6		
Kansas City, Mo.	102.7	104.7	106.1	107.6	97.0	99.9	114.2	114.7	87.0	87.7		
Minneapolis, Minn.	104.7	105.1	108.3	109.4	96.3	101.8	113.8	113.5	92.2	92.0		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	102.1	104.4	103.2	106.9	96.0	98.8	115.5	114.0	97.8	97.8		
Portland, Ore.	106.0	105.4	110.4	111.2	97.8	99.2	120.6	120.9	94.6	93.3		
Dec.:												
December 1954	102.1	104.4	103.2	106.9	96.0	98.8	115.5	114.0	97.8	97.8		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.	110.3	110.5	112.1	114.0	105.1	105.1	123.2	120.6	92.0	92.1		
Baltimore, Md.	102.5	102.4	101.4	101.9	98.9	98.7	117.0	117.2	94.4	93.1		
Cincinnati, Ohio	103.2	103.8	104.0	106.1	98.1	98.0	122.2	122.6	87.1	86.8		
St. Louis, Mo.	103.7	105.3	107.8	109.7	95.7	98.3	118.9	117.8	95.8	95.0		
San Francisco, Calif.	101.9	105.0	105.3	106.8	96.3	102.0	115.4	113.8	87.2	89.0		

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items and commodity groups, except food, ² by city—Con.

[1947-49=100]

	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954	February 1955	February 1954
United States average.....	119.6	118.9	129.7	127.9	109.9	107.5	126.2	126.2	104.8	107.2	117.7	117.3
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	128.3	124.9	(*)	(*)	106.2	106.0	126.2	124.5	106.6	109.3	121.0	121.0
Detroit, Mich.....	122.2	122.0	(*)	(*)	109.0	110.6	119.9	119.4	107.2	110.1	110.4	109.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	122.7	124.3	(*)	(*)	113.6	109.5	(*)	(*)	107.0	108.6	108.2	108.4
New York, N. Y.....	116.3	115.3	(*)	(*)	108.6	108.7	130.7	133.4	105.5	107.1	119.0	119.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.4	113.6	116.3	114.5	102.3	102.3	126.9	124.0	107.0	109.7	114.6	113.6
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	121.2	119.1	142.5	138.8	109.1	106.8	124.1	124.3	102.7	104.0	111.8	111.4
Houston, Tex.....	123.0	123.6	138.9	138.3	106.8	106.5	(*)	(*)	101.3	102.2	127.0	126.0
Scranton, Pa.....	115.9	116.4	(*)	(*)	118.4	112.2	133.2	139.9	100.3	102.3	109.9	107.6
Seattle, Wash.....	120.6	118.3	136.7	134.8	88.5	88.5	127.6	127.3	103.5	106.1	114.2	111.5
Washington, D. C.....	116.4	117.7	(*)	(*)	118.2	118.1	134.7	133.3	105.2	108.2	116.9	114.7
	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954	January 1955	January 1954
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	120.0	117.6	122.8	120.2	111.7	108.8	128.1	124.5	104.3	106.4	116.7	112.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	120.7	119.0	(*)	(*)	117.9	103.0	113.2	113.2	103.5	107.7	122.5	120.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	121.3	119.7	140.0	136.5	110.9	110.0	116.5	114.8	103.6	106.7	119.2	115.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	116.8	116.4	(*)	(*)	118.8	116.7	118.8	123.2	104.9	105.6	120.0	119.9
Portland, Oreg.....	119.4	118.8	129.6	128.5	107.8	108.2	128.0	127.3	106.4	107.5	111.7	113.1
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	124.0	123.8	(*)	(*)	113.3	111.8	119.5	119.5	109.3	112.9	128.6	128.2
Baltimore, Md.....	115.1	113.7	(*)	(*)	100.0	97.5	127.2	124.1	99.1	102.7	112.6	109.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.6	116.4	131.6	126.9	119.5	113.2	127.2	127.2	101.0	103.9	120.1	121.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.9	118.9	135.5	130.0	103.8	103.8	138.7	132.9	101.3	109.3	119.8	118.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	117.8	118.0	130.8	127.8	130.1	130.1	(*)	(*)	105.2	109.1	108.9	109.5

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.³ See footnote 2 to table D-3.

* Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

(1947-49=100)

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954
United States average ³	110.8	110.6	112.6	109.6	109.4	112.0	123.8	123.4	121.3	102.5	102.4	109.7
Atlanta, Ga.	110.1	110.2	112.5	108.3	108.5	112.0	117.7	117.6	115.5	106.3	105.8	117.0
Baltimore, Md.	111.7	111.6	113.6	110.3	110.2	113.0	122.2	122.0	121.1	104.2	104.6	112.4
Boston, Mass.	109.4	109.2	109.5	107.9	108.5	108.1	119.0	119.1	119.1	100.6	99.6	104.9
Chicago, Ill.	108.7	108.7	111.2	107.3	107.1	110.0	120.7	116.9	117.3	96.9	97.8	104.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.9	111.7	114.9	111.1	110.8	114.5	124.8	124.9	121.1	103.9	103.7	114.1
Cleveland, Ohio	108.8	109.0	110.5	107.7	107.8	109.7	120.6	120.4	118.4	99.7	99.9	106.6
Detroit, Mich.	113.3	112.7	114.7	112.0	111.4	113.6	120.0	119.6	118.0	101.3	101.0	108.6
Houston, Tex.	110.2	109.4	112.9	108.9	108.4	112.0	118.7	118.5	118.5	99.7	97.6	107.9
Kansas City, Mo.	107.3	106.9	108.3	105.7	105.2	107.8	120.6	120.7	120.4	97.0	97.5	105.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	111.1	111.2	114.3	109.4	109.4	113.1	127.8	127.7	122.7	101.1	101.8	111.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	111.1	110.2	112.8	110.5	109.4	112.6	125.8	125.7	124.8	98.3	97.4	103.0
New York, N. Y.	111.1	110.6	110.6	110.2	109.6	110.4	128.3	127.3	123.7	106.2	104.8	108.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.2	112.7	114.5	112.1	111.5	113.7	121.0	120.8	121.5	106.4	106.8	112.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	111.0	111.0	113.4	110.1	110.1	113.0	124.5	124.3	121.6	98.6	98.5	105.2
Portland, Oreg.	109.2	109.5	113.5	108.4	108.8	113.6	123.9	124.5	116.9	102.1	104.0	115.3
St. Louis, Mo.	111.7	112.2	115.2	109.4	110.0	114.2	118.8	118.7	117.0	102.2	102.2	111.2
San Francisco, Calif.	113.0	112.3	113.4	112.1	111.2	112.9	120.2	120.5	127.4	105.7	105.0	109.2
Scranton, Pa.	108.7	108.3	112.5	108.0	108.0	112.2	118.5	119.1	119.2	102.0	101.8	109.5
Seattle, Wash.	112.1	111.2	112.1	111.4	110.9	111.9	127.4	127.4	122.0	101.9	102.5	110.1
Washington, D. C.	110.9	111.0	110.9	109.5	109.8	110.3	122.5	122.5	118.1	100.1	101.4	105.2

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954
United States average	106.1	106.4	109.0	110.7	110.6	108.0	112.1	111.3	114.0
Atlanta, Ga.	106.4	106.3	109.8	106.9	112.4	105.8	104.1	103.2	107.8
Baltimore, Md.	108.5	108.9	112.1	108.7	109.0	107.4	112.2	111.6	112.1
Boston, Mass.	110.7	109.9	109.9	107.5	105.0	101.0	106.2	103.9	106.6
Chicago, Ill.	105.3	105.3	108.1	106.4	109.3	105.9	117.6	116.7	119.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	110.3	110.5	111.5	106.9	107.2	107.3	117.4	116.8	119.1
Cleveland, Ohio	103.0	103.2	105.0	105.7	105.2	102.0	115.2	115.9	117.0
Detroit, Mich.	106.9	106.4	106.6	122.2	121.5	114.3	113.2	112.1	115.6
Houston, Tex.	106.7	106.6	110.7	113.1	113.1	110.9	111.1	111.8	113.5
Kansas City, Mo.	108.6	108.4	104.4	103.4	102.7	101.2	106.6	104.7	109.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	103.0	103.6	105.4	111.6	112.6	112.8	111.4	109.2	114.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	102.4	102.7	106.6	116.6	115.0	118.4	121.5	119.0	120.0
New York, N. Y.	106.1	105.1	107.8	105.1	106.0	101.2	113.2	112.3	113.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	109.2	109.3	111.1	113.6	111.3	109.9	112.9	111.9	113.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	109.7	110.0	112.4	108.5	107.3	107.2	119.3	120.4	123.6
Portland, Oreg.	102.5	102.5	109.1	111.7	110.8	111.4	109.3	109.3	114.4
St. Louis, Mo.	99.9	98.3	103.5	117.4	117.0	115.5	119.5	119.3	123.1
San Francisco, Calif.	105.0	104.8	107.1	115.6	114.1	116.3	112.3	109.6	110.6
Scranton, Pa.	108.0	108.0	112.7	107.4	104.5	105.6	110.3	109.7	112.8
Seattle, Wash.	106.2	105.9	105.9	119.4	118.2	113.9	111.7	109.9	110.1
Washington, D. C.	110.9	111.1	114.1	108.5	108.1	104.4	111.9	111.3	111.6

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-36=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-8 for U. S. average prices for 45 cities combined.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ A average of 45 cities beginning January 1953. See footnotes 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954	Commodity	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Feb. 1954
Cereals and bakery products:				All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	54.1	54.1	53.5	Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Biscuit mix ¹.....25 ounces.....	27.4	27.4	27.6	Peaches ².....pound.....			
Cornmeal ³.....pound.....	12.6	12.6	12.5	Strawberries ⁴.....pint.....			
Rice ⁵.....do.....	17.6	17.6	19.8	Grapes, seedless ⁶.....pound.....			
Roll-oats.....do.....	18.9	18.7	18.5	Watermelons ⁷.....do.....			
Cornflakes ⁸.....12 ounces.....	22.0	22.0	21.9	Potatoes ⁹.....10 pounds.....	14.0	12.6	68.1
Bread.....pound.....	17.7	17.6	17.0	Sweetpotatoes.....do.....	14.4	13.4	12.9
Soda crackers.....do.....	27.0	27.2	27.2	Onions.....do.....	7.7	7.8	6.2
Vanilla cookies ¹⁰.....7 ounces.....	23.8	23.8	23.5	Carrots.....do.....	13.2	14.2	12.1
Meats, poultry, and fish:				Lettuce.....head.....	17.0	17.4	13.3
Beef and veal:				Celery.....pound.....	15.1	14.4	14.1
Round steak ¹¹.....pound.....	92.1	92.8	88.9	Cabbage.....do.....	8.7	9.0	6.8
Chuck roast ¹².....do.....	52.6	52.6	52.3	Tomatoes.....do.....	30.5	29.8	29.5
Rib roast ¹³.....do.....	72.4	73.2	70.1	Beans, green.....do.....	27.4	28.3	25.5
Hamburger.....do.....	30.7	40.1	41.0	Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Veal cutlets ¹⁴.....do.....	113.0	109.4	113.9	Orange juice.....46-ounce can.....	33.1	34.3	34.4
Pork:				Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	33.2	33.1	33.1
Pork chops, center cut.....do.....	75.7	75.7	84.8	Pineapple.....do.....	38.9	38.9	38.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	69.0	70.6	88.2	Fruit cocktail.....do.....	40.9	40.8	41.1
Ham, whole ¹⁵.....do.....	61.3	62.8	72.3	Corn, cream style.....No. 303 can.....	17.2	17.4	18.8
Lamb, leg ¹⁶.....do.....	68.6	68.6	70.5	Peas, green.....do.....	21.5	21.8	21.3
Other meats:				Tomatoes ¹⁷.....do.....	14.9	14.9	17.3
Frankfurters.....do.....	53.4	53.8	56.1	Baby foods.....4½-5 ounces.....	9.7	9.7	9.8
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces.....	46.3	48.1	50.6	Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Poultry:				Prunes.....pound.....	32.5	32.2	29.7
Frying chickens:				Navy beans.....do.....	18.6	18.4	17.2
Dressed ¹⁸.....pound.....	46.3	42.8	44.3	Other foods at home:			
Ready-to-cook ¹⁹.....do.....	54.6	51.6	54.2	Partially prepared foods:			
Fish:				Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can.....	14.2	14.2	14.3
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ²⁰.....do.....	43.4	43.5	43.5	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can.....	14.8	14.7	14.4
Haddock, fillet, frozen ²¹.....do.....	48.1	48.0	49.9	Condiments and sauces:			
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	54.2	53.9	51.6	Pickles, sweet ²².....7½ ounces.....	28.3	28.4	29.9
Tuna fish.....7-ounce can.....	38.0	38.2	38.9	Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces.....	22.2	22.3	22.3
Dairy products:				Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart.....	22.1	22.2	22.3	Coffee.....pound.....	97.0	105.6	99.4
Milk, fresh (delivered) ²³.....do.....	23.2	23.2	23.3	Tea.....14 pound.....	38.9	37.1	33.2
Ice cream.....pint.....	29.2	29.2	29.8	Cola drink.....carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	32.5	32.5	30.9
Butter.....pound.....	71.2	71.6	79.1	Fats and oils:			
Cheese, American process.....do.....	57.8	56.8	59.5	Shortening, hydrogenated.....pound.....	35.3	35.3	34.6
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.....	13.7	13.7	14.3	Margarine, colored ²⁴.....do.....	29.3	29.4	29.9
All fruits and vegetables:				Lard.....do.....	21.9	23.1	25.4
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				Salad dressing.....pint.....	35.4	35.5	35.8
Strawberries ²⁵.....10 ounces.....	30.7	30.6	37.2	Peanut butter.....pound.....	52.6	51.1	49.2
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces.....	17.6	18.3	18.5	Sugar and sweets:			
Peas, green ²⁶.....10 ounces.....	19.4	19.5	19.2	Sugar.....5 pounds.....	52.3	52.3	52.6
Beans, green.....do.....	24.2	24.3	24.4	Corn syrup.....24 ounces.....	23.7	23.7	23.6
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				Grape jelly.....12 ounces.....	25.8	25.9	25.1
Apples.....pound.....	14.2	13.7	14.7	Chocolate bar ²⁷.....1 ounce.....	4.6	4.6	4.5
Bananas.....do.....	16.8	16.7	16.7	Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	58.0	51.6	68.8
Oranges, size 250.....dozen.....	44.6	45.5	45.5	Miscellaneous foods:			
Lemons.....pound.....	18.6	18.7	18.7	Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces.....	8.6	8.6	8.6
Grapefruit ²⁸.....each.....	9.6	9.8	9.6				

¹ 45 cities.² 42 cities.³ 39 cities.⁴ 44 cities.⁵ 33 cities.⁶ 18 cities.⁷ 27 cities.⁸ 36 cities.⁹ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.¹⁰ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954.¹¹ Unit changed to 10 pounds, effective January 1955.¹² 40 cities.¹³ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.¹⁴ Formerly listed as sweet gherkins.¹⁵ Specification changed from 1-ounce to ½-ounce bar, effective January 1955.¹⁶ Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the revised Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 70 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Feb. 1955	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	June 1953
All commodities	110.4	*110.1	109.5	110.0	109.7	110.0	110.5	110.4	110.0	110.9	111.0	110.5	110.5	100.2
Farm products	93.1	*92.5	89.9	83.2	93.1	93.6	95.8	96.2	94.8	97.9	99.4	98.4	97.7	94.8
Fresh and dried produce	103.8	*105.2	95.9	103.2	101.9	99.8	108.3	110.9	98.6	104.4	97.4	88.6	89.7	89.8
Grains	83.1	*83.5	92.5	93.5	92.9	93.6	91.2	88.1	86.5	91.2	92.9	88.0	91.6	89.0
Livestock and poultry	80.7	*79.4	74.0	76.4	77.5	80.7	83.4	83.2	87.7	93.0	94.9	92.4	91.3	90.8
Plant and animal fibers	104.3	*104.4	105.0	104.5	107.1	107.4	106.7	107.2	106.9	107.0	105.5	106.9	106.8	107.2
Fluid milk	92.1	*92.4	93.6	95.1	93.8	91.7	89.7	87.7	83.7	84.1	88.3	93.4	95.0	81.6
Eggs	90.1	*85.1	64.0	83.5	82.5	77.3	80.4	84.4	70.8	69.0	77.9	80.1	86.6	70.8
Hay and seeds	93.2	*94.3	93.8	92.0	91.7	87.5	94.2	94.8	98.0	95.3	96.5	93.4	91.6	87.6
Other farm products	139.4	*150.4	157.7	164.6	159.6	164.6	168.8	184.0	181.7	181.2	182.2	181.2	168.0	122.4
Processed foods	103.1	*103.8	103.5	103.8	103.7	105.5	106.4	106.5	105.0	106.8	105.9	105.3	104.8	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	116.3	*116.9	116.8	116.5	114.5	113.8	113.2	114.0	113.5	113.3	113.2	112.6	112.7	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	86.9	*87.6	85.2	86.3	85.8	92.0	92.0	94.1	92.3	98.3	94.3	92.8	92.9	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	107.2	*107.0	108.2	108.8	108.7	106.6	105.9	108.1	102.4	101.7	103.0	106.1	107.4	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.1	*104.6	106.0	105.5	105.5	105.0	104.8	104.7	104.7	104.6	103.3	103.0	103.0	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	112.6	*111.3	111.6	112.3	112.0	113.0	114.6	113.7	113.3	113.1	112.6	112.8	110.2	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	186.4	*203.7	203.4	200.8	200.3	206.0	226.5	231.3	229.3	229.0	229.0	208.1	194.6	198.4
Animal fats and oils	69.2	*74.4	77.3	84.8	84.5	96.2	96.9	94.0	90.0	90.7	108.4	95.3	94.7	83.0
Crude vegetable oils	65.1	*64.8	65.6	65.1	65.0	69.0	73.6	72.3	73.0	71.8	72.1	67.9	68.3	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	73.7	*73.9	73.7	73.2	76.4	76.5	78.8	79.1	79.1	76.4	76.5	73.1	69.8	81.4
Vegetable oil and products	83.6	*83.4	83.3	83.1	84.5	87.2	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.2	84.4	83.2	81.4	79.2
Other processed foods	100.7	*98.2	98.4	97.8	96.8	103.5	109.6	101.4	98.5	101.3	102.9	108.8	108.9	108.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	115.6	*115.2	114.9	114.8	114.5	114.4	114.4	114.9	114.8	114.6	114.8	114.2	114.4	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.1	*95.2	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.1	94.9	94.8	94.7	94.0	95.3	95.3
Cotton products	90.5	*90.2	89.9	89.9	89.9	89.2	89.1	88.9	88.4	88.3	88.5	88.5	88.8	90.0
Wool products	106.4	*106.6	106.7	106.6	108.4	109.6	110.3	109.8	110.1	109.5	109.2	109.3	109.0	105.8
Synthetic textiles	86.7	*87.3	87.2	86.9	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.7	85.6	85.2	84.6	84.9	85.4	91.8
Silk products	122.4	*124.1	123.9	127.4	127.0	128.4	128.3	124.2	128.9	131.6	132.3	135.1	135.5	88.8
Apparel	98.1	*98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.6	98.8	92.7
Other textile products	78.0	*77.3	76.9	77.6	80.9	80.3	79.8	79.1	79.0	78.8	78.9	80.6	83.1	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	92.3	*91.9	91.8	92.8	92.4	93.0	94.0	94.9	95.6	96.0	94.6	94.7	94.9	99.1
Hides and skins	51.6	*49.5	47.4	52.7	49.5	51.5	55.8	58.2	60.6	62.8	66.5	68.0	55.4	94.3
Leather	82.2	*81.2	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.9	84.4	86.5	87.4	87.6	86.0	86.3	87.4	98.3
Footwear	111.5	*111.6	111.6	111.7	111.8	111.8	111.6	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	102.7
Other leather products	95.8	*95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.5	96.7	97.0	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	98.0	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	108.5	*108.5	107.5	107.4	106.9	106.9	106.2	107.8	107.8	108.2	108.6	109.2	110.5	103.4
Coal	105.1	*105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.5	105.2	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.1	107.9	110.9	104.8
Coke	132.4	*132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	118.8
Gas	113.0	*113.0	110.2	107.3	105.8	106.0	105.4	108.4	107.8	109.0	112.3	111.5	113.4	94.8
Electricity	100.7	*100.7	100.7	103.0	101.8	101.2	102.4	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.3	101.3
Petroleum and products	111.7	*111.7	110.4	109.5	109.3	109.4	109.3	108.2	110.9	111.7	112.1	111.5	113.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	107.2	*107.2	107.0	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.7	106.8	107.1	107.2	107.4	107.5	107.5	92.1
Industrial chemicals	117.4	*117.3	117.4	117.7	117.6	117.4	117.4	117.1	117.0	117.3	117.4	117.9	118.4	90.3
Prepared paint	113.1	*112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.8	98.0
Paint materials	96.1	*95.8	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.0	97.8	97.8	98.8	98.5	94.7	95.2	95.2	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	93.5	*93.0	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.9	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	61.0	*61.8	59.3	57.8	56.5	54.0	53.5	52.0	55.7	56.3	59.8	60.5	62.5	48.6
Mixed fertilizers	108.9	*108.8	108.9	109.1	109.2	109.3	109.8	109.7	109.9	109.9	109.9	110.0	110.0	101.3
Fertilizer materials	113.5	*113.6	113.3	112.2	112.3	112.1	112.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.4	111.4	111.4	98.5
Other chemicals and products	108.0	*107.7	107.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.9	107.7	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.8	191.1
Rubber and products	129.4	*130.8	132.0	131.4	128.5	126.9	126.4	126.8	126.1	125.1	125.0	124.9	124.6	109.6
Crude rubber	151.9	*146.0	137.6	134.1	132.0	125.6	123.5	126.5	122.8	117.5	117.0	118.8	112.9	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	140.5	*139.9	134.9	134.9	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3	130.8	130.3	106.1
Other rubber products	130.9	*127.9	125.2	125.4	125.2	124.0	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.9	103.6
Lumber and wood products	121.3	*120.3	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.3	119.1	119.1	118.3	118.1	118.2	118.7	118.8	112.4
Lumber	121.5	*120.0	119.8	119.6	119.5	119.0	118.7	118.6	118.5	118.0	115.3	115.8	115.8	113.8
Millwork	129.0	*130.4	130.3	130.2	130.2	130.2	129.7	130.7	130.8	130.8	130.8	131.1	131.1	110.9
Flywood	104.7	*104.7	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.2	103.4	103.0	99.7	101.4	100.7	102.9	105.0	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	116.6	*116.3	115.9	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	116.3	116.0	117.1	96.9
Woodpulp	110.0	*110.0	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	90.6
Wastepaper	90.2	*90.2	85.5	87.2	83.8	80.0	80.0	79.2	70.1	67.2	83.2	84.1	85.7	70.0
Paper	128.0	*127.5	126.9	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.8	126.8	103.3
Paperboard	124.0	*124.0	124.1	124.1	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	125.1	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	111.5	*111.1	111.0	111.1	111.9	112.0	112.0	111.9	111.5	111.5	111.8	112.3	113.2	85.2
Building paper and board	129.4	*127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	104.3
Metals and metal products	131.5	*130.1	129.8	129.9	129.7	129.1	128.6	128.0	127.1	127.1	127.1	126.8	126.2	108.8
Iron and steel	135.8	*135.8	135.0	135.5	135.0	134.1	133.8	133.6	131.8	131.8	131.1	130.6	131.0	115.1
Nonferrous metals	133.7	*127.9	127.6	127.2	127.4	126.2	125.1	124.2	123.7	123.6	123.4	121.2	119.8	101.8
Metal containers	131.6	*131.6	131.6	131.6	131.2	131.2	131.2	130.3	130.9	130.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	109.0
Hardware	143.3	*142.6	142.3	142.0	141.6	140.9	138.9	138.2	137.9	137.9	138.5	138.0	137.9	111.1
Pumping equipment	118.7	*118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	105.9
Heating equipment	112.7	*113.9	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.1	114.9	113.8	113.9	114.5	114.4	114.8	102.6
Structural metal products	117.9	*117.8	117.8	117.4	117.9	118.0	117.7	118.9	115.9	116.5	116.6	116.8	116.8	106.1
Nonstructural metal products	125.8	*125.8	125.9	126.2	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.3	126.3	126.5	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued
[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Feb. 1955 ²	Jan. 1955	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	136.0	*125.8	125.7	125.3	124.3	124.4	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	100.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.4	*121.5	121.2	121.3	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.3	122.3	122.0	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	131.4	*133.2	132.6	131.8	131.6	131.6	131.8	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.6	131.5	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment	136.5	*135.1	134.7	134.0	134.0	133.3	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	108.6
General purpose machinery and equipment	126.7	128.6	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	127.9	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.6	128.6	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	126.5	*126.4	126.0	126.0	126.1	125.9	125.6	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.2	125.1	124.9	106.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	136.8	130.8	126.8	126.7	125.2	125.6	125.7	125.8	125.9	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	102.1
Motor vehicles	121.4	131.7	121.7	121.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	100.7
Furniture and other household durables	115.4	*115.5	115.7	115.6	115.6	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.1	100.1
Household furniture	112.4	*112.5	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	102.8
Commercial furniture	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	106.2
Floor covering	124.4	*124.2	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	106.1
Household appliances	108.5	*108.7	109.4	109.1	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.7	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.7	100.1
Television and radio receivers	93.3	93.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Other household durable goods	132.0	*131.9	131.5	131.5	131.3	130.5	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	128.2	128.1	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	121.7	*122.0	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.7	120.8	120.4	119.1	119.3	120.8	121.0	121.0	105.4
Flint glass	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	108.5
Concrete ingredients	122.0	123.1	124.0	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	108.7
Concrete products	116.9	*116.7	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.8	117.9	117.7	117.8	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	104.5
Structural clay products	136.1	135.8	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	132.3	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	101.0	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	104.1	98.6	98.6	94.2	94.2	94.2	109.9	109.9	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	119.2	*119.2	119.5	119.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	121.6	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	101.4
Cigarettes	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.5
Cigars	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	100.6
Other tobacco products	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	103.3
Alcoholic beverages	114.6	114.2	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	106.8
Miscellaneous	97.5	*97.0	98.9	97.0	96.7	96.1	102.3	103.9	105.7	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	98.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.3	*113.2	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	104.5
Manufactured animal feeds	85.8	*84.9	86.8	85.0	84.3	89.0	95.2	98.3	100.6	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.2	95.7
Notions and accessories	101.3	*101.3	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	103.5	103.6	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	96.6
Other miscellaneous	120.6	*120.3	*121.0	120.9	120.8	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.3	121.3	121.2	120.4	108.4

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2007.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

² Preliminary.

³ Not available.

⁴ Cosmetics and related products moved from drugs and pharmaceuticals subgroup to other chemicals and products subgroup.

⁵ Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1955					1954								1950
	Feb. ²	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	June
All foods	102.5	*101.9	101.0	102.7	102.4	103.7	105.5	105.6	102.7	104.6	103.9	103.0	103.1	95.0
All fish	101.8	*105.7	103.5	102.8	101.5	113.9	111.1	108.5	97.4	103.7	105.7	107.5	107.2	92.4
Special metals and metal products	128.8	*128.0	127.7	127.6	127.1	130.6	126.3	125.8	125.2	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	105.3
Metalworking machinery	142.4	*140.7	140.1	140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	140.1	140.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment	128.5	*128.1	127.9	127.7	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.2	127.3	127.3	127.5	127.5	127.5	106.1
Total tractors	122.2	122.2	121.9	122.0	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.7	123.7	107.5
Steel mill products	145.8	145.7	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.6	145.6	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	104.0
Building materials	122.5	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	118.6	119.0	119.3	119.3	119.3	107.5
Shoes	98.8	*97.4	98.9	96.4	96.1	96.1	96.0	96.0	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.5
Synthetic detergents	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	82.9
Refined petroleum products	109.0	109.9	108.4	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	105.9	106.1	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	102.1
East coast petroleum	105.5	105.3	105.3	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	104.7	105.1	107.3	108.1	108.7	109.9	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	107.5	*107.5	105.5	105.2	104.6	104.0	103.7	102.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	118.5	117.9	116.9	115.9	115.9	114.9	114.9	109.0	113.1	113.1	114.1	110.9	116.0	106.7
Pacific coast petroleum	105.4	*106.9	103.1	102.6	102.6	108.8	108.8	108.8	118.9	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. hlg. paper	115.4	116.0	115.7	115.9	116.0	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.5	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes	112.2	*112.2	112.2	112.3	112.1	110.8	108.5	106.7	104.2	103.6	103.7	106.3	112.2	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork	120.2	*118.9	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.8	117.6	117.4	114.3	114.0	114.1	114.7	114.7	(9)
All commodities except farm products	113.4	113.3	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.5	113.0	112.9	112.6	113.1	112.9	112.6	112.7	101.2

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.

² Preliminary.

³ Comparable to former code 05-12-01-12.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,852	.....	1,190,000	.....	16,900,000	6.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,800,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,660	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,000,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,990,000	.....	34,100,000	.87
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	3,220,000	.....	22,900,000	.83
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	48,100,000	.67
1953.....	5,061	.....	3,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.98
1954 ²	3,458	.....	1,530,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1954: January ³	208	341	71,000	127,000	1,020,000	.12
February ³	249	490	50,000	104,000	886,000	.11
March ³	358	439	113,000	180,000	1,490,000	.16
April ³	330	501	113,000	187,000	1,220,000	.13
May ³	394	559	208,000	244,000	2,010,000	.24
June ³	354	577	196,000	281,000	2,390,000	.26
July ³	370	580	238,000	376,000	3,800,000	.44
August ³	328	525	143,000	300,000	3,740,000	.41
September ³	315	526	126,000	304,000	2,410,000	.27
October ³	285	488	164,000	259,000	1,820,000	.21
November ³	220	387	71,000	125,000	1,310,000	.15
December ³	153	293	29,000	78,000	486,000	.05
1955: January ³	225	325	50,000	80,000	400,000	.05
February ³	230	380	90,000	135,000	570,000	.07

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperative agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Final. ³ Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1955							1954						
	Mar. ²	Feb. ³	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,919	\$2,644	\$2,787	\$2,965	\$3,285	\$3,479	\$3,614	\$3,637	\$3,522	\$3,364	\$3,114	\$2,813	\$2,567	\$37,170
Private construction.....	2,151	1,986	2,061	2,202	2,347	2,410	2,457	2,459	2,392	2,278	2,122	1,927	1,779	25,730
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,145	1,034	1,111	1,214	1,293	1,321	1,326	1,313	1,267	1,193	1,107	980	863	13,450
New dwelling units.....	1,030	930	1,020	1,115	1,175	1,195	1,195	1,175	1,125	1,050	970	860	770	12,035
Additions and alterations.....	74	63	70	77	95	102	106	110	113	114	111	96	71	1,119
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	21	21	21	22	22	34	25	28	29	29	36	24	22	296
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	559	548	541	534	551	541	551	552	549	528	490	454	409	6,180
Industrial.....	186	187	187	172	179	163	160	164	164	165	169	173	2,011	2,220
Commercial.....	268	198	189	186	200	197	207	207	203	189	167	181	184	2,182
Warehouses, offices, and loft buildings.....	82	83	85	88	94	89	89	88	81	78	72	69	70	964
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	126	115	103	98	106	108	118	119	122	113	95	82	84	1,218
Other nonresidential building.....	105	103	108	176	182	181	184	185	185	175	158	144	142	1,996
Religious.....	53	53	55	87	59	58	57	55	81	46	42	40	40	588
Educational.....	41	39	42	51	53	54	54	53	81	47	43	39	38	560
Social and recreational.....	17	17	18	15	17	18	19	20	20	20	17	16	18	210
Hospital and institutional ⁷	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	335
Miscellaneous.....	26	26	25	25	24	22	25	28	24	24	28	22	21	303
Farm construction.....	105	97	93	93	106	126	153	167	164	157	145	127	114	1,560
Public utilities.....	328	294	302	349	398	410	415	415	400	389	371	348	326	4,400
Railroad.....	27	20	22	29	34	35	34	33	31	32	31	33	31	375
Telephone and telegraph.....	52	47	47	49	53	57	56	56	55	54	50	50	50	625
Other public utilities.....	249	227	233	271	299	318	325	326	314	303	296	265	245	3,400
All other private ⁸	14	13	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	9	8	7	121
Public construction.....	768	658	726	783	938	1,060	1,157	1,178	1,130	1,086	992	886	788	11,450
Residential building ⁹	21	21	23	22	23	25	36	26	25	28	31	34	34	345
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	340	304	350	359	358	378	403	423	409	397	387	377	365	4,535
Industrial.....	79	68	58	100	103	105	109	130	130	132	138	140	140	1,500
Educational.....	185	170	175	174	179	184	189	187	181	175	172	165	158	2,065
Hospital and institutional.....	26	23	24	24	27	30	32	35	33	34	33	30	26	350
Other nonresidential.....	51	43	43	41	49	59	73	71	65	67	60	44	41	620
Military facilities ¹⁰	85	78	82	83	90	96	96	93	89	89	78	79	75	1,010
Highways.....	170	125	145	185	300	390	445	440	415	385	320	230	160	3,525
Sewer and water.....	82	70	77	77	84	87	91	94	88	84	80	78	75	975
Miscellaneous public service enterprises.....	12	10	12	12	14	19	20	22	22	20	17	15	14	200
Conservation and development.....	46	40	47	55	59	62	63	65	67	68	64	60	52	710
All other public ¹¹	12	10	10	10	10	12	13	15	15	15	15	13	13	150

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

NOTE.—The series on contract award values shown in table F-2, beginning with this issue of the Review, covers all publicly owned new construction. The series now shows data separately for (1) all State and locally owned projects, and (2) the federally owned. Formerly, table F-2 showed data for federally financed new construction and included State and locally owned projects only if they were financed in part with Federal funds.

The tables on building-permit activity (F-3, F-4, and F-5) have been reorganized to present more current statistics for each of the broad regions and the various types of construction, and to show monthly trends in building-permit valuation by State. Detailed statistics by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and by the central-city segment of metropolitan areas, previously presented in tables F-3 and F-4, will appear annually in Construction Review, a monthly journal published jointly by the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE F-2.—Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction¹

Ownership and type of construction ²	Value (in millions)														Totals
	1954														
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	1954	
All public construction.....	\$520.9	\$764.2	\$569.8	\$722.4	\$736.1	\$637.7	\$746.5	\$915.0	\$740.2	\$786.1	\$564.3	\$446.7	\$502.1	\$8,121.1	
Federally owned.....	81.8	87.2	92.8	136.4	109.1	73.7	96.5	188.0	117.2	228.1	84.3	62.7	101.1	1,407.1	
Residential building.....	0	0	(2)	0	.3	(3)	0	.2	(3)	2.4	.6	.4	.1	3.9	
Nonresidential building.....	44.6	33.4	62.9	81.6	55.9	42.8	66.1	119.6	70.6	198.9	41.4	16.9	73.7	863.8	
Educational.....	(3)	.1	(3)	3.1	1.3	.2	1.2	.4	1.6	.1	.3	.2	.6	14.6	
Hospital and institutional.....	6.8	.4	16.5	8.1	4.2	1.8	.5	15.3	13.6	1.4	4.2	6.3	.6	72.9	
Administrative and general.....	3.6	1.4	4.1	2.5	4.7	2.9	3.3	7.6	2.3	3.0	3.1	1.7	2.1	38.7	
Other nonresidential building.....	34.2	31.5	42.3	67.9	45.7	37.9	61.1	90.3	53.1	194.4	33.8	8.7	64.9	737.6	
Airfield building.....	14.8	9.5	7.7	6.4	1.7	.5	3.6	13.4	5.6	17.2	10.4	1.4	12.3	89.7	
Industrial.....	6.8	10.9	29.0	22.1	23.5	20.6	19.6	44.1	30.4	142.8	11.3	3.5	42.5	390.3	
Troop housing.....	3.7	3.2	.9	29.8	8.5	3.2	.8	6.0	8.5	2.9	.9	1.3	2.5	68.5	
Warehouses.....	1.5	2.3	.4	3.0	1.6	3.4	25.1	7.1	6.1	24.4	8.8	.5	2.6	82.3	
All other.....	7.4	5.6	4.3	6.6	10.4	10.2	12.0	25.7	12.5	7.1	5.4	2.0	5.0	106.8	
Airfields.....	22.3	5.9	7.0	11.9	14.1	11.2	12.5	14.3	16.5	20.3	8.3	19.3	11.6	182.9	
Conservation and development.....	5.6	19.2	16.0	32.2	23.8	7.4	6.6	29.9	16.9	23.3	12.4	7.3	4.7	199.7	
Highway.....	2.8	6.7	2.8	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.2	8.6	3.2	4.6	6.6	1.6	2.4	62.4	
Electric power utilities.....	1.3	15.6	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.8	.7	6.2	3.9	4.6	6.9	13.4	3.6	66.7	
All other federally owned.....	5.2	6.4	2.7	1.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	9.2	6.1	4.0	8.2	3.8	5.0	57.7	
State and locally owned.....	439.1	677.0	477.0	586.0	617.0	564.0	650.0	727.0	623.0	528.0	480.0	384.0	401.0	6,714.0	
Residential building.....	7.9	10.0	9.0	10.0	28.0	16.0	34.0	49.0	22.0	13.0	20.0	13.0	9.0	233.0	
Nonresidential building.....	224.3	274.0	204.0	236.0	256.0	236.0	251.0	247.0	265.0	202.0	219.0	186.0	184.0	3,711.0	
Educational.....	132.1	185.0	146.0	164.0	181.0	179.0	193.0	186.0	170.0	152.0	137.0	135.0	108.0	1,956.0	
Hospital and institutional.....	26.3	22.0	14.0	21.0	17.0	12.0	18.0	20.0	18.0	17.0	13.0	28.0	14.0	214.0	
Administrative and general.....	28.0	26.0	25.0	13.0	28.0	18.0	12.0	18.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	16.0	191.0	
Other nonresidential building.....	43.9	41.0	19.0	28.0	30.0	27.0	28.0	23.0	70.0	23.0	31.0	14.0	16.0	350.0	
Highway.....	121.4	281.0	180.0	243.0	244.0	225.0	268.0	338.0	226.0	224.0	171.0	144.0	169.0	3,712.0	
Sewerage systems.....	35.8	29.0	41.0	55.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	42.0	50.0	46.0	38.0	17.0	38.0	462.0	
Water supply facilities.....	27.6	48.0	26.0	29.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	32.0	25.0	17.0	15.0	17.0	303.0	
Utilities.....	12.7	20.0	10.0	7.0	9.0	15.0	12.0	19.0	9.0	6.0	15.0	6.0	9.0	137.0	
Electric power.....	4.3	10.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	62.0	
Other utilities.....	8.4	10.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	14.0	4.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	7.0	75.0	
All other State and locally owned.....	9.4	15.0	7.0	16.0	19.0	13.0	27.0	10.0	19.0	12.0	9.0	3.0	5.0	155.0	

¹ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started principally by TVA and State highway departments.

² Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

³ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955		1954							Annual total
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	
All building construction.....	\$1,125.8	\$1,224.3	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$1,446.6	\$1,539.3	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$16,464.9
Private.....	1,040.2	1,097.8	1,225.9	1,349.3	1,318.0	1,387.8	1,396.0	1,459.9	1,314.9	14,806.8
Public.....	85.6	126.7	119.3	122.1	128.6	151.5	123.2	189.2	111.4	1,658.1
New residential building.....	713.1	740.5	836.2	894.1	912.6	928.8	923.7	1,005.4	868.9	9,990.7
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	704.2	727.6	830.1	881.6	905.0	920.6	908.3	996.5	859.3	9,854.5
Privately owned.....	701.5	716.3	827.2	879.6	892.0	906.4	892.4	961.0	851.0	9,905.2
1-family.....	649.5	664.9	767.4	816.5	837.0	847.5	824.5	890.8	791.3	8,918.3
2-family.....	12.6	15.9	17.3	16.9	17.4	18.2	19.7	19.1	18.0	210.7
3- and 4-family.....	6.2	7.6	6.8	9.2	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	87.6
5-or-more family.....	33.0	28.0	35.7	37.0	30.8	34.4	41.9	44.2	34.9	478.7
Publicly owned.....	2.7	11.3	2.8	2.0	13.0	14.2	15.9	35.5	8.3	159.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	8.9	13.2	8.1	12.5	7.6	8.3	15.4	8.9	9.6	136.2
New nonresidential building.....	317.9	389.5	398.3	457.0	408.0	470.1	455.6	485.7	428.2	5,005.8
Commercial buildings.....	106.8	142.9	141.2	134.5	134.4	143.3	189.0	130.8	128.4	1,591.5
Amusement buildings.....	6.2	7.0	5.0	8.3	7.9	9.6	7.2	15.2	13.1	97.6
Commercial garages.....	5.0	3.4	4.3	7.8	6.5	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.3	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	8.8	9.0	10.8	10.6	11.0	12.2	11.0	11.3	10.0	119.9
Office buildings.....	29.8	53.4	41.8	25.8	37.1	41.5	90.6	28.0	30.8	454.6
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	57.1	79.2	79.4	82.1	71.8	76.7	73.9	73.3	68.2	859.3
Community buildings.....	118.8	138.9	139.0	153.8	143.3	196.1	162.9	203.9	155.1	1,870.5
Educational buildings.....	74.9	96.7	80.6	96.7	89.1	106.2	109.3	103.6	93.5	1,173.6
Institutional buildings.....	21.7	19.9	28.5	18.7	23.3	24.6	20.4	61.0	24.0	335.5
Religious buildings.....	22.2	22.2	29.8	38.4	30.8	35.3	33.2	39.3	37.7	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	5.7	6.8	13.0	17.6	19.2	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.0	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	44.7	50.7	42.1	82.9	48.1	53.1	47.3	57.5	75.7	662.3
Public buildings.....	16.6	18.4	35.9	28.6	32.8	48.6	13.9	29.0	11.9	304.6
Public utilities buildings.....	13.2	20.0	12.7	20.3	14.4	21.1	11.6	21.4	24.8	259.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	12.1	11.7	14.4	19.1	15.9	19.8	13.3	25.8	15.2	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	94.5	94.0	108.7	120.3	126.0	140.5	139.6	158.0	129.3	1,468.4

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects.

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Preliminary

³ Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1955		1954							Annual Total
	Jan. ²	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	
All building construction ³	\$1,125.8	\$1,224.3	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$1,446.6	\$1,539.3	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$16,464.9
Northeast.....	347.5	334.0	287.4	298.2	288.2	361.1	369.0	346.4	319.2	3,657.1
North Central.....	238.5	336.4	385.8	435.2	431.0	450.0	465.5	491.7	490.0	4,534.3
South.....	342.8	320.0	339.7	396.2	369.9	354.3	346.6	423.2	336.2	4,133.0
West.....	296.9	333.9	332.4	351.9	337.5	344.0	338.0	387.8	311.0	3,840.4
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	704.2	727.6	830.1	881.6	905.0	920.6	908.3	996.5	859.3	9,854.5
Northeast.....	141.8	139.3	167.0	174.7	186.1	210.3	204.8	228.6	194.2	2,157.1
North Central.....	142.4	181.0	237.9	298.1	283.1	284.1	285.5	306.6	277.9	2,905.8
South.....	208.0	184.0	206.8	210.7	225.0	214.5	203.9	223.4	180.7	2,380.3
West.....	212.0	223.3	218.3	228.1	210.8	211.8	214.0	238.0	200.5	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	317.9	389.5	398.3	457.0	408.0	470.1	455.6	485.7	428.2	5,005.8
Northeast.....	84.4	93.5	96.0	96.6	74.6	117.9	127.9	89.3	89.3	1,145.5
North Central.....	74.3	117.0	117.8	126.8	110.2	154.2	134.2	137.1	142.2	1,480.2
South.....	101.1	106.5	102.6	144.1	129.5	100.6	96.8	155.0	114.7	1,363.1
West.....	58.0	72.5	82.0	80.6	93.8	97.3	94.7	113.2	81.9	1,007.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	94.8	94.0	108.7	120.3	126.0	140.5	139.6	158.0	129.3	1,468.4
Northeast.....	19.5	20.0	23.4	25.7	26.1	31.8	34.6	35.8	34.7	335.9
North Central.....	20.6	23.5	28.4	37.8	36.2	39.5	41.2	45.0	35.8	404.0
South.....	31.8	29.3	29.0	29.2	32.1	36.8	37.1	43.0	32.2	391.2
West.....	22.9	24.2	28.0	27.6	31.6	32.3	27.1	34.1	26.6	337.3

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5:—Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Annual total
All States	\$1,224.3	\$1,345.2	\$1,471.5	\$1,446.6	\$1,539.3	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$1,519.4	\$16,464.9
Metropolitan areas ³	1,007.7	1,078.8	1,145.9	1,146.9	1,236.8	1,227.9	1,304.2	1,069.7	1,211.8	13,161.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	216.5	266.4	325.6	299.7	302.5	291.3	344.9	356.7	307.6	3,303.8
Alabama	7.8	12.5	14.2	12.7	13.4	12.3	12.5	10.9	10.4	135.8
Arizona	12.5	11.0	16.8	10.9	11.3	12.5	12.8	11.6	13.3	145.1
Arkansas	6.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	7.0	20.5	6.8	77.4
California	222.9	226.6	214.7	220.1	201.7	231.1	236.5	200.7	233.5	2,571.0
Colorado	24.2	17.0	26.8	22.9	26.3	23.3	24.1	17.4	19.7	245.3
Connecticut	21.4	26.2	28.2	29.9	31.5	27.4	26.0	25.0	26.7	320.4
Delaware	1.5	2.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.7	6.9	4.9	6.1	49.6
District of Columbia	9.5	18.6	3.2	5.3	2.1	2.9	9.6	3.9	3.2	72.7
Florida	56.7	55.9	60.7	58.1	49.9	57.1	58.6	54.8	44.9	649.7
Georgia	20.1	17.9	18.8	22.4	21.1	19.5	49.6	19.0	23.5	267.8
Idaho	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.5	4.1	2.7	2.7	30.5
Illinois	70.2	83.5	87.9	89.2	95.7	88.0	92.0	96.1	96.8	965.9
Indiana	20.0	20.1	23.0	27.7	34.7	28.2	32.3	31.9	38.1	340.8
Iowa	7.8	15.2	12.0	12.9	12.0	14.5	12.8	16.4	16.4	141.3
Kansas	13.8	24.9	12.9	12.6	11.8	12.6	17.1	13.9	14.9	168.8
Kentucky	6.6	11.8	10.4	12.7	12.3	12.3	19.3	18.8	18.2	170.7
Louisiana	16.3	17.4	17.6	21.3	18.8	22.9	19.9	17.2	18.5	215.8
Maine	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	1.8	3.8	30.2
Maryland	30.9	32.9	39.8	38.1	37.1	34.4	41.7	28.7	34.6	462.5
Massachusetts	27.7	36.6	38.6	25.5	36.0	38.5	35.0	39.3	42.4	391.8
Michigan	69.7	68.4	100.5	85.7	63.4	106.8	100.7	106.2	95.3	1,007.8
Minnesota	25.0	27.8	34.5	32.2	40.4	33.3	29.3	32.9	36.3	358.1
Mississippi	7.7	4.2	4.8	5.8	6.7	4.1	6.3	4.0	4.1	62.4
Missouri	25.5	20.6	22.6	24.9	26.6	22.7	42.1	22.1	31.4	304.6
Montana	2.9	8.9	2.9	3.5	2.3	3.5	5.1	5.4	4.7	39.7
Nebraska	4.5	8.1	7.4	7.9	7.0	6.3	9.3	6.6	7.1	77.8
Nevada	8.7	6.3	9.1	4.0	5.8	4.1	13.3	9.9	5.2	82.0
New Hampshire	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.2	3.2	27.6
New Jersey	49.4	55.8	61.2	59.7	59.7	62.0	65.7	62.7	67.4	696.3
New Mexico	3.7	5.9	5.8	7.3	5.8	5.3	7.0	4.9	6.8	72.3
New York	99.5	100.9	97.7	111.1	155.3	161.1	117.8	113.2	122.5	1,412.8
North Carolina	12.9	11.5	12.8	16.1	19.4	14.4	15.1	19.2	15.6	181.6
North Dakota	1.1	2.2	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8	29.8
Ohio	65.8	76.0	82.2	96.9	104.7	106.2	95.2	91.5	92.3	985.1
Oklahoma	8.8	12.8	11.4	11.9	14.2	10.0	13.2	10.7	13.7	137.4
Oregon	9.7	10.7	13.9	16.0	17.5	11.7	18.3	11.9	13.8	181.0
Pennsylvania	44.1	45.8	63.8	62.7	67.8	70.9	79.6	79.7	83.3	734.3
Rhode Island	2.1	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.2	5.6	2.7	5.9	44.5
South Carolina	5.9	5.4	5.1	6.3	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.1	67.3
South Dakota	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	6.3	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.7	32.7
Tennessee	13.2	14.5	20.5	18.5	16.7	21.9	22.1	14.5	18.4	209.9
Texas	87.5	83.3	92.6	94.3	79.7	78.5	81.9	69.9	73.3	946.4
Utah	4.9	9.0	16.7	11.1	10.9	10.2	10.8	7.8	7.7	105.1
Vermont	.8	.6	.8	1.4	2.1	.8	.3	.6	1.3	9.8
Virginia	25.5	30.0	54.2	45.2	40.1	32.6	34.5	29.1	36.8	420.1
Washington	31.2	37.2	39.3	35.6	27.6	31.9	33.5	37.0	31.8	375.3
West Virginia	2.6	4.0	11.6	5.4	5.8	7.6	8.2	4.6	5.6	65.1
Wisconsin	23.0	29.9	35.3	33.6	44.5	40.1	51.0	40.0	43.6	401.5
Wyoming	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	23.2

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.² Preliminary.³ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location ³						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropo- litan places	Nonmetropo- litan places	North- east	North Central	South	West			
1950 ⁴	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,091,300	1,030,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,983	9,706,275	502,707
1953.....	1,103,800	1,058,300	45,500	803,500	290,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,498,033	10,181,185	316,848
1954 ⁵	1,220,800	1,201,400	19,400	895,700	325,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	12,458,871	12,284,134	174,737
1953: First quarter.....	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January.....	72,100	66,200	5,900	51,300	20,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February.....	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	729,234	674,309	54,925
March.....	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	984,276	896,967	87,309
Second quarter.....	324,300	315,600	8,700	238,100	86,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April.....	111,400	107,400	4,000	82,400	31,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,057,890	1,022,838	35,052
May.....	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,027,221	1,001,663	25,558
June.....	104,600	102,600	2,000	78,600	28,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter.....	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,730,298	47,309
July.....	95,700	96,400	700	71,600	25,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August.....	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September.....	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,900	26,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter.....	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October.....	90,100	89,100	(7)	63,800	26,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	883,455	862,838	20,617
November.....	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December.....	68,800	64,500	4,300	49,900	15,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	619,993	610,475	9,518
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January.....	65,400	65,100	300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,000	618,313	605,951	12,362
February.....	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	680,760	11,174
March.....	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	25,200	29,000	21,900	930,291	902,735	27,556
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,000	6,700	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	70,100	3,454,574	3,368,901	85,673
April.....	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,085,557	11,252
May.....	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June.....	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,293	1,174,593	35,700
Third quarter.....	346,000	336,300	9,700	252,800	99,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July.....	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,600	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	28,200	1,212,311	1,182,830	29,481
August.....	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,196,019	1,175,766	20,253
September.....	115,700	112,400	3,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,026	1,169,875	21,151
Fourth quarter.....	305,300	303,400	1,900	224,600	80,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,172,483	3,157,316	15,167
October.....	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,190,300	1,158,338	31,962
November.....	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,600	31,500	26,300	1,082,449	1,080,578	1,871
December.....	91,000	89,600	1,400	68,500	22,600	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	925,734	918,400	7,334
1955: First quarter.....	88,000	87,800	200	65,600	22,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	897,157	895,560	1,597
January.....	90,000	88,900	1,100	64,800	25,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)

¹ The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapses and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 90 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the

nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

² Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

³ Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

⁴ Housing peak year.

⁵ Preliminary.

⁶ Less than \$0 units.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Not yet available.

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